AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Written Feedback

Volume #5

2601 - 2760

May 2024

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#2601

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2602

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Reduce landfill and more attention to recycling of all materials particularly the development of more uses for previously used plastic with resulting job creation and technological innovation.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Organic waste material that can be composted and reintroduced to the environment is always a good idea.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Cannot see any reason why we should 'accumulate and store' C&D waste material in landfill when they could be used to better reflect by recycling.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Because you haven't done so previously because it was considered that waste material had no value. Nature has valued waste material for millennia and produce many useful byproducts that mankind has belatedly uncover and learnt to use.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: 1. Job creation

2. Recycling of used materials

3. 'Financialize' good behaviour and move away from a throw away mentality

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Make the fines so high that responsible behaviour is rewarded and the throw away mentality is destroyed. It is not just that the potential of a penalty is a possibility but through rigorous enforcement that the societal behaviour can be changed.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why: Largest and wealthiest island community. It's supposedly intelligent residence will best understand the advantages of recycling. Also they spend more they are more likely to be creating more waste.

4. Any other comments

Why start with just one island and not implement the program on all the islands at the same time. No community should be exempt from contributing towards the minimization of waste disposal.

#2603

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

Your feedback

1. Direction

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What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don't know

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Other

Tell us why: Agree Simple littering fines, is an approach to start, regarding fly tipping, akl council need to explore. Why the degree of dumping is occurring? I doubt many prosecutions occur but cost to investigate then remove must be high and meanwhile the investigation runs the rubbish remains insitu, would it not be cheaper to have more free access to council tips ?

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2604

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Papakura

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Increase in illegal dumping

Increase in neighboring properties nuisance complaints

Increase of pest and vermins

Increase of refuse being kept onsite, the summers are getting hotter in NZ due to climate change

More complaints

Will take more time, more money to be able to service the issues that arise due to moving to fornightly changes

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Don't know

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Other

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2605

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Māngere-Ōtāhuhu

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: I think the strategy is an important step for Auckland to transition to a zero waste city.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: We need to make use of our food scraps bin and hopefully expand it to a larger bin to include green waste like other cities. I support the fortnightly collection but we need to support our larger families who will need bigger bins and more education around the change. I do want the recycling to become weekly as well.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: We need to do more to recycle this and to repurpose all of the materials.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I support this because we need to address these. We need to allow more green waste and an expanded bin for these to be addressed.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I support this as evidence overseas suggests that it helps reduce litter and encourages more people to recycle as well as forcing manufacturers to use recyclable materials.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: I don't think fines actually work. We need to look at the root cause and how we can tackle it. Understanding and prevention is key.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

N/A

#2606

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Reusing such as a return to glass milk bottles would be preferable to continuing to use plastic ones. Also think that people should be encouraged to repair and restore items such as furniture and furnishings that could be re-used. These options would help develop the circular economy

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your

rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Other

Tell us why: The food scrap waste bins are an excellent idea. When I lived in the UK some years ago, they were already using food scrap bins which were collected weekly. However, they should continue to be emptied weekly to avoid become smelly, maggot-ridden, perhaps raided by an animal or accidentally knocked over and the contents spilled everywhere.

Nappies and medical waste shouldn't be in with general waste as contaminating .

Those families, who are renting, may not be able to get their landlord/lady to provide a large waste bin on basis of the cost. A smaller red top bin isn't suitable for those with big families as insufficient room to put family waste until the next collection. Property owners too might not get a large bin to keep costs People could especially become confused by alternating days and just out bins our anyway every week.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Critical to reduce industrial, commercial and building waste and those working in those industries and businesses need to factor in better disposal methods and develop a much better waste management mindset. Building sites need to use more natural materials such as timber and wool such as for carpets. rather than synthetic and plastic based ones which end up in landfill and are contaminating. A major issue of concern is the safe disposal of lithium batteries which can easily catch fire and are a toxic hazard. There will be more of these if purchase of electric vehicles increases. They need special designated areas for disposal but what best to do with them is very problematic.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: These certainly are waste materials that are a priority to address. However, it's very difficult for people to properly dispose of plastic and packaging when society is saturated by them and found in all types of businesses particularly supermarkets. Businesses need to take responsibility to reduce the use of plastics and packaging. It has to be a holistic approach in the move to a circular economy. In an excellent UK series called "War on Plastic with Hugh and Anita' on TV One on Monday evenings at 1.30pm, the scourge of plastic and packaging, has been uncovered in depth and shows how commercial enterprises need to be on board to find alternatives. People also need to be more responsible about their clothing purchases so that garments don't end up in landfill.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I remember the milk truck coming and putting out tokens for bottles of milk. I also remember when I was growing up in 1960s NZ that there wasn't lots of plastic. My late mother had shopping bags; potatoes could be bought in sacks and there were re-useable flour bags. We need to go back to future and re-introduce packaging and containers that worked in the past. Consumers should be able to use refill containers like keep cups.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Absolutely essential that there are hefty fines for dumping rubbish and fly tipping. The cost of taking items to the tip or accessible recycle centres should be affordable. A lot of people seem to be too lazy to make the effort to discard their inorganic rubbish responsibly and just leave it at the side of the road.. I have noticed that in my area of Epsom, illegal dumping has become worse. I also think there are new immigrants such as construction workers on building sites who aren't given any induction on community living, On my street there are male construction workers in a rented house and they fill the large blue top recycle wheelie bin with all the wrong items such as concrete and usually it is so heavy that it cannot be emptied. An interpreter is needed to provide them with information on what to do, and not do, with their rubbish in a neighbourhood.. New Immigrants need advice and guidance on how to become responsible citizens here in the city such as how to correctly dispose of waste.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

It is absolutely essential for Auckland, which continues to grow in physical size, and population, continues to have responsibly workable waste management systems that are not merely cost cutting exercises. Building intensification throughout the city must have sound strategies in place to manage waste. It needs to be carefully considered if fortnightly rubbish collections really will be in the best interest of residents and not merely a cost cutting exercise. I have appreciated the opportunity to respond to this very important topic as it's crucial to get the issue of dealing with waste disposal right for the betterment of our city environment and improve the way people live. Innovative, workable approaches, involving all sectors of society, to create low waste solutions are therefore essential.

#2607

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitematā

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2608

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: This is not a viable option. Large rubbish bins are already full after a week, moving to forgnightly will result if people illegally dumping rubbish on roads, parks, and public property: it's already happening .. it will become much worse if we move to fortnightly

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Other

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Do not support

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2609

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Shifting responsibility for waste from consumers to producers and businesses

Encouraging and supporting a more circular waste system

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your

rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: We already compost our food waste and try to reduce our consumption of waste products and do not need a weekly collection. I agree with the incentive it will provide, as well as the financial saving

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Ensuring that people who are profiting from C&D have to reduce, reuse and recycle, and have a financial incentive/penalty to create waste is a good move which means that the financial and ecological cost is not borne by citizens

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: It will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: The cost should be borne by offenders, not the public

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2610

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Edgewater Apartment Body Corporate Committee

Local Board: Upper Harbour

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Other

Tell us why: Some high density developments like multi-unit dwellings (e.g. apartment blocks) do not lean themselves to food scrap bin and/ kerbside collections. What allowances have been made for this in the plan?

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

There has been an increase in development of multi-unit dwellings such as apartment blocks where the location and/or design does not allow for kerbside food & waste bin collections or inorganic collections.

We largely support Council's minimisation initiatives but are concerned that there is little reference to the above and the unique challenges this brings about, incorporated into the WMMP.

We urge Council to carefully consider the different needs of these type of developments and affording multi-unit dwellings the ability to opt out of the council waste removal service and associated targeted rates and giving them the option to use a private contractor who can provide a more suitable service (instead of the Council service) without having to pay twice for having waste removed (i.e. paying Council for a waste removal service not provided) whilst still supporting the goals and initiatives.

#2611

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: There is already a lot of illegal dumping that happens in Flat bush. The reduction of public rubbish bins has already caused a lot of issues. This will create serious public health issues.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2612

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Introducing food scraps bin has not reduced our household rubbish by 40%, and we still put out a full rubbish bin every week. We could never cope with fortnightly collections. What will we do with our rubbish?

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides

and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: You can't take away public rubbish bins, and reduce rubbish collection to half, then complain that people are illegally dumping!

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2613

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: This is an excellent plan and I like how it communicates the hierarchy of waste. People still mostly seem to think things that go in the bin magically disappear. I particularly appreciate the focus on reducing the large volume of commercial waste that does not have a good recovery process. Well done! The only improvement I would like to see is corporations being held more accountable for the waste that they are creating, and especially greenwashing where the public may be led to believe that the corporations are recycling and composting when they are not. I like the ambitious targets and think this is a good communication strategy.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: I agree most households don't need a weekly collection of landfill, and it would save some emissions not having to drive rubbish trucks around as often.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: This is a great idea. I have seen valuable materials, especially timber often discarded by construction workers. We need to create a better waste stream that helps redistribute the materials so that people use them in new projects ie Onehunga recycling centre

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I strongly support the container return scheme and wrote a lengthy submission in favour of it in the previous nationwide consultation. Product stewardship schemes are an essential step to holding manufacturers more accountable for the waste they are creating. I support all of the priority waste items listed and the addition of textiles, while some fast fashion brands seem to have some product stewardship I am skeptical about the actual environmental friendliness of these schemes and would prefer prohibiting the import of the cheapest, most wasteful goods instead.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: I'm not sure this will help as people are already mostly illegally dumping when they are already in poverty - either because they can't afford to throw it out properly or because waste is simply not a priority when you are struggling and really poor. I often think illegal dumping must happen in a moment of panic and desperation. So I don't think fines are really going to help here to be honest. I think that community initiatives and making waste diversion more prominent in the community by engaging with community groups like churches and schools to provide education is a better way to go. Even having information about where the rubbish actually should go on the signs that tell you not to illegally dump could help.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Support

Tell us why: I think Aotea is doing a great job in terms of reuse and limiting waste on the island. Keep up the good work.

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2614

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Devonport-Takapuna

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Other

Tell us why: Theoretically it sounds good but I'm not sure how how achievable this could be.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: I am really annoyed. I have very little waste. I used to have one yellow bag that I put out fortnightly. Now I have to transition to a more expensive bin (another bin on my property, the bag used to go in my recycle bin until rubbish day) The proposition to have a targeted charge in rates bills means that I will have to pay even more for my small amount of rubbish. 41% of food scraps in rubbish is ridiculous, I have maybe 2-3% food scraps. I eat the food I buy. Also how could anyone in a cost of living crisis be throwing away 41% of their rubbish as food scraps. I do not want the food scrap bin and have never used it. Even so I get charged for it and was never consulted about having it. I'm annoyed about this too. Generally not at all impressed with the rubbish service. Another point is that if people have a fixed rubbish charge, they have no incentive to minimise the rubbish output.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: I support this but am confused by your figures. You state in your snapshot that C&D waste accounts for 30% of total waste and above that by reducing C&D waste you can reduce waste to landfill by 30% therefore this means zero waste from C&D. This is totally unrealistic, it will never be zero.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Other

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Other

Tell us why: In theory sounds good but moving to more infrequent collections and removing a considerable proportion of public waste bins is likely to make this problem worse.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Instead of rolling out a targeted rate for waste services Auckland wide, it would be far better to introduce a pay as you go rubbish service citywide. People will be far more likely to reduce their waste if there is a user pays system that is charged on volume. Also, food scrap bins should be voluntary service that you can opt out if if you wish.

#2615

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: I'd like to see a reduction of heavy traffic on my street and therefore reduction in maintenance needs for potholes.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Strongly support as responsibility for end of life is currently on the consumer. There's no incentive for circular design at manufacturing stage.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Illegal dumping and litter puts additional risk on flood prone areas.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

I would like to see Auckland Council advocate for right to repair. I'd like to see an expanded network of community recycling centres particularly for those that do not have access to a car. Currently you have to have a vehicle to enter the Waitakere Transfer Station.

Lastly the graphics in the proposed plan make landfills look nice. They're not nice or pretty and would like to see graphics that reflect that reality.

#2616

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2617

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Construction waste makes up such a large percentage of the waste sent to landfill and offers amazing opportunities for reuse. We need to be more conscious of the waste we generate from building and renovating, and we are currently not.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: a beverage container return scheme (CRS) is a win-win alternative for everyone and has proved effective in so many other countries.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2618

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Rodney

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Increased targets for reducing waste. Increased political agitation for nationally consistent measures, increased product stewardship, increased hospitality composting particularly in fast food facilities

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Good idea, primarily for more urbanised areas

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Huuge opportunities here, go hard!

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: As per previous - hospo has great opportunities to improve - and if there were commercial biodegradable meat packages then restaurants etc could be better supported to compost more.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Can't stress this enough

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: More is better here!

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2619

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2620

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: I would also like to see funding for waste educators at all CRCs. They have the potential to be social hubs for the community and we should capitalise on that.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: I wouldn't consider myself a zero waster but would manage with fortnightly collections.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: I support this priority area as it has high potential to reduce waste to landfill. Reducing construction waste can also reduce costs for developers and, in turn, for future home buyers. Deconstruction can provide more jobs than demolition.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: A CRS is essential to shift the dial on recycling rates. We should be advocating for this, particularly if it involves refilling containers. The responsibility for funding waste disposal should sit with the producer not local government.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Litter education for young people is so important. In my neighbourhood, rangatahi are some of the worst offenders in relation to litter. Council's waste levy funding should be allowed to be spent on education in schools. Waste education in schools should be brought back into the Waste Solutions team as the current set up within the Sustainable Schools team is not effective. The Sustainable Schools Advisors are all amazing but they are spread so thin! If we're serious about shifting the dial on litter we need to do more work in schools.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

We should have mandatory waste educators on bin stations at all large council or CCO run events. This would provide valuable education on how to recycle right and potentially reduce our recycling contamination issues.

Waste Solutions should advocate for better binfrastructure standards - the current bin standards could be improved to reduce contamination of public place recycling bins. It feels as though now that litter collection sits with Community Facilities, that Waste Solutions can no longer provide input on how to improve litter collections. This feels at odds with having litter as a priority area.

Auckland Council used to provide waste advice for businesses (beyond those involved in the C&D industry) Ecobiz was a programme run in West Auckland before amalgmation. I would like to see a similar service reinstated. Businesses are not naturally inclined to focus on waste so I don't think it's realistic to expect them to pay for a private consultant to help them. There are often situations where there is one staff member that is passionate about waste that needs support to persuade management to manage their business waste better. If we could offer this service for free, I think it would be very popular.

#2621

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Devonport-Takapuna

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Less frequent rubbish collections. I have been putting out a yellow bag every 8 to 12 weeks. This service has been discontinued now so I will borrow a neighbour's smallish bin every 4 months or so. Would like to have my own small bin but neighbour's house is empty at present .

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Other

Tell us why: I have 9 compost bins and we eat leftovers so I just have to bury a little fat and some bones in the garden. Annoyed at having to pay for the food scraps bin in my roofspace. It will never be used.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: They require to be handled separately

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: It should reduce manufacturing costs

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Reduces vermin, disease transmission and hazards (such as broken glass)

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Deal with freedom campers to reduce hazardous waste

#2622

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Introducing a food scraps collection is not the same as having everyone using that service and not putting such waste in rubbish bins where it will decompose and cause odour if not collected for a fortnight. Rubbish collection is a core sanitation function of council and having rubbish sitting around people's properties is undesirable from a health and safety perspective.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Need to apply the repair and reuse philosophy to older buildings to ensure that they are maintained and upgraded to modern standards wherever possible rather than being allowed to fall into disrepair and be demolished.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don't know

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Support in principle but also think that Council can assist people to do the right thing by not removing rubbish bins from public places.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2623

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2624

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2625

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitākere Ranges

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: I feel strongly that pay per use is critical to reduce waste.

Removing bin tags and replacing with a fixed fee in general rates is a retrograde step.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2626

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Puketāpapa

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2627

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitākere Ranges

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: More say over the packaging on products that are sold in Auckland.

Reduction in waste going to landfills.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Other

Tell us why: The onset of standardisation of recycling earlier this year means that a lot more of our household waste now goes to landfill. This doesn't seem to have been taken into account in the proposal for fortnightly rubbish collections.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Businesses need to start dealing with the waste that they cause.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: This is a well reasoned approach.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Businesses need to stop externalising these costs to the environment. Waste generated through making profits should be handled through the regular course of business.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: The environment is everyone's responsibility.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2628

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Support the food waste bins!

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

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3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2629

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Devonport-Takapuna

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Circularity is important, but it's better if Government got serious about the issue. There are mixed waste sorting solutions (Tomra is the best) to recover and recycle materials from the waste stream, reducing waste landfilled, and providing income from selling the material recovered.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your

rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: This is moving in the right direction. More recycling needs to be provided (more plastics, metals etc) and bigger recycling bins.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: This material is valuable. It shouldn't be landfilled.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: The priorities should be reordered. I would put organics at the bottom of the list with biosolids

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Absolutely. A CRS is the only proven way to get high rates of recycling (>90%). The Government should have implemented the scheme proposed in 2018.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: But it's also important to make disposal and recycling convenient and affordable.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Circularity and material reuse (recycling) are very important. The world used more materials in 2023 than it did in all of the 20th century, much of it building materials. We can't keep doing that.

[Attachment "The Circularity Gap Report 2024 - A circular economy to live within the safe limits of the planet" available at https://s3-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/ehq-production-australia/3201e4fbf6d20bd317603d29ae51672e1eef9a6b/original/1711621440/ac10ccbfe0ec879f8ff32c7c9a87bd2c_CGR_Global_2024_-_Report.pdf?1711621440]

#2630

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Puketāpapa

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: I would like to see garden waste being collected as part of council collections or there are free drop off places for garden waste so they don't go to landfill. Currently it is either household pays for additional garden waste collection or it goes to landfill if they don't have a compost bin setup.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your

rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

I want to see more options for recycling and making it easier for people to recycle. Perhaps more publicity or making it easier for people to recyle.

Currently not many know about polystyrene recycling. Even if they do there's a limited number of places that collect and how easily within reach of public transport? Should there be a recycling collection at council buildings?

There are also other sorts of recycling available in other countries that are not available here like battery recycling, Ewaste (mobile phones, computers, memory sticks etc), inhalers and other good medical plastic that are not biohazard. Yes there's some ewaste recycling but that's dependent of someone paying for it or using one of the community collection days.

Used to be able to recycle batteries by dropping off at the warehouse. Now no more. It is sometimes collected with ewaste or sometimes with additional fee.

We can also stop or reduce single use waste before they start to become used or if they are already used disallow them like we did single use plastic bags. Example of this would be single use vapes. We should also stop businesses from creating more waste through single use waste or sometimes not recycling. For example food businesses that use takeaway containers or single use utensils, cups etc for those dining in their premises, food places that do not have food waste minimisation and good food waste plan (eg all goes to landfill rather than given to food rescue or given as animal feed or compost.

For example how is food waste dealt with at shopping mall, especially their food court? It isn't uncommon to find all going into single bin so unless the mall have their own waste sorting system they just go to landfill. Have a look at the bins nearest to a St Pierre's stall or near or at a mall's food court. Single use chop sticks and utensils, takeaway containers etc.

We need to encourage food places (not just restaurants but also bakeries, butchers, supermarkets) to allow us to bring our own containers and to reduce their use of single use packaging.

#2631

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitākere Ranges

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: I believe that dropping pay per use for waste will encourage more waste being collected.

I believe this also penalises people who make an effort to reduce their waste as they will pay the same as someone who does not try to reduce their waste.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your

rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: I strongly support this.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2632

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Protect our Gulf

Local Board: Waiheke

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: See additional comments in attached.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Excellent idea. Good for the climate to separate food scraps and ideally green waste into the future.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Excellent idea, huge burden on waste stream.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: For the reasons you state.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: We need a beverage container return scheme urgently to incentivise better recycling. Product stewardship is essential.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Yes support dumping fines. Also, however, make it cheaper to dump at landfill and consider issues around dumping of greenwaste and pest weeds. - Hauraki Gulf issue.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Support

Tell us why: However, the Auckland ratepayer should not be subsidising them.

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Support

Tell us why: See attached. However, also create a mechanism to ensure they pay for removal of cars from the island.

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why: Good ideas, more ideas provided on how to record information - separating green waste from weeds which are illegal to take to the tip thereby forcing people to put it in landfill, and greenwaste which could be diverted. Please read attached.

4. Any other comments

It is misleading to say the population increases by 60% in the Summer and then say that Auckland is subsidising the Waiheke rubbish rates. The barge costs also need to be attributed fairly across Auckland and Waiheke users. If the usage of the barge is unknown data should be collected on who is accessing it. Please read attached document for more on Hauraki Gulf waste plan.

Feedback to the Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan 2024.
From Protect our Gulf

25 March, 2024

Dear Sir/Madam

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback. The objectives of Protect our Gulf (POG) are to preserve and protect the integrity of the ecosystems and landscapes in the Hauraki Gulf.
Thank you for a document which outlines some of the challenges and opportunities.

We note that there does not seem to be a separate feedback form for the Hauraki Gulf and are filling this out in response specifically to the Hauraki Gulf. We appreciate the recognition that it is important to move to zero waste and the support of Auckland Council in setting up the recovery park and supporting zero waste initiatives.

We generally support the priorities. However we feel the following should be addressed:

1. E-waste. People are putting it in landfill because they want this to be addressed both in Auckland and on Waiheke. The cost of taking things to the refuse centre for disposal means that most people will just put it in landfill. Over the longer term this is not good for the environment. Batteries and e-waste should ideally be collected and disposed of separately and steps taken to increase the recycle value of things like batteries. If they are stored separately, they could potentially be processed when the technology becomes available.

   Suggested Initiative: Collect E-waste separately, or allow it to be dumped for free.
   Look into ways of storing or recycling materials.

2. We note the report talks of green waste but does not distinguish between green waste and pest weeds which are not accepted by the transfer station.
   This may explain why more "green waste" in the report is ending up in rubbish bags. An audit of the green waste would tell you if this is in fact green waste or weeds that the Council will not take and therefore is adding to the landfill problem.

   If weeds pose a biosecurity risk and degrade amenity it is in Council's interest for people to remove weeds from their property and have some way of disposing of these which does not create a landfill nuisance, and free tip fees for weeds incentivises them to get rid of the plant pests. At the moment it is only the most responsible home owners who will remove the plants and then send them to landfill. Other property owners will ignore the weeds or dump them on public land or at the bottom of the garden to create more weeds. We have a weed amnesty occasionally which is really successful.

   Initiatives:

   A) Weeds could be dropped (ideally for free) at the transfer station

B) These could be processed on island to make compost or buried in a designated site. This could be supported by the waste minimisation fund. E.g. a pit to drop moth plant in where it was buried deep enough not to grow.
C) If weed free green waste is ending up in kerbside collections, there needs to be an initiative where this can be composted. For a number of years this was composted by Greenacres but they were told they don't have a consent for this. Urgent discussions should take place to ensure that clean green waste can be processed on the island and does not need to be taken off island.
D) A review of the dump fees for green waste particularly. If clean garden waste can be processed on island and resold, then removing the fee or having a nominal fee might be more appropriate. Particularly if the cost of taking things off island were put into subsidising a contractor on island to process the waste. It's not just about the money, it's also about building local business, reducing transport costs and landfill pressures, and reducing methane emissions.
E) Related to the above, having a better understanding of the benefits of alternative solutions rather than just focusing on cost and who is paying.
F) Better communication between different parts of Council. The ability to process weeds at the transfer station would support biosecurity and also reduce waste to landfill.
G) Understanding of how much green weed waste is dumped? All around the island people dump waste that they do not want to pay for, some of this will be contributing to a weed problem.
H) Understanding why more green waste is in rubbish bags than bins. Is this because people are throwing out weeds which could be composted, or is it that the cost of disposal is seen as cheaper by buying a rubbish bag than taking green waste to the tip? Again reviewing the green waste tip fees might show that a cheaper fee gets better outcomes. Similarly the accepting weeds at the tip would address biosecurity issues and enhance biodiversity.

3. Issue of rates and waste subsidy. Waiheke residents are told they are being subsidised by Auckland rates.

   There needs to be some recognition that the additional Summer waste is generated by visitors, predominantly from Auckland. Also there needs to be a separate costing for the rubbish barge, and an allocation of this cost to non-Islanders. The volume of waste left by visitors is probably approximately the difference between Summer and Winter waste volumes. This could be attributed to Auckland ratepayers to make it clear that they are not subsidising Waiheke but paying for the waste they create.

   Kauwau should be responsible for paying for its own waste.

   Rakino should have premium put on transporting cars to the island or a bond related to a car, which is returned when the car is removed or is used towards disposal of their cars. This would ensure that the cost of cars is recovered.

Initiatives:

a) Have greater clarity over what are visitor allocation for rubbish. Otherwise locals are being penalised for actually contributing better to the circular economy than Aucklanders. If it is not Aucklanders then does there need to be a visitor waste levy collected at the ferry or included in a visitor tax at points of entry and available to Waiheke, (Central government policy).
b) Getting Kauwau and Rakino to bear the brunt of their waste disposal issues.
c) Better education around packaging, encouraging businesses to deal with packaging or to take back old product when they replace it with new. E.g. whiteware, and instead of them taking it to landfill, working with the resource recovery centre and single use.

4. The demolition recovery and the waste recovery centre on the island is great. Fully support moves to zero waste and the waste minimisation fund in supporting zero waste initiatives and continued council support for Kai Café, reusable cups etc at market, composting.

   Initiatives:

   a) The opportunity to collect and recycle clothing, or to partner with people like H and M who give a voucher for each bag of textiles brought into the shop. They are opposite the ferry and incentivise the return of a bag of textiles with a voucher.
   b) Alternatively a clothing bin or the opportunity to drop of beyond use textiles rather than put them in the rubbish. This could be at the recovery park so it's not a bin that would be comingled with other rubbish.
   c) An island wide bottle/plastic/aluminium return scheme which would ensure that there are higher levels of materials recycled. With the transition of drinks companies from plastic to aluminium there is much more aluminium. The cost of recycling aluminium is far less than producing new so there should be greater efforts to ensure aluminium is recycled.
   d) Trialling plastic free in shops and cafes. For example no plastic drink bottles being sold.
   e) Waiheke could be more proactive in getting rid of single use so-called eco ware containers and bio-plastics. They cannot be home composted and should be eliminated from the waste stream. Aotea is almost 90 % single use cup free. We could do this on Waiheke too with the right level of education and support.

Some of the initiatives are not fully economically viable, however they do contribute to a reduction in the cost of the waste stream and should therefore be supported – especially the reduction in green waste and acceptance of weeds at the transfer station. Waiheke is also a smaller population of people whom it is easier to educate and to test new initiatives.

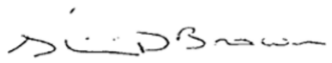
As we move into the future, electric car batteries are going to form a part of the waste stream. It would be great if staff could think about about how this will be managed into the future and start looking for recycling and reuse opportunities.

We really appreciate a community run waste facility and the opportunity for waste reduction initiatives and the work done in this space by many organisations but particularly the Waiheke Resource Trust. The compost that is currently produced on island through one of the programmes is also excellent and we think there is huge opportunity to continue to support island composting so it can become increasingly viable.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit. It's great to see so much demolition waste diverted from landfill.

Not sure if Waiheke is moving to two week collections but also support this.

Kind regards



Shirin Brown
Chair
On behalf of Protect our Gulf

#2633

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: The direction is good but most of the action required is from Central government.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Food scraps make up hardly any percentage of the waste in our bin, even before the food scraps collection started. A lot of the rubbish in our bin I have picked up from road sides to try and keep the area from becoming a Third World disgrace.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: It is a huge component of landfills and dwarfs the tonnage of household waste.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: These are all good ideas, but we need to study what has been effective overseas.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: The beverage return scheme should get rid of some of the bottles and cans littering the city and environs.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: There is an epidemic of illegal dumping and I think it costs the ratepayers more than a million dollars a year to collect this currently.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

No comments.

#2634

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Other

Tell us why: "Zero Waste" is a worthy goal - and all the strands listed in the plan that move our city towards waste minimisation are great. However "zero" waste is not realistically attainable. A more realistic goa is "minimised/minimal waste".

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Weekly food scraps and recycling area great - though the targeted rates are expensive, and are a real burden on many households in this cost-of-living crisis.

I do NOT support moving residential general waste collections to fortnightly until such time as council has COMPLETED its investigations into "We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste" as mentioned above.

I do NOT support moving from pay-as-you-throw general waste collections on the North Shore or other areas which have this, to a fixed targeted rate for this core service. Fixed rates do not encourage waste minimisation.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: I urge council to consider incentives for construction companies/builders/developers/homeowners to deconstruct buildings - recycling and reusing as much of the material as possible. Consider options such as higher resource consent fees for demolition, and lower ones for buildings which are deconstructed or relocated. I have seen multiple houses simply bulldozed - without a single window or floorboard being removed for re-use, and everything simply crushed and sent to landfill. We cannot sustain that type of practice - particularly as more and more homes are bought by developers who then demolish them and build multiple homes where one once stood.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**

- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: In general, I support this.

HOWEVER, I do NOT support the reduction in recyclables which has recently been introduced. If there are items we can no longer find recycling markets for, or cannot recycle, I can understand those items being temporarily disallowed until markets/solutions are found. I do NOT understand or support Auckland Council removing other items from the list of things we previously recycled to fit a national standard which is lower than Auckland Council's standards. The National Standard should aim for the highest level - and bring underperforming areas up to that standard; not insist that higher-performing areas lower themselves to a reduced standard.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2635

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2636

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Devonport-Takapuna

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Bring in Pay as you Throw for the whole of Auckland & watch the rubbish to landfill drop significantly. But this will need a lot of education particularly with primary school children. The former ARC was very successful here when Pay as you Throw was introduce into the Nth Shore in 1991 & rubbish to landfill dropped by 42%

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your

rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: We need our rubbish bags back, There is no room for more bins in backyards. Most people I know use the rubbish collection every 4-6 weeks & still want pay ss you throw. They do not want higher rates

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2637

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Keeping up the great work at creating a network of CRCs to take material.

Supporting repair cafe type initiatives

Pushing for more product stewardship - creators of single use materials need to take it back.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: It will help us focus more on the waste that we create and hopefully help us reduce it.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: There is SO MUCH construction material wasted.

There is a disconnect between who is paying for the materials (client) and who is making the waste (builders). How can this be regulated so that the builders are incentivised to not waste materails?

I would also like to see some focus/ research on where the materials can get a second life. eg. some timber can't be reused in a new build due to building regs. But what material can? If we can develop markets for secondary materials it makes it more viable to recover them rather than send to landfill or downcycled into fuel.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**

- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Because our single use beverage model is completely bonkers. We used to have reuseable bottles in the past. We can do it again.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: As the cost of waste disposal rises (as it should) there will be more incentive to dump rubbish. So there needs to be disincetives to do this.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Thanks you

#2638

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: I very much support the ambitious vision and goal of zero waste, and I think the council is moving in a good direction with implementation of organic waste bins and such practises.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Other

Tell us why: I believe I support this as long as the organic waste is maintained at a weekly rate. I feel like this would make sense as a way to save on costs, but also am unsure of what potential disadvantages and consequences could be.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Absolutely support this as I feel that knowing commercial waste is reduced also would help make our impacts feel more meaningful. I would love to see the council doing more in this area and even getting community support for this direction, as I feel it has the most potential benefit.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I think organics and things like biosolids in particular are a high priority area, as it has potential to both reduce emissions, pollution as well as provide benefits like what is currently ongoing with biofuel from organic waste. Plastics and packaging are also important, but I think alongside recycling it is important to focus on actually reducing usage in the first place by encouraging alternative measures on business side.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I think the idea is great and it has good potential, given how successful similar systems like Pfand in Germany are. However, I am unsure of how much this would actually shift prices from consumers to producers, as it seems businesses could just pass down this to consumers anyway, and it doesn't actively encourage a reduction in consumption and conscious use. Therefore, I do support this scheme, but not at the expense of measures to encourage reduction in consumption, and organic waste management.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don’t know

Tell us why: While this is a great idea, I am unsure if this is the biggest priority, and better general waste management measures and schemes such as the CRS has the potential to improve this also without the addition of fines (and therefore potential pushback and negativity towards council actions and legislation).

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Very heartened to see the council looking for feedback from the community, I hope it gets considered and taken on board, and thanks for all the hard work of everyone behind the scenes :)

#2639

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): The CarbonCycle Company Limited

Local Board: Waitematā

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why: Please see attached document

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Please see attached document

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: Please see attached document

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides

and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why: No comment

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why: No comment

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Do not support

Tell us why: With regard to Waiheke, the Council is currently spending $1 million to remove food waste from Waiheke to put it in an Auckland landfill. While the proposal to deal with the food waste on the island is admirable and in accordance with the Local Board's climate change action plan, it is unacceptable that the current cost of removing the food waste from Waiheke and landfilling it in Auckland will not be made available to fund the implementation of the Local Board Climate Change Action Plan. Consultation on these issues was adjourned half way through and never reconvened. It needs to be.

Please see attached document

4. Any other comments

Please see attached URL regarding my comments on the submission:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yDjdfsfR9As

I do not support the draft plan.

My criticism of the consultation draft plan and supporting video summary is that its provisions vare so vague and lacking in specificity that they do not amount to an actual plan of action that can be grappled with; and secondly, that overall the consultation exercise amounts to greenwashing for reasons that I will come to.

I focus this submission on the provisions of the plan which deal with the Council's intentions with regard to food scraps. I will be proposing that there needs to be a discussion between the relevant parties about exactly how the Council intends to deal with food scraps, with particular reference to the anaerobic digestor (AD) and food scraps composting in parks and reserves, schools, urban farms and what support is proposed for innovation in terms of larger scale, higher quality composting projects, and to explore the scalability and economic and social impacts of these different composting options as against the ecological, social and economic impacts of the AD.

I start with the report of the investigation by International Solid Waste Åssociation (ISWA) scientists into the respective merits of AD and composting in dealing with food scraps. You are no doubt familiar with this document which states that 40% of the earth's arable soil is moderately to severely degraded. The report concludes that composting food scraps and using them or agricultural purposes will restore degraded soils and that AD of food scraps will not.

Dr Alzbeta Bouskova, General Manager of Ecogas NZ, expressed in 2022 much the same view. When asked whether ecosystems can withstand the massive loss of organic matter from the soil that is consequent upon the industrial scale of AD of food waste, she responded with thanks for raising the point saying that it was a topic on which discussion was needed but that yes, composting of food waste is "absolutely essential", and that she "would not argue with that".

In the circumstances, it would seem that now is a propitious opportunity for that discussion. I have a detailed knowledge of the history of the food scraps collection and processing project dating back to the public consultation on the topic in 2012.

I was deeply involved with the institution of the food scraps collection and the composting trial on Waiheke Island in 2017/18 which has morphed into Waiheke Resources Trust's Compost Co. operations at Te Motu Vineyard. I am the inventor of the CarbonCycle Composting System which was used in the domestic food scraps collection service and is currently used at Compost Co., Wiaheke HIgh School, Piritahi Marae, Surfdale Community Gardens, Ostend Community Garden, Reachout Waiheke, Waiheke Resources Trust garden and a number of private sites. I assisted Rangihoua to compost its large quantities of olive pulp; I have supplied CarbonCycle Compost Systems that have now been deployed in approximately 80 schools and numerous community gardens/urban farms throughout New Zealand, including Growing Point in Dignan Street, Pt Chev, Kelmarna Farms, OMG, Papatuanuku Marae in Mangere, the Pouwera Community Gardens in Orakei. We have installed on-site composting systems in shopping malls, the Viaduct, the Grid, St Matthews Cathedral, Eden Park, Highwic House, Smales Farm, KaiCycle (Welligton), Te Toi Mahana Community Housing (Wellington), airports in Wellington and Queenstown ; compost hubs,

schools, Maori immersion schools from Kaitaia to Invercargill and from New Plymouth to Mahia Peninsula. In some cases we have contracts to manage those systems. We are now selling composting systems in the US, and in particular Long Island and New York State, and we are talking with parties interested in establishing compost systems and kitchen gardens in schools in the US. We have been assisting the Ministry of Education in connection with their proposed curriculum changes to teach earth sciences as an introduction to the teaching of traditional science disciplines of physics, chemistry, biology and geography. We have studied ecosystem function composting and AD in depth. We have written articles for the School News and for the benefit of Auckland Council from time to time. In the context of public consultation, AD, urban farms. Attached are two examples This shows that we have a deep and extensive knowledge of the relevant subject matter.

On this basis, we feel we would have a useful contribution to make to the proposed discussion and would wish to be involved.

We would hope and expect that Dr Bouskova would be keen to participate. We also understand that Toitu has given the Council an opinion as to the respective merits of AD as opposed to composting food scraps. Its opinion has not been made available on the grounds of commercial sensitivity. Nonetheless, it would be helpful if Toitu were to attend the meeting, having regard to their familiarity with the issues. Others who have publicly expressed positions on the AD and on composting in a recent Stuff article, include:

Andrew Fisher
Elise O'Brien
Maria Guttierrez (from Crown Research Institute)

They should also be given the opportunity to express their views to the meeting.

Maria Guitterez in her comments suggested to the effect that "compost respires carbon dioxide" which she considers to be a mark against the carbon footprint of composting.

I would expect that any discussion about the ecological effect of composting would include consideration of the recent research paper published by the research foundation behind the Nine Planetary Boundaries concept. It proposes that a suitable proxy for biosphere integrity is net primary productivity. In other words, that biosphere integrity is dependent on carbon dioxide drawn down by photosynthesis exceeding carbon dioxide respired from the soil and ecosystems back to the atmosphere. Current research suggests that planet Earth no longer enjoys net primary productivity. Indeed, that respiration of carbon dioxide from the soil and ecosystem exceeds photosynthetic drawdown of carbon dioxide by 30 billion tonnes per annum.

To put this in perspective, the emissions from the burning of fossil fuels for transport, energy and industry amount to 40 billion tonnes per annum. This is worrying as the collapse of soil and ecosystems, having once progressed to its current point, is likely to progress further at a geometric rather than a linear rate and there is three times the volume of carbon in the soil than there is carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Soil degradation is at the heart of this topic and if the ISWA is correct in its assessment of the capacity of compost to restore degraded

soil and the incapacity of AD in that regard, then composting and AD is likely to be central to the discussion.

I have recorded my understanding of the significance of these matters as they relate to the food scraps service and attach the Youtube URL as part of this submission. It outlines a plan that was previously put to the Mayor in August 2019 and considered by the then Deputy Mayor and Chair of the Strategic Procurement Committee. That committee approved the procurement of an AD on 3 September 2019. The Deputy Mayor, Bill Cashmore, called a meeting the following day with George Fietje and myself at which it was agreed that the targeted rate that would fund the Food Waste Collection Service would also be made available for the establishment of urban farms. Shortly after that agreement was reached George Fietje was seconded elsewhere and the agreed assistance for urban farming never materialised.

My suggestion is that that earlier proposal should be considered anew in the circumstances that I have set out above and having regard to the following matters.

1. The Draft Waste Plan lacks any overarching statement of principle. For instance, there is no statement that the object of the Council is to use the food scraps resource for its highest and best purpose. This is a statement that was included in the 2018 plan but has been dropped. It should be reinstated.
2. The provision in the 2018 plan that priority would be given to home and community composting wherever possible, and that a food waste collection service with centralised processing would only be used after home and community composting opportunities had been exhausted. This provision should be reinstated.
3. In my experience, many people labour under the misapprehension that the food waste collected from the kerbside is used for composting and growing kai, and the illustrations at the conclusion of the video does nothing to dispel that misapprehension. Indeed it shows compost boxes, and raised garden beds, and says that the Council plan will increase thriving biodiversity and will not increase greenhouse gas emissions. We need to understand the basis for these claims and have an explanation as to how the way the food waste collection service has been promoted can possibly escape classification as greenwashing.
4. Statements made by Andrew Fisher from time to time suggest that while AD may not be perfect, it is an improvement on the status quo. Arguably a 20-year perpetuation of a less-than-adequate solution does not meet the exigencies of the global warming loss of biodiversity crises facing humanity, particularly as its effect is to suppress competition from composting and to suppress innovative solutions. The way in which AD has been adopted and rolled out by the Council is anti-competitive and a good example of that is that the roll-out has resulted in a 70% reduction in the number of households contributing their food scraps to the soil-building initiative at Kelmarna Garden purely on the basis that why should people pay for that service when they are forced also to pay for the kerbside collection.
5. This raises another related issue - what has happened at Kelmarna Gardens is an example of the AD diverting food waste from composting and not from landfills. This phenomenon is likely to be significant, and it is also wrong to say that AD diverts food waste from landfills when the money and resources devoted to it coupled with the low rate of uptake mean that if that money and resources were applied to the support and

proliferation of local urban farms across the city substantial, even comparable or greater, volumes would be composted in homes and communities with greater economic return and multiple co-benefits, including food security.

6. We also need to take into account that the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, when reviewing the first Emissions Reduction Plan for New Zealand, has clearly stated that the government, in all its divisions, needs to collaborate in researching and putting together a strategic and whole of economy coherent plan to deal with climate change. For the Council to adopt this draft plan, and to continue with its push to increase the volume of food waste going to landfill jumped the gun, I propose that this plan accordingly be adjourned until its implications have been considered on a government-wide basis or at least until the meeting I have proposed has run its course.

Optimising the Value of Auckland's Domestic Food Waste

The 2017 Waste Assessment teaches us that: both compost and synthetic fertilizers will grow food. However, it costs 2,148 kgCO2e to manufacture enough synthetics to grow the amount of food produced from one tonne of compost.

Armed with that information the way ahead is clear. We need urgently to implement the Waste Plan which envisages the Council working in partnership with Aucklanders and resourcing them to compost their domestically generated food waste at home or elsewhere in their communities.

That compost will enable communities to grow food in backyards and in a network of hyper local urban farms. Auckland will become self-sufficient in fruit and vegetable staples. This will eliminate emissions from landfilling 100,000 tonnes of food waste and the associated trucking costs and, as well, avoid emissions of 2,148 kgCO2e for every tonne of compost generated ("the Avoided Emissions).

The targeted rate should be sufficient to cover the cost particularly as once the farms become established and the farmers develop and share their skills and knowledge they will earn their living from fruit and vegetable sales. With this one initiative the city goes a long way to being climate change ready.

It all looks relatively straight forward and, importantly, to stack up from an emissions point of view. There is one hitch. The Waste Assessment contains an analysis which concludes that, notwithstanding the Avoided Emissions benefit of compost, anaerobic digestion ("AD") has a better carbon footprint than composting ("the Result").

It has recently come to light, however, that although the Result should have taken the Avoided Emissions into account and although it appeared to have done so, it did not. It simply ignored the Avoided Emissions altogether, which is a pity because bringing the Avoided Emissions into account changes the outcome.

The Result stated that the carbon footprint of AD was better than that of compost by 92,222 tCO2e. Had the Avoided Emissions been taken into account, the Result would have told us that compost had the better carbon footprint by at least 145,342 tCO2e, an error of at least 237,562 tCO2e. The figures, calculations and reasoning are set out in the attached Schedule.

The erroneous Result, however, had in the meantime been published when in May 2017 the Waste Assessment was posted on the Council's website. That error was the basis for the recommendation that, in defiance of the Waste Plan, domestic food waste should be collected in bulk, and transported out of communities to a purpose built facility for treatment by AD. It is an error that has misinformed all of the intermediate steps that have led from recommendation down to the current proposal to enter into a 20-year contract for AD with an initial expenditure of $30m to establish the facility.

Plainly the Result is misleading and deceptive as is the advice given by SLR, in reliance on it (see Appendix "A"):

> *In terms of environmental impact (i.e. indirect costs), AD offers the lowest carbon footprint for treatment of source segregated food waste. Whilst this does not impact directly on the financial calculations carried out in support of this report, it should be considered in the context of Auckland's wider environmental objectives.*

Neither the Result nor SLR's advice has been removed from the Council website. So long as the erroneous material remains on the site, uncorrected, it is fresh and conscious misleading and deceptive conduct. The Council will need to take advice as to whether it is a breach of the Fair Trading Act.

But for the misleading Result and the supporting opinion from SLR the AD option would never have got off the ground. A composting solution would have been recommended had the Result stated (as it should have) that compost had the better carbon footprint by 145,342 tCO2e and had SLR advised (as it would have) that compost had the lowest carbon footprint

and that this should be considered in the context of Auckland's wider environmental objectives.

But for the erroneous Result the AD option would probably not have survived the public consultation process, the tender process would have followed a completely different path and the AD recommendation would not now be coming up for consideration by the panel next week.

Contracts worth hundreds of millions of dollars are affected.

The opportunity cost of adopting and implementing the recommendations based on the false Result is manifest and will be borne by the citizens of Auckland for the next 20 years.

These are all serious consequences flowing from the omission to include the avoided emissions in the Result. It would be prudent to make all possible efforts effectively to correct the misleading and deceptive material in the Waste Assessment. The errors, including SLR's abovementioned statement, should be corrected. The correction should state that the result of the Appendix "F" comparison of compost and AD should have taken into account the Avoided Emissions" and, had they been, the Result would have shown that compost had the better carbon footprint by at least 145,342 tCO_2e. An explanation for the errors and an apology would also be appropriate.

To ensure that this correction reaches as far as possible all people affected, these matters should be published without delay on the Council website, prominently advertised in the Herald, and in letters to the Mayor, every Councillor, every Local Board, every person who made submissions on matters affecting the targeted rate or the intended kerbside collection and every person with whom the Council is treating in connection with the intended food waste processing and/or collections service.

It may also be prudent to pause any decision on AD pending a thorough review of the respective merits and demerits of AD and composting in its various forms with particular reference to climate emergency and food security considerations and consistency with the Waste Plan and in particular its food waste hierarchy. For maximum benefit this review would avail itself of up to date expert input from a variety of sources, be

independent, consultative, transparent, and open to public scrutiny and input.

It may be that what has happened amounts to misleading and deceptive conduct in trade in breach the Fair Trading Act. If so the Council, amongst other things, would be liable to prosecution. In the event of a finding against the Council it may help, in mitigation of any penalty, to have undertaken the above suggested steps promptly.

I wish also to draw attention to other relevant factors that were missed in the attempt to assess the respective carbon effects of compost and AD.

Vegetation, whether it be food or otherwise, grown in compost will draw down CO2 from the atmosphere and sequester it in the soil. That's a carbon benefit of compost. By contrast the application of synthetic nitrogen floods the soil with excess nutrient which in the presence of oxygen and moisture, cause an explosion of microbial life that feasts on soil carbon, oxidising it and respiring it into the atmosphere as CO2. The excess nitrates are also responsible for nitrous oxide emissions. These emissions are avoided if our food is grown in compost (aka humic matter). They need to be counted in compost's Avoided Emissions.

Expert advice is needed to put values on compost's sequestration of soil carbon and synthetic's emissions both of soil carbon and nitrous oxide. In all three cases the amounts will be significant and need to be taken into account.

That deals with the issue of the carbon ledger for composting.

There are other issues beyond carbon footprint to consider when comparing the respective merits of AD as opposed to composting of Auckland's food waste. They relate to climate change, climate change readiness and food security all of which are interrelated aspects of the climate emergency.

Carbon gives the soil structure. The routine use of synthetic nitrogen respires carbon out of the soil, the soil loses its structure and turns to dust, washes into the nearest stream and eventually finds its way to the ocean. The Ministry for the Environment estimates that every year NZ loses 192

million tonnes of topsoil to the ocean. Sir Rob Fenwick in a recent article in the Herald suggested the figure is more like 300 million tonnes.

Either way it represents a massive loss of carbon from the soil to the atmosphere (climate change) and soil from the land (loss of food growing capacity). Clearly the climate emergency and the looming food crisis are intimately connected. Synthetic fertilizers grow food but in the process destroy soil carbon and despatch soil to the ocean warming the atmosphere and destroying our capacity to grow food at the same time.

Compost is the only alternative means by which to grow food. Using compost to grow food draws down carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, restores soil carbon, improves soil structure and progressively increases the soil's capacity to hold water, hold nutrients and grow increasing quantities of nutrient dense food.

In summary synthetic "fertility" is a vicious spiral tending to warming, desiccation, desertification, hunger and malnutrition: by contrast compost is a virtuous spiral leading to cooling, water retention, clean rivers, aquifers, and oceans, true enduring fertility, food abundance, health, wellbeing and happiness. It's the circular economy in step with the carbon circle.

If all that is true it points to composting as the highest and best use of Auckland's food residues, and that is not just because it has a better carbon footprint than AD. The carbon footprint is a second order issue.

The critical first order issue for Aucklanders (and urban dwellers everywhere) is food security. We are food insecure. The overuse of synthetics is pushing us deeper and deeper into climate chaos and extreme weather. The declining quality and carbon content of our soils can't handle the resulting extremes of deluge and drought. The reliability, quality and quantity of the food supply is declining apace. Food security is rapidly going to get much, much, much worse.

For our part we city dwellers are sending the bulk of our food residues to landfill in trucks, generating methane and making our own unnecessary contribution to the climate problem. If we don't act boldly and with a clear

vision the numbers of our hungry will continue to rise as will the numbers suffering preventable chronic diseases, amputations and premature death.

Urban populations are caught in a trap between sub-optimal farming practices and inaction with the critical task of making cities food secure from within.

It is all so unnecessary. We have all about us, literally everywhere, ample raw materials (in the form of food and green “waste”) to make huge quantities of high quality compost with which to grow food. There is no shortage of space for the growing: in backyards, schools, parks, and pockets across the city.

We already have examples of bio intense urban farms growing commercial quantities of high quality fruit and vegetables on small city plots using compost made on site from food and green “waste” collected locally.

No synthetic fertiliser is used, no insecticides nor pesticides. In Auckland we have Kelmarna Gardens, and OMG, and the structure provided by For the Love of Bees; in Wellington Kai Cycle; and in Christchurch Cultivate Christchurch. This small group is developing the technology and knowhow for low carbon collection of food “waste” from the community, composting techniques to produce high quality compost quickly and cleanly with least possible loss of carbon, bio intense growing techniques to maximise production from small plots. They are also developing an ever growing demand for their ultra-fresh produce.

People love these spaces and activities in the city. They give joy, hope and optimism. An instruction manual and training tool is well advanced. It will light the way for the rapid expansion of this beneficial climate-friendly food model.

These urban farmlets need to be hyper local for efficiencies and to enable people to eat food grown within their “village”, provide local employment, and grow tight knit communities. There needs to be thousands of them across Auckland each within walking distance of the next. Greater biodiversity will pervade the city.

If 20 sites were established by end of next year, and the number doubled each year, we would have in excess of 5,000 sites within 10 years. Each would be able to compost 20 tonnes of food waste a year, which would account for 100,000 tonnes of food waste.

Auckland will be self-sufficient in fruit and vegetable staples. No child would go to school hungry. There will be a marked decline in chronic disease, less suicides, less loneliness, less crime, more vibrant communities.

It's the circular economy. It's the local, inclusive, low carbon, climate resilient food system that we strive for.

We can do it. We are already doing it. Forming a strong partnership with the Council to scale up would greatly aid the work of finding sites, dedicating them, funding the training of farmers and composters, co-designing these solutions with communities bolstering the innovation, commitment and leadership, that sits within communities to effect the necessary rapid change. Let's embrace and support Margaret Mead's insight and urging: "Never [to] doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."

All of this is no more than putting the existing Waste Plan into action. In essence that plan says that food should be eaten, not wasted; if despite best efforts, food becomes unsafe to eat it should be composted at home or in the community and the Council will work with communities and resource them to make it happen.

The plan provides a backstop where home and community composting of food residues is not "possible". In that case, and that case only, the "remainder" of the communities' food residue resource may be collected and trucked away using the kerbside collection of food scraps service.

This backstop provision must be kept within its proper bounds. It affords critical protection for the ordinary people and families of Auckland who will have to live with the consequences of climate change and food shortage. Food residues in a food deprived world are a community resource of nutrient, chronic disease prevention and wellbeing.

Council deserves immense credit for a wise, far sighted, climate ready Waste Plan. The lives of generations of Aucklanders will be hugely improved by its bold and energetic implementation.

Richard Wallis
1 August 2019

#2640

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Massey Birdwood Settlers Association Inc

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Other

Tell us why: Need to remember waste collection is about providing a key service or services to residents by and large most of what is happening it would appear is about Council reducing costs

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: You are reducing a service, their should be a corresponding reduction in rates

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Council still needs to do the donkey work and collect the waste first to avoid dumping and then work out how to reuse etc rather than imposing costs on the business sector

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: Council can collect and sort, not reducing the service which it would appear you doing

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Might also help Scouting groups etc to make some money

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Other

Tell us why: Use groups like Keep NZ Beautiful to help in this area similar to Spca

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Do not support

Tell us why: Council needs to concentrate on the land, not our oceans - Government should be doing this work not Council

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Do not support

Tell us why: Government should be doing this work not Council

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Do not support

Tell us why: Government should be doing this work not Council

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Do not support

Tell us why: Government should be doing this work not Council

4. Any other comments

na

#2641

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Papakura

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: I would love to see a certification on new store items that shows how easy they are to repair. For example on white wear and electronics. Maybe similar to the water usage rating, so that it can become a sales point.

There are countries in the world that already have come up with great concepts. Why not just copy the best working ones and improve them if needed?

For example bottle and container deposit schemes. It's a great way to change peoples perception of an empty container as "rubbish" by making them see something of value instead. Drink cup deposits at festivals and events also work well in Europe.

Sometimes there are items that don't have recycling numbers on them due to a lack of space or the material being to thin, for example plastic seals or wrapping. Would it be possible to make it mandatory for packaging plastics to be colour coded by tinting them? For example blue for HDPE,

yellow for PP etc. The colours wouldn't need to be bold just enough to make them easier to distinguish.

Leaning about waste reduction and recycling through education from an early age on in school and kindergarten as well as public awareness through ads (person looks at rubbish but sees value/potential/a rescores) and posters at bus stops could encourage discussion. In Europe children learn about landfills and alternatives as part of the school program. Going though questions like: What happens once it's in the bin? Why do we need to act responsible with our rubbish?/What happens if you litter? Historical mistakes and how it's done better now and also how it can be improved even further. Where do the materials come from? Environmental impact/ personal foot print

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: I support the idea to change to a fortnightly collection but I prefer the rubbish tag system as currently used in Papakura. A tag system is fairer and more flexible for example if family comes to stay or home owners are away. It encourages to take responsibility for your own waste footprint. If tags aren't discouraging people enough they should maybe be more expensive. Waste minimisation tips could be handed out where tags are available.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a

priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: What could be done to have country wide collection points for reusable building materials that can then be resold? Like a business with a one name that everyone knows.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Ongoing information and transparency about what is actually happening to the collected materials helps keeping people involved. It is so upsetting when you have gone though the trouble to separate waste for it to then end up in the same place. People need to know it's working.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: It's an awesome way to get litter out of nature and it's also a great way to change peoples perception of an empty container as "rubbish" by making them see something of value

instead. Drink cup deposits at festivals and events also work well in Europe. Great way to make a few dollars too.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: The environmental impacts of littering

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

no cheap 100% recycled toilet paper easily available

#2642

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2643

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitākere Ranges

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why: Basically sounds good. The proof of the pudding will be in the eating though and how QUICKLY you will get on with it!

Should have started years ago.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Other

Tell us why: This might work depending if you consider my comments below on BETTER EDUCATING the general public as to actual waste minimisation and being activated to participate in problem solution.

I am not convinced that cost savings would be passed ono to ratepayers.

How do you know that for sure?

With the stupid increase in Auckland's population with (as per usual) inadequate infrastructure to cope with present and future numbers, I see our money just being ploughed back into Council's endlessly hungry revenue mouth.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Whilst I support this initiative, this should have been a PRIORITY at the outset of the collusion, of a couple of years ago, of Labour & National to abandon, if I correctly recall, Resource Consents to fast track a nationwide, (but in Auckland particularly), building boom of unedifying, largely ugly, same design, same coloured shoe boxes to meet "housing" targets real or imagined.

Hardly a day goes by, when I venture out, to be met with yet another levelled space awaiting the developers who tear down everything in their haste to erect another blot on the landscape. The amount of recyclable material carted off to a huge hole in the ground is breathtaking.

The timeline in your target is too far away and every effort should be NOW!

Bricks and concrete could be crushed and reused as roading material, more metals such as roofing iron could be recycled into new structures, I'm sure that a better way could be found to reuse / repurpose wood waste...especially if they are native woods. If no borer infests the wood, or other problem, why not reutilise in new buildings, artwork and what-have-you?

Government and the lackey Councils have been overly focused on the Woke agenda using PUBLIC money on projects to mollify the insecurities of a vocal few, at the expense of us all. NOW, you are having to play at catchup! Well, it's time you got a real and concise plan instead of fluffing around. Attend to what is essential for ALL Aucklanders / New Zealanders and stop creating mountains out of molehills.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Whilst I am in agreement I would strongly suggest to begin asap.

Start at the source!

Manufacturers need to hurry up and find an alternative, recyclable container for their product. With the recent limitations as to what can and can't be now placed into recycling bins, it is VITAL that plastic packaging (especially drink bottles) that is not of recyclable 1,2 or 5 categories is speedily reviewed. I note that many householders are NOT up to speed with recent changes and all manner of waste is still placed into recycling bins.

I suggest engaging with major outlets, such as supermarkets, to have highly visible instore signage that alerts customers as to what plastic is and is not recyclable.

Given the expanded ethnic diversity in Auckland, particularly, (and many of the older persons do not, or are limited in speaking and understanding English), instigate information in various languages, via television, radio or leaflets, as to present recycling information. Leaflets could even be available in Postshops, Drs rooms etc.

More people need to be on board and they are not. For many, it is still biff in the bin, out of sight and out of mind.

What attention is being given to imported plastic goods especially those sourced in $2 stores and the like?

Polystyrene is another problem and continues in wide use for packaging particularly. This stuff varies in density but all of it is an environmental nightmare given as how it can readily breakup into small pieces and go flying around, end up in drains, soil etc.

I'm sure it would not be too hard to find another lightweight alternative and minimise this product.

Too much greenwaste goes to the tip!

If not already in situ at waste depots, there needs to be alternative public greenwaste only depots which have the facilities for composting.

Where I live, in West Auckland, I am aware of bins strategically placed, from time to time, that accepts pest plant waste from private and public land.

Nonetheless, I have noticed an appalling lack of foresight in this,as there appears to be little inclination, or money, for expanded Council action and wider public education in the time honoured PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE methodology.

In my street, a goodly number of my neighbours are entertaining, on their sections, privet (both varieties) tradescantia, jasmine, woolley nightshade and other pest plants, oblivious as to the environmental danger they present. These tiresome plants are reproduced everywhere when their berries drop onto my ROW property as well as travelling further afield by wind or birds. The population needs info under their nose to hopefully awaken them. Too many people are now totally oblivious, for whatever reason/s, to the call to positively contribute to their environment. An increasing number are immigrants who would not have a clue. This type of information could be incorporated into integrational and educational programmes for people of every age and nationality. Why is it not in the education system? To heck with the sickening sex education and scare mongering Climate Change agenda of the past few years.

Our younger citizens would be better equipped with common sense learning about the good and the bad in their back yard and how to be a good environmental steward of the same.

Where are the Periodic Detention groups of old, who could do something useful to the community, (and hopefully learn something), in clearing areas of noxious plant growth, clear out local creeks and waterways before the floods come?

Regular, efficient cleanups and timely attention to problems can often minimise the need and expense of huge and expensive cleanups.

Another annoying issue is the buildup of mown grass, dried cabbage tree leaves, ciggy butts and assorted litter in our gutters. The only thing going down the drain should be water. I keep the gutter outside of my drive (and a bit either side) clean, but the deal would be to have council clean the gutters more regularly and especially before winter rains hit. Mowing of berms by private homeowners / tenants or municipal workers, should require that the grass, etc, is to be collected and not allowed to blow around the street and into the drains. Landlords need to be taken to task if their rental is not kept up to scratch.

Just a few thoughts on the matter for your consideration.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I alluded, in my response to the earlier question, as to going back to source...particularly the manufacturers. Only problem is that they might hike up the cost of their product to the consumer claiming that it costs more to change their plastic. this might be a truth for SME's but I feel to get firm with offshore, large, rich companies who are often, actually selling muck anyway.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Other

Tell us why: I support the fact we need to deal with this, but I don't believe instant fines are, necessarily, the answer.

As mentioned earlier, education and raising awareness, understanding and cooperation may well be a better model. We need to develop a CULTURE in New Zealand that showcases the unique & natural beauty of this country and the need to appreciate and contribute to it's preservation. Trouble is, local and central bureaucracy have been among the biggest culprits in environmental destruction, due to short sighted policies, collusion with business interests especially those from overseas (take forestry for example!) ideological pursuit etc. You need to start REALLY LISTENING TO US! But is any of what I have written even going to be read let alone actioned?

Certainly, if a dumping offender is identified then there should be retribution of some nature or another. Perhaps, if they can't afford a fine, they can do Community Service.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Don't know much about this so cannot adequately comment.

For all of them protect the flora & fauna and I believe, that the residents would be willing to contribute / continue contributing their efforts to preserve the special atmosphere of the island they inhabit.

#2644

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: 'I strongly support the proposed direction (Option 2) which:

- affirms a strong zero waste vision for both people and planet,

- centres the waste hierarchy as a guide for action, and

- sets the intention to prioritise actions at the top of the waste hierarchy.

I applaud Auckland Council for showing leadership in taking a true zero waste approach to the WMMP. Preventing waste in the first place by redesigning products and business models means less litter, less plastic pollution, less landfills and no need for CO2 emitting incinerators.

Focusing at the top of the waste hierarchy will help slow down Auckland's consumption of raw materials. Keeping products and materials in circulation for longer means we don't have to pull as many resources out of our environment into the economy or create emissions to turn resources into stuff. The longer we make our things last, the less we need to extract from our environment which reduces damage to ecosystems, biodiversity loss, pollution and emissions.

Recycling is important to keep materials circulating but it needs to be the last resort after businesses and households have done everything they can to avoid using single use disposable packaging, service ware and short life products. Auckland needs to focus on shifting towards high quality, closed loop recycling systems. Source separation plays a key role in getting clean, single stream, raw materials to be incorporated as recycled content in new products and to feed organics into our composting systems. Product stewardship schemes like Deposit Return schemes for drink containers and the Resource Recovery Network will help with that.

The Waste Hierarchy p9

I suggest removing the ‘decision to dispose’ line. This is unnecessary and confusing. Each step in the hierarchy involves a decision to treat resources in a particular way. The position the line is in now is where a decision is made to divert to recycling or composting so the use of the word dispose is confusing.

I appreciate Auckland Council's commitment to invest in education and behaviour change (in house and by external providers) to help communities and businesses become familiar with zero waste, circular economy and emissions reduction and adaptation strategies. Changing mindsets and behaviours so that low waste, low emissions becomes the default setting is a major inter-generational change management process.

I support the 7 principles that will underpin decision making.

Goals

I suggest the following minor changes

Goal 1 Maximise circularity in line with the waste hierarchy

‘Designing out waste’ line needs to include: supporting the development of new business and service models, improved product design….

Organic waste is prevented or diverted from landfill in the header and a bullet point added to cover prevention / source reduction strategies for food and organic waste including textiles and packaging. Diversion is necessary but not sufficient.

Network of infrastructure needs to include a bullet point that covers soft infrastructure which covers capability and capacity of organisations and staff working in service provision and behaviour change, plus systems and processes including IT and tech solutions alongside the traditional hard infrastructure of sites and equipment.

Data and information needs to have a bullet added on better understanding of material and product flows. Point about embodied carbon could be expanded to cover supply chain emissions and embodied carbon. Also important to better understand the emissions implications of disposal options.

Goal 2 Minimise harm

6. Add a specific reference to plastic and microplastic pollution as this shows up consistently as a key area of concern in annual public surveys.

Methods to deliver on the objectives

Add the following to create a more comprehensive list

#3 Advocating for business to adapt business and service models….

Add Use Council procurement of goods and services

Section 10 Statutory and Strategic Context

10.4 it would be useful to split out the Emissions Reduction plan from the Waste Strategy commentary - give it a separate section or a subheading. The paragraph that describes this work is a bit unclear. It would be helpful to include a few sentences about how emissions are generated from waste in landfill, the process of collecting and processing waste, recycling and organics as well as the upstream supply chain emissions. This links into the low emissions aspects of circular economy and ties back to the priority focus on product stewardship and Objective 2 - organics.

Working together

Empowering iwi and community partnerships and advocacy for product stewardship and business model changes are critical levers that will support the shift to a low waste, low emissions economy.

I support Priority 1 and celebrate Auckland Council's commitment to strengthen ways of working with Mana Whenua.

It is critical that this includes:

- practical programmes and enterprise opportunities for māori organisations alongside input into higher level policy advice and

- using the plan to embed a Te ao Māori approach and achieve outcomes that are important to mana whenua and mataawaka which include equitable access to services, meaningful participation in decision making and reducing the environmental impacts of waste.

I support priority 2 to continue expanding the resource recovery network and its services.

I appreciate the trust and confidence that council has in the community sector to deliver services and behaviour change. These organisations are kaupapa driven and embedded in their local communities. They create good jobs and put money back into their local economies.

Community Resource Recovery Centres or Zero Waste Hubs:

Deliver services communities want: behaviour change, reuse, repair, composting and recycling.

Are ideal drop off points for future product stewardship schemes like e-waste, plastics and Deposit Return for containers.

Combine engagement and education with service delivery. That means the households and businesses they work with come on a journey up the waste hierarchy so that reducing, reusing, recycling and composting become the norm.

Collaborate through national and local networks to share knowledge, skills and experience.

Collective work on behaviour change supports the shift by households and businesses away from single use, towards reuse, durability, ‘Right to Repair’ and sharing models.

Typo p20 row 2 eleven CRC’s other parts of document say 13.

I support Priority 12 and the emphasis on Auckland Council working with others who have shared values and objectives to deliver on this plan. Empowering Iwi, Community and other partnerships is critical because we need everyone on board to achieve a zero waste Auckland built on a circular economy.

Table 1 row 12 - The list of partners is not complete - good to add Māori, Government, other councils, and regional organisations

P31 It would be useful to separate out the tertiary and commercial sectors

There is some overlap but there are also important differences, in particular the commercial opportunities for using new business and service models that design out waste and pollution and keep products and materials in circulation.

The model council has been using for the Construction and demolition sector could be usefully applied to the hospitality sector to address single use plastic and packaging issues which have been identified as priority areas.

Details in action points

12.2 Focused community programmes - leave room for new programmes that may come on stream over the next six years. “….including the opportunity to add new programmes and to expand and diversify programmes…

12.9 Strengthen Business Waste by having a separate description for the advocacy and support for designing out waste through new business and service models and putting new types of products on the shelves alongside the more standard in house diversion activities relating to resource recovery for materials, products and organics.

This two pronged approach can be carried across into the “What it means for Aucklanders” column e.g. New business and service models will make it easier for Auckland residents and businesses to use their purchasing power to drive the shift to a low waste circular economy.

Targeting specific activities and materials

We support Priority 3 - see response to Q2B for detail

We support Priority 4 - see response to Q2C for detail

We support Priority 5 - Disaster preparedness, climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience.

Community Resource Recovery Centres play an important role in responding to community need during and after emergencies. Community and Māori organisations play an important role in community building and creating pathways for resilience as communities work together to adapt to climate change as well as respond to ongoing emergency events.

Table 1 row 5 needs to include an additional point alongside the readiness issue.

There are two main channels for climate change mitigation through waste action which align with the low emissions aspects of the circular economy. They support the Government's Emissions Reduction Plan and Auckland's Climate Plan.

Preventing and diverting organics from landfill - links back to Objective 2

Preventing and reducing the amount of material/products flowing through the economy which reduces supply chain and embodied emissions - links back to Objective 1

It is important that these are woven into the narrative as well as the actions. The Actions under 5 relating to this section do a good job of describing the separate streams of work. The commentary just needs to be adapted so the story line is consistent across the document.

Advocacy for future action

We support Priority 6 - see response to Q2D for detail

We support Priority 7 - see response to Q2D for detail

Final disposal - Waste to energy

The WMMP outlines how some waste to energy facilities are being used to treat waste materials including anaerobic digesters in Reporoa, Watercare's wastewater treatment plant, the Golden Bay cement kiln and landfill gas to energy plants.

Incineration of mixed rubbish is being proposed in adjacent districts.

I urge Council to specifically rule out Incineration as a disposal option for Auckland's mixed solid waste

Burning mixed solid waste will not help us reduce waste or emissions. Incineration would take us in the opposite direction to the low waste low emissions future described in the Draft WMMP because it is just another disposal method at the bottom of the waste hierarchy.

It works against circular economy, zero waste and resource efficiency and still requires landfills to contain toxic by-products.

Burning or burying resources means we have to keep extracting new materials and energy to create more products which damages ecosystems and our climate.

Investing in a large scale incineration plant would lock Auckland into a linear throwaway future because incinerators rely on long term contracts to secure a continuous supply of rubbish to burn.

We are all working hard to reduce methane emissions from organic waste going to landfill, it doesn't make any sense to start burning fossil based plastic, which creates CO2 emissions and releases toxic pollutants.

Incineration is out of step with New Zealand's 100% renewable electricity target, burning rubbish is an inefficient and expensive way to generate a very small amount of non-renewable electricity.

Delivering direct action

I support Priority 8 to support Aucklanders to use the services available to them.

Having the knowledge and confidence to use the systems provided and understanding why it is important to separate materials and live a zero waste lifestyle enables households to get on board with zero waste by 2040. Regular feedback to show how their actions are making a difference is a key element in maintaining trust and confidence in recycling and composting systems. Behaviour change organisations across Auckland who partner with council help achieve this.

We support to Priority 9 see response to Q 2A for detail

I support Priority 10 to minimise Councils operational waste and the intention to lead by example.

Table 1 row 10 Needs to include a separate point about the use of procurement of goods and services as a method for achieving upstream source reduction as well as downstream diversion.

Action 10.2 Target Operational waste through sustainable procurement has a focus on construction and demolition related actions. It would be clearer to give it a C&D specific label and to shift 10.2 (a) around councils leadership role into 10.1 where it is a better fit. This needs to refer to leading zero waste and waste minimisation to be consistent with the earlier commentary. On its own waste minimisation is too weak.

Also useful to tag the procurement story to the ongoing work to embed the council's Sustainable Procurement Framework across the organisation.

Council could strengthen its approach by making greater use of procurement processes to leverage its purchasing power across spending on all goods, services and contracts. This will improve zero waste outcomes and grow enterprise opportunities for Iwi and community organisations as well as businesses adopting circular business models.

This includes active support for local businesses who are leading the way with low waste, low emissions goods and services: catering, office and IT support, service models for transport, hospitality, events etc. This needs to be broadly applied across all council offices, across all operators of council facilities and all contracts not siloed in the delivery of construction and demolition and waste and resource recovery services.

10.4 to 10.6 touch on this but could be strengthened by carrying the words and language in the top of the Waste Hierarchy into these line items.

10.4 Leases of council property - Include reference to embed the requirement to put into practise and report on the zero waste policy into lease agreements so that lesees are required to deliver on the zero waste policy not just have it as a 'policy' page in their documentation.

10.5 Office waste - Needs to be a wider frame - Office waste has its own target in section 9 so it is useful to expand on what this covers. The commentary around office waste on p24 focuses on diversion strategies. It alludes to opportunities in behaviour change, new systems and ongoing staff training but needs to specifically refer to the upstream potential of procurement and prevention to drive source reduction. This applies to fittings and furniture, office supplies, catering and smoko, cleaning for example. Good to use the source reduction, reusable packaging, new product and service models language to create a clearer picture of what will drive the achievement of this target.

10.6 Include reference to reusable serviceware, designing out single use packaging.

We support Priority 11 - Address litter and illegal dumping - see response to Q 2E for detail

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: I support Priority 9 and the staged approach for the shift to fortnightly rubbish collections.

Global evidence shows that smaller / less frequent rubbish collections help reduce waste. Auckland Council has a solid plan for making sure households have access to regular recycling and food scraps collections (which remove volume and smell issues) and for supporting people to get on board with recycling and food scraps separation. We agree that fortnightly collections should reduce both cost and emissions overall.

We support the council considering flexible bin sizes for large households needing extra support or bin capacity, as well as the option of lower rates charges, further reduced collections and smaller bins for residents who produce low or ultra-low waste. It is important to reward residents who support the Zero Waste 2040 transition by producing less recycling, food scraps and rubbish.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: I support Priority 3 to target Construction and Demolition waste.

Mandatory site waste management plans are an effective tool for getting companies on board with onsite source separation. These need to be audited to ensure they are being followed through on by the beams onsite, by the collection company and by the string and processing facilities.

Council has an important role to play in coordinating the flows of ideas and information across the construction and demolition sector. Many organisations and businesses are working together to find upstream solutions which design C&D waste it out in the design and construction stages. Others like TROW focus on deconstruction and demolition to make sure materials and products get recovered and reused.

The Resource Recovery Network provides outlets for reusable timber, metals, kitchens, plumbing and other reusable materials that can be incorporated into building projects. Some of these are new surplus items from construction, others second hand. The ‘Men's shed’ and other community maker space and tool share projects enable people to make use of waste materials and learn skills to repair and build.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I/We support a focus on the 5 priority areas in order to prevent and reduce waste

I/we are encouraged to see Council focusing on source reduction to embed actions up the waste hierarchy to address these streams. This includes ambitious actions that go beyond diversion to focus on reducing plastic waste 4.5 and to move towards reusable packaging systems 4.6. I/we would like to see this approach to source reduction consistently applied across all the priority waste materials.

I/we support the intention in Priority 4 to work to change behaviour in relation to these waste streams. It is critical that producers and businesses are included in this alongside consumers and households. Business models, service delivery models and product designs all need to change to create the circular economy. There is no silver bullet so the concept of a suite of solutions is a good way to frame the complementary actions necessary to shift the dial so our economy becomes more circular.

Once businesses and industry mainstream the new business models that are creating systems for sharing, reusing and repairing (e.g. car sharing, product rentals, reusable packaging systems and product maintenance and servicing), then it will be easier for consumers to change their buying behaviour and to shift to low emission zero waste lifestyles.

We note that the behaviour change, engagement and education work required to shift awareness and understanding and catalyse action are included in other Priority action lists primarily 12. Partnering with others.

Organics

I/we support the recognition of the value of local scale and 'community-led' solutions for organics collections and processing, with accompanying actions (particularly actions 4.2 and 4.3).

We would like to see these framed as critical parts of an integrated citywide ecosystem approach to organics diversion, where collections, education and local processing can mutually support one another. This could involve developing an organics diversion system strategy, to avoid the different levels of organics diversion activities remaining disjointed and at odds with each other.

We support Auckland Council working with existing organisations with the relevant expertise in small & medium scale organics collections and processing, particularly the Tāmaki Makaurau Composters Network, as a local branch of the Aotearoa Composters Network (ACN).

Action 4.2 needs to include a specific reference to revenue models.

What it means for Aucklanders box could include points on: local access to compost and worm casts, Resilience built into the collection system, economic development and community building opportunities, links with food resilience and local food production.

Action 6.2 Regulatory change needs to include a reference to the requirement to source separate materials to create clean streams for composters and material reprocessors.

Plastics

I/We support the ambition go beyond diversion to focus on reducing plastic waste (action 4.5)

It would be good to include the 'source reduction' language as it is more specific that 'reduction' which often gets used to describe diversion and overlooks prevention.

The definition and discussion of plastics needs to be expanded to include both whole plastic items and microplastics. Recent research shows 3 million bottles worth of microplastics fall in rain onto Auckland each year. Products containing plastic/synthetic polymers and fibres (especially those that contribute microplastic pollution, such as furniture/carpets) need to be treated as part of the plastics priority waste streams.

Advocacy for a suite of regulatory and legislated solutions for plastic items and microplastics is a critical action for council that needs to be specifically captured under the product stewardship actions. Action 6.4 needs to include a reference to plastics and packaging. Suggest amending the last part of 6.4 to read ' ... organics and/or that represent significant economic, environmental and social costs such as overreliance on single use packaging, plastic and microplastic pollution and textiles. Advocacy for a strong Global Plastics Treaty is an important element in this.

Auckland Council has an important role to play in advocating to the Central Government for an ambitious Global Plastics Treaty. This could be included in Action 4.5 or as a separate line in Action 6.4.

Packaging

I/We support packaging being included in the 5 priorities

Packaging coming into the market imposes cost and management burdens on Councils, ratepayers and households and creates environmental impacts across the supply, use, recovery and disposal chain. Strong advocacy by Auckland Council to prevent and reduce the use of chemical contaminated packaging, non recyclable packaging and the overreliance on single disposable packaging is critical.

Council investment in raising awareness about packaging issues will help build informed public opinion to support regional and national changes to business models and packaging design as well regulation and legislation in support of low waste low emissions outcomes.

New solutions for reusable packaging are coming on stream and some of these require a city wide focus to make them viable and practical e.g. this reusable cup take back scheme in Denmark https://www.tomra.com/en/news-and-media/news/2024/tomra-launches-system-for-reusable-takeaway-packaging . Action 4.6 practical action to support businesses across the city that are bringing practical reusable and alternative solutions to the market is an important action.

See the Advocacy section of our submission for comments which overlap with this.

Textiles

I/We support including textiles in the 5 priority products

The textiles workstream has been framed up too narrowly which makes the large volume of textiles coming through the commercial and industrial channels invisible. Domestic textiles, clothing and fast fashion are only a small fraction of the textiles flowing through our economy.

The focus needs to be broader to include commercial and industrial textiles, including corporate/public sector uniforms, linen from accommodation providers and large public facilities like prisons and hospitals etc. As well as streams that will flow through refit, construction and demolition processes like carpets, curtains and furniture.

Action 4.8 Textile waste behaviours needs to be expanded out to include business and industry in the target audience. It also needs to cover supporting the development of Textile Product Stewardship and exploring the opportunity to reduce commercial and industrial textile waste streams.

New Zealand organisations like UsedFULLY textilereuse.com are leading work to develop effective product stewardship for textiles as well as downstream markets for source separated waste textiles.

It is good to see the link being made between the waste (tonnes) and supply chain and landfill emissions generated across the textile life cycle.

Bio-solids

I/We support the use of biosolids being used beneficially, in culturally appropriate ways including working with mana whenua, communities and stakeholders to develop future solutions.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I/we support Priority 6 Advocacy for actions to move up the waste hierarchy. We are 100% in support of the intention to Advocate “for actions to move up the waste hierarchy, including source reduction, reuse and right to repair”.

I/We would like to see even more direct actions, monitoring and reporting indicators, methods of assessment, and specific targets which help define, drive and measure progress towards source reduction embedded in this WMMP.

This would help reduce the amount of single use, disposable packaging being used to supply food and drinks by shifting to reusable packaging, cups and serviceware (plates, cutlery etc).

We want to see Council maximise promotion, support and advocacy for source reduction measures like redesign, reuse and repair across the board. This includes: in Construction and Demolition and the five priority waste streams. As a core focus of working relationships with Mana Whenua and community partners in behaviour change organisations and across the resource recovery network. As a central element in criteria for procurement decision making.

Action 6.2 needs to include requirements for source separation to support making high quality raw materials available for reprocessors and composters.

See plastics section of this submission for comments on expanding Action 6.4 Priority Waste Advocacy regarding inclusion of plastics and microplastics, overreliance on single use packaging, advocacy for a strong global plastics treaty.

I/we support Priority 7 advocacy for a Container Return Scheme for drink containers and other mandatory product stewardship.

Councils, communities and households can do a lot to drive zero waste transformation. But businesses/industry and Government are the ones with the power to pull the big levers.

Businesses and industry can develop new business and service models and put better designed products on the shelves. Government can create the regulatory framework that establishes the rules of engagement so that funding, processes, and compliance, monitoring and enforcement are aligned with waste and emissions reduction goals.

We can't run the circular economy on grants and subsidies. Product stewardship is the tool that creates the revenue flows we need to fund reuse and recycling systems.

We fully support strong advocacy for the implementation of an effective Container Return Scheme under Action 7.1 Implementing the container return scheme will help fund the transition to more effective recycling systems.

The Container Return Scheme is a good stepping stone towards large scale, nationwide product stewardship schemes. It is also a better way to recycle drink containers:

Everybody loves it – 98% of the responses to the 2022 Government consultation were in support.

It works – high return rates, high quality recycling, low litter, proven results in many countries over decades.

It pays for itself – covers all the real costs of recycling so we don't have to use rates budgets to subsidise drink container recycling.

It sets us up with infrastructure – establishes a nationwide network of take-back sites that can also be used by emerging Reuse and Refill business models.

Creating deposit return systems so that items have a value at the end of their life has multiple benefits. This means the last user of the product can redeem the deposit which creates an incentive for people to recycle items that may otherwise be lost into the environment. Deposit return schemes for drink containers are a good example of how this works. A 20c deposit is paid by the person who buys the drink, they get this back when they recycle it. Any one who finds the drink container lying around can claim the deposit if it is littered, and Councils can use the deposits to cover the cost of public space bin collections and kerbside collections.

Action 7.1 needs to include advocacy for the central govt to put the National investigation of reusable beverage packaging back into the workplan. This was progressing but got cut at the same time as the CRS went into the policy bonfire in Feb 2023. Beverage packaging is a key opportunity area for expanding reusable packaging, and we don't want to miss the opportunity the CRS presents to increase both reuse and recycling.

Just having mandatory or voluntary product stewardship schemes in place will not guarantee good outcomes. Action 7.2 and 7.3 both need to include a second element - Advocacy to central government and other stakeholders for better, more transparent and democratic/participatory

processes for designing product stewardship schemes that are robust, ambitious and serve the public interest.

Many of the current systems for recovering end of life packaging and products are underfunded ‘token gestures’ with a low return rate and a large amount of promotional fanfare. Real solutions follow the waste Hierarchy. Shifting to a circular economy means we have to rethink and redesign products and business models. Legislation, regulation and policy need to incentivise reuse, refill, durability and repair in order to reduce single use packaging and create long lasting, non toxic products.

Real solutions focus investment and innovation at the top of the waste Hierarchy and clearly signal the direction of travel. Real solutions are:

safe for people ecosystems and climate

Viable because they build in ways to cover the real costs

Accessible to everyone

Regenerative because they leave things better than they were before.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I/We support Priority 11 to address litter and illegal dumping with the Council protecting our environment and keeping people safe by providing public litter and recycling bins, picking up litter and illegal dumping and running effective compliance, monitoring and enforcement systems as described in the action plan.

I/We agree that other important actions in this space are:

Education to support Aucklanders to understand the impacts of litter, hazardous chemicals and materials and the flow on environmental effects of microplastics.

Supporting organisations who focus on advocacy, education, citizen science and other practical actions to raise awareness and do practical clean ups.

I/We think advocacy needs to be specifically included in the litter actions list to harness the power of upstream measures to prevent and reduce litter alongside the downstream measures outlined in Action 11.3.

Table 1 row 11 needs to include a point about this as well.

Issues with litter and illegal dumping can be effectively targeted by working to reduce the upstream causes. Advocacy and support for new funding methods, collection methods, product and business model design are the key to reducing our litter and dumping problems.

For example:

Reducing the amount of single use, disposable packaging which is commonly littered

Creating deposit return systems so that items like drink containers have a value

Putting advance disposal fees in place means the end of life cost for recycling and safe disposal are paid by the original purchaser.

Establishing effective funding and collection methods for larger items like mattresses, tyres and e-waste will reduce illegal dumping and stockpiling.

The ability for households to pay for, and access waste management and resource recovery services is also a critical factor. It is good to see there are methods in the plan to support large households to manage their rubbish, recycling and food scraps.

Cost of living means some households struggle to pay for the basics like safe methods of rubbish disposal. Low income households are often at the end of the use chain for products because they need to buy second hand or cheap brands. These are likely to have a shorter life and the household has to pay for disposal each time they replace the item.

The responsibility for end of life disposal falls on these people who are least able to pay the cost of safe disposal and product stewardship fees collected at the end of life. Some households will struggle to manage the logistics having no trailer or ute to take items to the transfer station or resource recovery centre.

The evolution of the Inorganics collection through action 2.4 is an important way to support these households.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2645

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Hibiscus and Bays

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Raising awareness of the downstream effects of waste is an important action to help address waste minimisation. If people are more aware of what happens to waste and where it goes and how it effects our health, money and environment, people may be more likely to support waste minimisation actions.

Supporting people and industry to consider the upper tiers of the waste hierarchy will help reduce the generation of waste in the first place by looking at things like reusing or repairing products.

I would love to see a mandate for industry in Auckland to have to show their waste reduction actions in some way so consumers can quickly identify those companies working towards waste minimisation. Consumers can then also demand companies with low-impact actions to do more.

Furthermore, penalising those companies that are not making changes to move towards waste minimisation would be great.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Reducing the frequency of household rubbish collection makes a lot of sense. Anecdotally, I noticed a reduction in the rubbish bins being put out on the weekly rubbish day in my neighbourhood after the food scraps collection started.

Our household composts vegetable and fruit scraps already but didn't have a solution for meat bones and fish frames. The food scraps collection is great for this - it's good to know that I don't have to put these items in the landfill anymore.

Our household currently only puts a wheelie bin out once every 3 or 4 months so we would manage fine with the proposed reduction in rubbish collection frequency. However, we are also happy to have a rubbish paid for through rates - if the rates will be used for education and initiatives to divert waste away from landfill.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Ensuring the construction and demolition sectors are required to take more action to account for their waste is a good idea. They would save money by not ordering excess material, not having to dispose of unused materials, and would benefit from easier clean up of large construction sites.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I believe Auckland Council is making good progress in the food scraps area and would like to see similar action in other organic waste collection.

Plastics, packaging and textiles require more information to be passed on to the consumer and the producer and penalites introduced for improperly or unnecessarily adding these materials to the waste stream.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: As a consumer, I should be more aware of the lifecycle of everything I'm consuming. If I'm unable to pay to dispose of an item, I can make the decision to purchase it or not in the first place. Producers and Manufacturers may also notice a decline in consumption because of added cost to dispose.

I strongly support AC's decision to advocate for a central government response to container recycling.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Agree! This will also improve the appearance of our neighbourhoods.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2646

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: It's the only way to get people to reduce waste and use the food waste. Move with the times people.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2647

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Fortnightly is the way. Why are we lagging behind Tauranga and Hamilton

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides

and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2648

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Saw the chair of my local baord moaning about this change without encouraging zero waste but he pretends to care about environmental sustainability. Just do it

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2649

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Better recycling programmes where New Zealand does not need send things overseas for recycling.

Keep it local.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: A great initiative.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why: Yes, lets do this asap.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: A very good idea- Make the manufacturers more responsible for their actions.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Support

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2650

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2651

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why: Garbage charges are already paid in water bills. If it makes it more difficult for residents to throw away garbage, the amount of garbage collected should be reduced.

垃圾费用已于水费中支付，如增加居民丢弃垃圾的难度，就该减少已收的垃圾费

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: The garbage disposal fee has been paid in the water bill. If the service is reduced, the garbage disposal fee in the water bill should be reduced.

垃圾处理费已于水费中支付，减少服务，就该减少水费中的垃圾处理费

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Construction is beneficial to the development of the community. The construction costs are paid privately by the builders. The development of the community has increased the revenue of the house tax for the council. If it is unwilling to increase construction waste, it should not allow construction, and the house tax does not need to be increased.

建设有益于社区的发展，建设费用是建造者私人支付，社区的发展已为议会增加房屋税的收入，如不愿意增加建筑垃圾，就不该允许建筑，房屋税就不需增加

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: Forget it, this is just an excuse to increase the number of employees in the council

算了吧，这只是增加议会增加雇员的借口

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2652

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Recycling is saving human beings on the earth.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: I think it is suitable for a family of 4 or fewer.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: It should be a perfect policy that encourages customers to drink the beverage and give the bottles or cans back to the producers.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Support

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Support

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Support

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2653

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why: change a kitchen waste recyling times. Because the kitchen waste very smelly . It will be patronised by mosquitoes, which is very uncomfortable.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: The trash can is an environment that is easy to breed bacteria. It will make mosquitoes frequent, causing damage to the living environment. I think even garbage collection will help to change this situation.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: I think construction waste management should be strengthened.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Only the prioritised garbage will be disposed of in time. The talent is carbon neutral.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I think the garbage refund is good for recycling. This will enable Auckland people to collect waste such as cans.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don’t know

Tell us why: I don't know about this.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2654

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why: It is best to maintain the original once a week

维持原来一个星期一次最好

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Garbage smells too bad and is not good for the environment

垃圾太臭，不利环境

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Don't know

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don't know

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Support

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2655

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why: The two week collect once will only create more rubbish on the street.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I know there is a new technology which can burn the rubbish without or very little pollution. Will you think about it instead?

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Agree but need to get more detail how to get the money back.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: If still working on 2 weeks collect once rubbish bin then I will not agree to fine, because it is cause by 2 weeks collect once rubbish bin.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

no comment

#2656

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Only nappy are already half load each week.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Waste money

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2657

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don't know

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2658

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: It's a great way to reduce waste and recycle resources

是很好減少垃圾及回收資源的方法

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: This will force everyone not to throw organic things into the red lid bucket.

這樣可以迫使大家不把有机東西丟入紅蓋桶。

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Because a lot of construction and demolition waste can be reused.

因為許多拆建垃圾都是可以再用的。

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: These are the bulk of our waste and should be dealt with first.

這些都是我們垃圾的主體，应該優先處理。

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: The bottle and can refund system should be implemented as soon as possible.

瓶罐退費制应盡快執行。

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: For littering, instant fines should be imposed as soon as possible.

乱丢垃圾，即時罚款应盡快進行。

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why: Disposal of garbage on site can reduce carbon emissions and reduce many branch problems.

垃圾問題就地處理可減少很岁碳排放，減少很多支節問題。

4. Any other comments

#2659

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Insects will grow in it, just like a kitchen waste bucket. Once you put it away, maggots will grow in it! If you want to collect garbage every other week, you should do a good job of collecting food waste bins every week.

會生蟲，這就跟廚餘桶一樣，一下收一下不收，裡面都長蛆了！如果要隔週收垃圾，就應該要把每個星期收廚餘桶的事情做好。

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Don't know

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don't know

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don't know

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Do not support

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2660

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Don’t know

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2661

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: I believe that reducing waste is in the interest of society and the general public

我相信減少垃圾符合社會和大眾的利益

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: By using kitchen waste bins, there is much less landfill waste and no smell. Once every two weeks, you can save resources.

使用了廚餘垃圾桶，堆填垃圾就少了很多，也不臭了，兩周一次可以節省資源。

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

1. It is recommended to subsidize biodegradable plastic bags for food waste bins to encourage residents to use food waste bins.

2. The proportion of commercial waste landfilled is quite high, and publicity, promotion and monitoring should be strengthened.

3. The landfill ratio of inorganic large waste collected once a year is quite high. It is recommended that between the collection of recyclable items and the removal of items to landfills, a "free take away" day should be added for anyone to take away. If no one wants it that day, it will be taken away as landfill the next day. This saves landfill space.

1，建議補貼廚餘桶用的可降解塑料袋，以鼓勵居民使用廚餘垃圾桶。

2，商業垃圾堆填比例相當高，應該加強宣傳推廣及監控。

3，每年一次收集的無機大垃圾，堆填比例相當高。建議在收集了可回收再用的東西，與拉去堆填的東西之間，增加一天的「免費拿走」日，任人來拿。若當天沒有人要的，次日當作堆填大垃圾拉走。這樣可以節省堆填的比例。

#2662

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Chinese Environmental Education Foundation

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Hopefully recycling can be simplified.

希望回收可以簡單化。

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: But the bucket is too difficult to use and the plastic bag breaks easily. Not easy to clean.

但是桶子太難用了，塑膠袋容易破。不好清潔。

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Construction waste should be recycled separately. Reuse.

建築廢料應該單獨回收。再利用。

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Toilet paper and wet wipes should be imported and dissolvable.

衛生紙和濕紙巾應該進口可以溶解的。

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: Machine recycling should be used to pay consumers instead of taking it from consumers.

應該用機器回收付錢給消費者而不是跟消費拿。

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Support

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2663

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2664

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: By composting food waste, I basically don't have to throw away much garbage.

我通過用廚餘做堆肥後要丟的垃圾基本上不多

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2665

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

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3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2666

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitematā

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: I hope there will be clearer garbage classification and corresponding collection or recycling system.

希望能够更为明确的垃圾分类及相对应的收集或回收体系。

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: For dense residential areas where garbage is collected centrally, such as large apartments, collecting garbage once every two weeks will only lead to the accumulation of garbage in the garbage room with limited capacity and the breeding of odor.

对于集中式收集垃圾的密集型居住区域，比如大型公寓，两周一次收集垃圾只会导致容量有限垃圾房垃圾堆积异味滋生。

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Before imposing penalties, please first establish targeted facilities and relevant guidelines for garbage dumping.

推行处罚以前，请先做好垃圾倾倒的针对性设置设施与相关指引。

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Support

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2667

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitākere Ranges

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Recycling is important for environmental protection.

재사용이 환경 보호에 중요하다.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Weekly collection of food waste is important from a hygiene perspective. It would be better to shorten the regular garbage collection interval.

음식물 쓰레기는 위생 측면에서 매주 수거가 중요하다. 일반 쓰레기 수거 간격을 줄이는 것이 더 나을 것이다.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Don't know

Tell us why: I don't know anything about construction waste.

건설 폐기물은 아는 바가 없다.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: It is important to reduce landfill.

매립을 줄이는 것이 중요하다.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don’t know

Tell us why: I don't know if the price is going up under the pretense of returning the deposit.

반환 보증금을 빙자하여 가격이 오르는 것은 아닌지 모르겠다.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: I think it's a good idea to throw it in the trash can.

쓰레기 통에 잘 버리고 있다고 생각한다.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

I hope that the opinions are properly reflected.

의견들이 제대로 반영되었으면 좋겠다.

#2668

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: This is because material recycling is fundamental to reducing waste.

자재 재활용은 폐기물을 줄이는 기본이기 때문입니다.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: However, food waste must be dried and disposed of. You can't wait 2 weeks for wet trash because of the smell.

단, 음식물 쓰레기는 말려서 배출해야 함. 젖은 쓰레기는 냄새때문에 2주를 기다릴수 없다.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: Coercive methods may cause more side effects.

강압적인 방법은 더 많은 부작용을 만들 우려가 있음.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

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The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Food waste bins are made very inconvenient and cumbersome. Needs improvement.

음식물 쓰레기 통은 매우 불편하고 번거롭게 만들어 졌다. 개선이 필요함.

#2669

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Fully support. Need to see lots of behaviour change.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Again behaviour change required immediately. ONce people get used to it this will become the norm.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2670

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Totally impractical for people who live alone. Anyway, your pink collection bags fall apart in 2/7.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why: Partially support - see note re: fortnightly collections.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: Provide cheaper legal places to dump!

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

I would really like to see street recycling drives come back. Shorter time so cannot be scattered. Alternatively a site to bring to neighbourhood trailer drives to pick up for those unable to deliver.

You do a great job under difficult conditions. Keep it up people.

#2671

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: The food scraps will stink, the cost savings will not be passed on to the ratepayer people who compost or use a waste disposal do not use the service but aren't getting rebates.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Fighting a losing battle against big companies who pay their way

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don't know

Tell us why: Don't care

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: It's a sensible idea

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Illegal dumping is frustrating for communities with infill housing, it's a good area to target

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2672

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Health and hygiene - having bins with rubbish sitting for 2 weeks poses a hygiene risk, and an unpleasant smell. Nappies, personal hygiene products etc.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2673

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: This new rubbish collection format would be difficult for larger families. Even with the inclusion of food scraps bins, the majority of household rubbish would easily fill a large 240L within 1 week. You will end up with surplus trash on the fortnightly rubbish collection, and this is not even including events or celebrations where rubbish can easily double. Getting people to physically take their excess trash to a refuse station is unacceptable, especially for rate payers who expect a weekly rubbish collection.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

The propaosal to change weekly rubbish collection to fortnightly would be counter productive, especially for larger families who need their bins to be emptied on a regular weekly bases. There are a lot of families who compost their own food, even before the food scrap bins were introduced. Agreed in the fact that people need more education in terms of how to dispose of their food waste effectively, but this does not mean that ordinary household rubbish will subside to an amount where it can meet a fortnightly collection schedule. For households with more people, you will end up with rubbish bins at the curb bursting at the seems, unable to close the lids from 2 weeks accumulated refuse. The new recyclable rules make it even harder, as items that were able to be recycled in the past, must now go to landfill thus increasing the amount of rubbish in your bin. There has to be a constant weekly rubbish collection to stay on top of house hold refuse, otherwise there will be alot of excess rubbish that has built up over a fortnight period and will create an unsightly curbside collection. This will also force people to dump their excess rubbish illegally at our local parks, streets and near our pristine waterways.

#2674

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Papakura

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: To enhance recycling efforts, promote education on proper sorting, expand recycling facilities, incentivize recycling participation, encourage product redesign for easier recycling, and collaborate with businesses to implement sustainable packaging solutions.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: I doubt the effectiveness of food scrap bins in Auckland; litter often finds its way into my front yard, indicating inadequate waste management. Simply reducing collection won't curb waste generation; instead, we need comprehensive solutions addressing recycling, composting, and public awareness.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Recycling construction materials benefits the environment, but managing and funding this process pose challenges. Implementing policies for mandatory recycling, providing incentives for businesses, and exploring public-private partnerships could help finance and organize sustainable construction waste management initiatives.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why: We need to adopt Japan's approach: Japan employs a comprehensive waste management system, including recycling, incineration with energy recovery, and landfilling. They prioritize recycling and incineration, with strict regulations and advanced technologies to minimize environmental impact and maximize resource recovery.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Several countries have implemented deposit return systems (DRS) where consumers receive money back for returning cans and bottles. Some notable examples include Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Lithuania. In these systems, consumers pay a small deposit when purchasing beverages, which they can reclaim by returning the empty containers to designated collection points or reverse vending machines.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I endorse instant fines for illegal dumping, safeguarding communities and the environment. However, measures must ensure innocent individuals aren't unfairly penalized, requiring clear evidence and due process to uphold justice effectively.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter selected "do not support" the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island, and left the following comment:]

I don't believe achieving a 100% waste reduction in Auckland is realistic. Everyone generates waste, necessitating management strategies. Japan's incineration approach offers valuable insights. Ease of waste disposal is crucial; if hindered, waste could accumulate, leading to public space pollution. Therefore, a balanced approach integrating effective waste management methods is essential for sustainable urban living.

#2675

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitākere Ranges

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2676

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Reusebale bottles

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Because more things are now going into the rubbish bin instead of the recycling bin. Won't suit large family as the bins too small for fortnightly collection.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Make companies clean up their own waste they can afford it.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: They are the biggest problem for admitting greenhouse gases.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Companies need make their products reusable. Be forced to by government policies.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Bring back rubbish bins in shopping areas re dairies, postshops, general shops. More household collections on our streets.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "support" for What is you opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on the island, but did not specify which island, and left the following comment:]

Common sense. Do the right thing with ratepayers money. Give us a fair go.

#2677

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "don't know" for What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on the island, but did not specify which island]

#2678

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Hibiscus and Bays

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Organic collection items recycled, traded, swapped, at no charge

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Most are too lazy to compost, so teach them to garden. As for waste disposals - how much is sent to the sewer

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Make reusable building materials available to the public @ zero cost

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: The use of micro organisms to breakdown material - eventually everything [and plastic?] returns to dust. So allow nature to do its work.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: like other countries, coin return on bottles

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Some parts of Auckland are disgusting - like South Auckland. Please large jumbo bins for those areas, more bins at streets, parks, beaches, [illegible]

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why: Build a hydrogen economy

4. Any other comments

Bring back incinerators - Climate change is fake. Grind materials add to concrete.

#2679

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Aotea/Great Barrier

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Support

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2680

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why: Do not move rubbish to fortnightly

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: I'll do not use food scraps bin or want it I'll sill pay rates for it, do not move to fortnightly rubbish collections. I'm household of 4 peoples and up to 6 people.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: this need come from state government not from Auckland Council

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: you don't know what is recycling is you can take packaging polystyrene to Styrobeck to get recycling

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: The producers will put the cost on to buyer, Auckland should invest recycling plants

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: This what happen when you put up the cost of dumping plant, you have to make it cheap to dumping at plant.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Do not move our rubbish to fortnightly, otherwise I'll use our skip bin at work for rubbish, and for our bin tags I'll did not pay his at our other house in Onehunga all this does pissing me off.

#2681

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: In the hope this will make sustainable products by using wasteles materials!

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Illegal dumping and litter feels like we're living amongst under educated people.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "support" for What is your option on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island]

#2682

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitākere Ranges

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Don't know

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "Don't know" for What is your option on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island]

#2683

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "support" for What is your option on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island]

#2684

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: with the condition of a bigger bin

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "support" for What is your option on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island]

#2685

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Manurewa

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don't know

Tell us why: Depends on the incentive to return the containers

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

No

#2686

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "support" for What is your option on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island]

#2687

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "support" for What is your option on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island]

#2688

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Don't know

Tell us why: Because our bins at the moment are too small. Would support if bins were bigger.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "support" for What is your option on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island]

#2689

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Support

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Support

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Support

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2690

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Food scrap bin does not fill up as much

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "support" for What is your option on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island]

#2691

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

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3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "don't know" for What is your option on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island]

#2692

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Franklin

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "don't know" for What is your option on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island]

#2693

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don't know

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2694

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: reduce the amount of plastics that are not recyclable

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: week by week is better - can get smelly

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Anything that helps the environment/animals is good

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: It's not nice seeing dumped rubbish around reserves - Pigeon Mountain - someone has to go and pick it up or kids just chuck it everywhere.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2695

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Closed cycles good for resilience, and supports a wider processing and (re)manufacturing industry. Good to address problem at the source (i.e. reduce amount of new material in the system).

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Capturing nutrients (another closing of a cycle) could be good for ecology/economy by keeping this resource accessible. Supports the increase of housing density (i.e. by providing an ecological service not available in many apartments/town houses).

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Would be good to consider supporting alternative materials too, not just reduction of more BAU materials e.g. compostable, light-weight materials. Or restricting difficult materials.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: If supported with small cash reward (refund scheme) this could be great, both for reducing new materials entering the cycle, and promote clean streets, etc, by encouraging people to tidy up.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: does this not exist already?

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Reducing new material use should be top priority. Support the reuse of food waste as compost - would be good to be able to return some to local residents for their gardens, house plants etc... This could be a great optics piece for how the system actually works.

#2696

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: I got told in primary school about how much waste goes to landfill and as an adult I am still shocked by how much 'rubbish' we still produce unnecessarily. I support anything that aims to reduce, repurpose, redesign our consumption.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: There are so many alternatives both purchasing and disposing of 'waste', we put our bins out maybe monthly, it is totally possible to reduce this and focus on something else with council funds (waste wise).

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Construction will not stop, so we need to think about smart ways to both reduce, but not make this mixed and hard to get rid of waste in precious landfills.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: These are areas that would be managed by council, and will help people to make an impact on reducing our impact on the environment. I don't want to see the earth filled with rubbish.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Again, we are told of the benefits of this at school but never see this actioned in reality. Please make it compulsory!

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I can't believe littering is still a thing. How is it, with it being so widely unsupportable, uncool and morally wrong.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2697

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōtara-Papatoetoe

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste

disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "don't know" for What is your option on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island]

#2698

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Manurewa

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: it can teach children how rubbish works

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Don't know

Tell us why: I'm unsure

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don't know

Tell us why: Still unsure

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

As a teenager this is pretty positive and pretty good

#2699

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Less reusable waste in landfills

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Definitely a community issue that needs to be addressed

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "support" for What is your option on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island]

#2700

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: However, have plenty of options close by to take recycling in and maybe also compostable waste in. The other rubbish can be taken away as proposed.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: 100%

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: makes total sense

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Great idea. About time we do this.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: long as we have given people plenty of options, this should be punished by fines.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2701

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Māngere-Ōtāhuhu

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: To keep and maintain our streets clean, mean and green

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "support" for What is your option on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island]

#2702

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waiheke

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Don't think it will work. People have enough on their plates and won't bother separating all these things. I think it will create more dumped rubbish or overflowing bins.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Personally I compost food scraps

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Reuse reuse

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why: Works well here

4. Any other comments

#2703

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waiheke

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Totally necessary in the wasteful, polluting culture. Lots of education needed still.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Would love to see a focus on cyclical rubbish e.g. food waste turned into compost. Fortnightly collections will hopefully help people be more mindful what they're throwing out.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: We can't keep polluting and using valuable land for waste.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: We need to completely stop the use of some of these such as non-recyclable plastic and so called "compostable cups"

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Absolutely. We've done this before.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: A lot of illegal dumping happens in or nearby waterways causing even more toxicity.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why: Good to see existing local initiatives acknowledged.

4. Any other comments

Absolutely need to support and fund local initiatives. I'd like to see pressure put on supermarkets to stop selling plastic bagged/wrapped produce and cafes to stop supplying disposable coffee cups which we all know end up in landfill. Also - something other than plastic to wrap houses in. This is shocking. Can we save and reuse tetrapaks. Already a company in Hamilton making them into plasterboard. Auckland??

#2704

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Microplastics are very hazardous and common and already in our environment.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Common sense

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I live near a major intersection where beggars are constantly leaving rubbish in public spaces

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2705

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Manurewa

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: No or very little illegal dumping

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Frankly it will only increase illegal dumping. It's bad enough now with weekly collections it will get out of control with 2 weekly collections.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Unless you check all bins, which will be costly, it's a non starter.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Yes it worked in the past with bottles getting refunds, it could work again.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: It simply won't work with fortnightly collections. How can you tell who illegal dumped? Cameras everywhere? Get reall!!

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: submitter ticked "don't know" for What is your option on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on this island, but did not specify which island. hey left the following other comment:]

New Zealand and Auckland has changed. Infilling means no gardens to speak of. No gardens for children to play in, no compost to grow in non existent gardens, trees getting chopped down to be replaced by houses. 5 houses where one was is common, road congestion. 10 cars where 2 were, pollution rampant, absolute nightmare.

#2706

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitematā

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: All packaging must be recyclable or biodegradable. Provide rubbish bins in all public areas. Pick up litter everywhere.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Food scraps do not make up the largest portion of our waste stream. Packaging does. Hopefully by the time fortnightly pick up go into effect, all packaging will be recyclable.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: It's a no-brainer.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: long overdue

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Fabulous!

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: litter has yet to be a focus and it should be, fully support further actions against illegal dumping.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Support

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Support

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Support

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why: Please stop removing public rubbish bins. People won't walk to the next one, and when one person litters, more will follow, believing that someone else is being paid to pick it up. Saving one million dollars isn't worth the destruction of the 'tidy kiwi' ethic. We also need to educate the people who currently don't care.

[Note from transcriber: the above comment was not clearly ascribed to an island]

4. Any other comments

#2707

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Rodney

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: Good to also look at the carbon-footprint of different actions to ensure minimal impact of the environment.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Given foodscraps are the largest single category (41%), anything that can be done to encourage people NOT to throw in the rubbish should be promoted. It is just one of changing habits. Changing habits can be a challenge. Seeing benefits passed on to ratepayers is great

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: C&D is a critical category as a large portion of it can be relatively easily reused if there is sufficient room on site for more than just one "rubbish bin". Concentrate on the low hanging fruit.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Great to see microplastics is in there. The more we hear and see the oceans have dangerous amounts not just for fish but for US! As for a national ban of greenwaste to landfill could we also include a ban on single use plastics?

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Product Stewardship is a no brainer. It has multiple benefits, offering a circular approach, User pays principles, mandating types of plastics and their recyling content.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Limiting and hopefully strive to zero microplastics should be a strong focus. The more we hear about it the worse it gets. We need to act now.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why: The cost to ship from the island to the main land is a very strong incentive to recycle/reuse/reduce on the island.

4. Any other comments

#2708

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Puketāpapa

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why: You want more transport emissions from trucks running around city

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Three times truck pickups for scraps require 2 persons on truck - driver and pickup person. You want ratepayers to pay for duplication on rate demands.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Who is going to pay for this just another demand for cash from ratepayers

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: Just no detail who is going to pay for this

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: re HGI plan - voted "don't know"]

#2709

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōtara-Papatoetoe

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why: Only because we have very large families who rely on their weekly rubbish collections. There is an existing rubbish dumping issue in Otara and when this happens it will get worse!!

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why: More education is needed around using the food scraps bin as a lot of people have not even used the bins provided for this service.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: for HGI plan voted "don't know"]

#2710

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Require weekly collection!

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste

disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2711

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waiheke

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Compost on Waiheke as most residents have the pace to do this.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: More recycling will happen if it is made economically viable, possibly by user pays subsidies.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2712

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Rodney

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The

CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

This feedback option [online] no longer works for me, even after updating my computer as I cannot submit anything to the council.

#2713

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Do not support in the interim. Until investigation of options to divert sanitary products e.g. nappies, incontinence pads and medical waste, is completed and provides positive alternatives for households, our preference remains for weekly collections.

(Only 11 priorities are shown on page 10 of the snapshot document)

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: 1. We have seen many examples of destruction of recyclable items during demolition of houses and commercial buildings, simply for convenience and cost saving for developers.

2. The government's directive to increase housing in developed suburbs will inevitably mean more demolition and little reduction in waste going to landfills.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: 1. To achieve these priorities' outcomes, all messaging by council and merchants must be simple and clear. No exceptions (which cause confusion and uncertainty) nor constant changes about what can/cannot be recycled. Often triangles and number are too small to be readily visible and readable, often blending into background of the packaging - problem for people with eyesight issues. Good positive example in Sanitarium Weet-Bix box with multiple symbols. Further comments at No. 4.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don’t know

Tell us why: Need greater encouragement to take litter home. Most public bins do not differentiate for type of rubbish. No such thing as "instant fines", rather infringement notices could be used but requires legal proofing of littering and dumping. Can this be applied to a child? No excuses for commercial firms dumping.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Additional comments from Section 2C:

2. Overseas inputs do not carry any of NZ recyclable symbols (the triangle system). Importers must be required to add the NZ requirement before onselling in NZ.

3. Plastic bags and multiple paper/cardboard packaging must be kept to a minimum and be capable of being easily recycled.

4. Suggest periodic collections for textiles and public support in partnership which private charitable agencies who collect textiles e.g. Salvation army, St Vincent de Paul, hospice shops, drop off containers.

5. People lead busy lives and are inherently lazy about recycling often. often disused articles are left outside properties. This must be discouraged. Council organised (annual) inorganic collections should be retained and possibly expanded to accommodate periodic requests.

6. Need for whole of government response. Government assistance may be difficult given a) its public announcements on greater intensification leading to more construction and demolition waste; b) reduction in regulations/rules/red tape; c) greater emphasis on personal responsibility.

#2714

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Fortnightly rubbish collections would be unhygienic and would be a step backwards.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste

disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2715

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: More incentives for people to use the green food waste bin. I am keen but my bin keeps losing its handle when they throw it back on the grass x3 times.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Good idea but the green bins need to be better constructed/the handles clip off and break so keeping rodents/animals out is difficult. Larger bin if you need it is a good idea.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: This is a BIG priority as the amount of building waste is appalling, contractors/those doing the building should pay a rubbish levy to get the rubbish removed.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Not sure what else one can add or say here?!

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Should be working this one a level with schools and youth initiatives so it becomes the natural thing to do eventually. Don't think people will drive to places to drop off this waste.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I do support this if the admin for it does not cost more than the monies received. Most people doing this littering are not going to pay. Think more effort should go into cleaning litter up by the motorways also.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why: More info for tourists before they get on the ferries. Could encourage tourists to be more mindful of getting refuse off our islands. Must be crucial to keep dogs etc off the islands generally.

4. Any other comments

Council could be more proactive about highlighting partnerships around waste management and encourage every school and every ECE centre to be supported to be in the EnviroSchools programmes which are fantastic to get children aware early on about how to become citizens concerned for waste management.

#2716

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Puketāpapa

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Don't know

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: The red rubbish bin is only large enough now for our family. I want it to remain weekly collection and do not want to pay for larger bins.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Don't know

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

[Note from transcriber: for HGI plan voted "don't know"]

#2717

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Council must maintain weekly rubbish collection, and replace bins taken from parks etc.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: It is about time council got onto this and did something about the problem.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: Council must fulfil its obligation to collect all waste materials

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: This is a council obligation and must not be shirked.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Do not support

Tell us why: Council must arrange to pick up all rubbish and not shirk its obligations.

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2718

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: More pressure for those in the supply chain to be creative and innovative about product design. Sustainability and environmentally friendly a key consideration.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Don't think this will actually change amount of waste going to landfill (by having fortnightly collections), just delay collections and save on costs.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: They need to be held accountable! Excellent idea focussng on commercial/business related landfill waste, not just households.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: I would say most people have no idea where they can dispose of this material besides their own waste bins. Soft plastic recycling in supermarkets is great - we need more

education and avenues to dispose of waste materials that has less of an impact on the environment.

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Many other countries already implement this scheme with monetary reward to those who do return containers to the refuse stations.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: Countries like South Korea, Japan, Hong Kong, and Singapore issue instant fines if caught littering - these countries are spotless!

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2719

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Māngere-Ōtāhuhu

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why: I support the general idea but it needs to be practical and made easy for families to apply to their everyday habits. It needs to consider the amount of work it will take.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the

world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Some families live with multi-generational houses so rubbish output is a lot. I think this will increase the incidence of dumping.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Please consider bigger families and how these charges will effect them.

#2720

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Support

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Strongly support fortnightly collections. Our red bin is never full as we have composted all food waste for years. Might encourage those to use food bins more if they don't already.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why: Reducing waste generally and in landfills in particular must be a priority. Incentives are needed for the construction industry to reduce waste.

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why: CRS is operating successfully in other countries. Costs should be shifted to producers and manufacturers and incentivise recycling.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Support

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Support

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2721

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Don't know

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste

disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2722

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: It must surely be obvious that people don't create rubbish just for the sake of it.

Rubbish is a by-product of human activity and if we expect them to care for their community environment we need to encourage them to dispose of their rubbish appropriately.

Constraints on rubbish collection inevitably result in fly tipping, which is unarguably the worst possible outcome. It is unsightly and expensive to clean up. Making it harder can only have one outcome - excess waste is dealt with inappropriately.

I came to Auckland to live recently and it is sad to see people carrying their rubbish bags down the street at night, trying to find a bin with capacity to take their rubbish. Waste bins should be full size, not mini bins. I don't think for a minute that people create more rubbish simply because they are given a larger bin.

The best outcome would be achieved by making rubbish disposal as easy as possible and as cheap as possible, with significant fines for fly tipping or other casual discard.

So I suggest simply including refuse disposal, as at present, as part of the rating charge, maintaining weekly collection and even provide for free collection of chemicals, oils, paint etc on a monthly basis.

Finally, dispose of the mini bins for kitchen refuse. The bins blow away in high winds.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**

- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2723

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Households contribute around 20 percent of the waste sent to mixed waste landfills, but we have fewer tools to reduce the remaining 80 percent which is business and commercial waste. The rubbish bin will get smelly when it is collected once a week, can't image how bad it is fornight to be collected. The city council takes our rates, but doesn't do the proper job. I won't vote for them if they collect the rubbish every fortnight.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
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- **textiles**
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What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

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What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

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3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2724

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

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What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

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We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

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- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

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What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

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What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

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3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

What a joke, as a rate payer, you make us pay, pay, pay, what rebates do we ever get,

#2725

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Please add my feedback that I am against the move to fortnightly trash collection.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

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- **plastics**
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- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste

disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2726

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Do not support

Tell us why: I am a rate payer in the Auckland City Council area. I have been living in Auckland for most of my life.

A strong source of pride and Kiwi identity comes from our image as a clean and green country. Inevitably, though, we produce rubbish and waste which must be dealt with.

This plan, along with the already-executed and not-consulted-on step of removing a number of public rubbish bins, directly threatens our international image.

It is a terrible, terrible plan and will not work in the way that some overpaid policy development team think it will. I'm sure the objective is to have people reduce their rubbish outputs, but it will just result in overflowing bins clogged gutters and a disgusting mess. Has anyone thought of the feral mess that will become of the food scraps collection bins if they sit around on the roadside for two weeks? I struggle to comprehend how ideas like this even reach the public consultation stage. Only the most conniving public servants could look at the outrageously high Auckland

Council annual wages bill and decide that the real place to trim the fat is to hire less bin men. Simply unacceptable and a sign that a proper clear out of your bloated, hopeless organisation is long overdue.

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

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The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2727

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Glass Packaging Forum

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
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- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

To refer to Email with attachment: WastePlan2024

Auckland Council – Draft WMMP 2024 submission

Our view

The Glass Packaging Forum advocates for best practice collection methodology which maximises the quality and quantity of glass available for recycling. As an industry organisation whose members are committed to circular outcomes for their packaging, we urge Auckland Council, as part of its Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024 to say haere rā to comingled, kerbside glass collection and embrace proven best practice for recovering glass of the highest quality and value.

Aiming for circular resource use at the highest value

We note on page 10 of your draft WMMP that you aspire to be zero waste by 2040 by working towards a circular economy and using resources for their best and highest value for as long as possible.

Data from Auckland Council kerbside collections and end-market use, reported in the Glass Packaging Forum's annual accreditation report 2022-23, clearly shows that Auckland Council's continued reliance on comingled collection is leading to exorbitant loss of recyclable material due to contamination.

Comingled collection represents the persistence of a 20th Century collection methodology focused on waste management, rather than circular management and moving up the waste hierarchy.

Comingled collection not only increases the cost of recovering glass due to slower sorting and processing, it also means a higher proportion of glass is lost through contamination. Recovered glass is of lower quality, with a corresponding lower value to end markets than glass sourced from single material streams.

We also note that in your 2023 submission to the Ministry for the Environment, as part of their Transforming Recycling consultation, you advocated for reducing contamination through comingling, to ensure higher return and compaction rates of glass within collection.

Auckland can shift the dial on glass recovery and recycling in Aotearoa New Zealand

A city the size of Auckland, where about one third of Kiwis live, moving to a separate, colour-sorted-at-kerbside glass system would be a major win for glass recycling, and Aotearoa New Zealand's entire circular economy. Our members are eager for the GPF to support the council to make this transition in any way it can, working alongside you and your collection partners and communities.

While your draft WMMP advocates for a national container return scheme, a CRS doesn't account for the growing tonnage of glass in food product packaging, rather than beverage. A CRS would essentially create a two-tier system, where one shape of glass packaging has more value to the consumer than another, undoubtedly leading to confusion for your ratepayers when sorting their waste streams. This risks increasing the amount of glass needlessly ending up in landfill.

In addition, the creation of a CRS is not on the government's agenda at the moment. Our members see this as an opportunity to develop an extended producer responsibility model for all glass

packaging. This is reliant on councils doing their part to ensure the quality, volume and value of collected glass can be optimised for recycling. We will work alongside councils on delivery of this and would love Auckland Council to be part of that conversation.

We are passionate about working with our council partners, and our communities, to create more and greater diversion opportunities for glass. This means also leveraging our existing collection infrastructure – which includes your kerbside collection service.

Benefits of a separate glass stream

Collecting glass separately from other recyclables and sorting it by colour yields the best quality for recycling. That means:

- A higher percentage of recycled glass can be used in making new glass
- A decreased need for virgin materials, and the carbon emissions from their processing and transport, and
- Reduced carbon emissions as the glass furnace can run at a lower temperature with recycled material
- This collection method also greatly reduces the chance of other recyclables becoming contaminated by broken glass.

While we admire your strong advocacy and drive to minimise waste within the Auckland region, ultimately a container return scheme would divert less tonnage of glass than a separate kerbside collection in New Zealand's biggest city. There is a simple solution to minimising Auckland's glass waste and we urge you to consider implementing it.

While separate glass collection represents a financial cost in the short-term, we need to consider the environmental costs for our mokopuna, our communities, in the long-term.

Support for voluntary product stewardship

We note your support for voluntary product stewardship schemes, where regulated ones do not exist, which support best practice and where producers and consumers contribute to the cost of recovery and recycling. (Advocating for implementation of a container return scheme and other mandatory product stewardship actions 7.3). This is the GPF's purpose, and on behalf of our members we are keen to engage with Auckland Council on how our voluntary scheme can support your switch to best practice and fairly share in the costs.

Maintaining the status quo will not suffice. We can all play a part in tackling Auckland's waste challenges, so we warmly welcome an open, robust conversation with Auckland Council on this matter.



Dominic Salmon
Scheme Manager
Glass Packaging Forum

#2728

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why: I do agree that we need to continue to reduce waste going into our landfills. One comment I have regarding the proposed draft plan is that by moving to fortnightly refuse collection, it does not give much flexibility if you "miss" a day. People who travel for work/holidays or just occasionally forget to put the bins out are left with a massive overflow. This regularly happens in our house currently where as a family of 5 we fill our recycle bin every fortnight, but only 2/3 fill the rubbish bin. But if we are ever away for a couple of days on "recycle week" or inadvertently forget to put the bin out (it is usually collected at 6.45 am and sometimes we forget the night before), then we have real issues on what to do with all our recycling waste! And I imagine the same would happen if general waste goes to fortnightly. I am not convinced that reducing the collection frequency would reduce the amount of rubbish. I believe far more education and encouragement around CORRECT recycling would have a greater impact, together with the council/government encouraging and assisting projects/businesses that have a use for those items put out in the recycling.

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

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What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

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3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2729

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

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What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

...As well as being a parent, I work in education and have insights into many Auckland schools. 1. I moved to Auckland with young boys from London 6 years ago now and I am shocked at the lack of education in schools on this topic. My oldest boy's class in London was being taught about waste, recycling and the effects on the planet at the age of 5. He has come through the NZ school system and in 6 years has had less education about waste and recycling than when he was 5. This conversation needs to be moved into the classroom and schools are key enablers in this.

2. I recently served on a primary school board for 3+ years and am shocked at the lack of support for schools from the council. If schools choose to become enviroschools they have access to great resources but unfortunately the vast majority of schools are not enviroschools. Some schools don't have basic recycling in place - what can the council do to enable that?

3. I called the council repeatedly for support regarding our waste management, if not bins then just clear CHILD-FRIENDLY labels that schools can use on their bins. Nothing available - no basic signage? Some do their own labelling but guess what? most don't have the time or the motivation and urge students to take waste home to their parents. Akonga need to be enabled. Research shows that school age children are often more environmentally conscious than we think and they need to be educated as their life-long behaviours set in.

4. My community is full of well-educated professional parents who don't know what and what can not be recycled. Communications to households have been minimal, although the food waste roll out has been in my opinion well executed. You are missing some key stakeholders in your communications. eg. I heard from a woman on tiktok about the recent changes to what is being recycled from household waste....not Auckland Council.

5. The availability of public waste bins in Auckland is really poor. Please come visit Takapuna beach playground on any weekend and you'll see one overflowing bin and the recycling bins over the road in the car park (less accessible and underused). Sadly most parents or children are unlikely to cross a busy road to correctly dispose of their rubbish. It's not just the wasted chance to recycle but what we're teaching the hundreds of children that see this every weekend.

#2730

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

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What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

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Tell us why:

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What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

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What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

My German brother-in-law was project engineer for a large waste management plant built near Oberhausen in the Ruhr area. 24/7 trucks would dump rubbish in a huge circular curved concrete pit. A crane operator would grab this rubbish and feed a white hot furnace. Everything was vaporised, even steel. The smoke waste was fed through a few curved liquid traps with clean air expelled. The final residue was a toxic white powder which they encased in a cubic foot of concrete and buried those deep in salt mines nearby. I don't know the ratio of rubbish consumed to the white powder.

We did a guided tour about 10 years ago and was very impressed. How fantastic would it be to not have landfills. Even the greenies should be pleased. There is no free lunch and this very small quantity of toxic white powder is the cost.

#2731

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

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What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

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Tell us why:

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What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

please find a way to include soft plastic in the recycling.

we can do it via countdown, but more convenient and more inclusive if it could be in the fortnightly collection.

also, bring back including lids and liquid boxes in the recycling.

#2732

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Sandspit Resident and Ratepayers Association

Local Board: Rodney

Your feedback

1. Direction

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What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

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Tell us why:

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3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why: Our submission relates only to refuse from Kawau Island, we are not affected by refuse from other sources. The SRRA must be involved in decision making around waste disposal from Kawau Island because we are severely impacted.

Attached is our official submission. Some further background as follows:

Our residents are heavily impacted by refuse from Kawau Island, much of which has over the years been dumped on the Spit, often resulting in unsightly, stinking piles of rubbish dropped in this pristine coastal environment.

The current arrangement is a slight improvement: a dumping cage behind locked gates that was instigated some 4 years ago and promised by council to be a short stop gap measure for 3 years. Well that time is already up.

Unfortunately many Kawau Island residents seem to think it is a right to be able to drop their rubbish on the ground the moment they arrive by boat on the mainland.

As local residents we strongly feel that a modern innovative solution is required. This is likely to include:

- An on-Kawau Island facility (eg two or three rubbish barges; or a rubbish boat pick up in mid January and Easter);
- The Spit area being designated a “refuse free area” like WDC have instituted at Waipu Cove,
- An arrangement being made with the nearby Northland Waste “Re:Sort” facility to accept Kawau Islanders’ waste out of hours.

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Cost of waste services

$45,000

Total annual cost of services



■ Paid by mainland ratepayers (HGI Subsidy)

Cost per property to deliver services

Point 1. The cost of Waste Services should not be paid by Mainland Ratepayers but by Kawau island ratepayers.

Changes to Kawau waste infrastructure and services

The waste enclosure at Sandspit Wharf was installed in 2021 as a medium-term (3-5 year) solution to replace the three Molok bins in the vicinity which were widely misused, attracting illegal dumping and waste from non-residents and commercial operators. The enclosure was designed as a medium-term solution while other solutions that might better protect the important values of the area are under investigation.

The enclosure is secured with a coded lock to deter dumping, and while waste volumes still naturally increase over summer due to the influx of Kawau visitors using the facility, there is less inorganic material being dumped than before the enclosure was installed. In addition, placement of the bins within an enclosure means that overflowing refuse is usually contained within one space.

A review of the enclosure in 2023, as part of the council's commitment to move towards a permanent solution, indicates there is still some misuse.

Point 2. It is commendable that Council has a commitment towards a permanent solution. However some actionable options need to be put forward to resolve the situation. Ideally Waste collection should be focussed on collection or internal cycling from Kawau.

9.3. Waste goals and actions for Kawau

The goals and actions below are based on the actions developed for the 2018 WMMP. They draw on priorities identified through engagement and will be pursued with a view supporting community-led solutions and initiatives and reducing waste costs.

	Goals	Key actions	
		Community will	Auckland Council will
1	**Find a long-term solution for refuse and recycling services.**	• Work with the council and mana whenua to consider options to replace the medium-term enclosure at Sandspit Wharf.	• Work with mana whenua, the Kawau community and other stakeholders to find and implement a long-term solution for refuse and recycling services.

Point 3. Create an on-island landfill for refuse and recycling. Or establish a barge service to collect Refuse and recycling for transport to Auckland facilities.

Kawau	• Discussions with the Kawau Island Residents and Ratepayers Association and chairperson • Discussions with Sandspit Yacht Club and commercial waste collector. • Workshops with the Rodney Local Board. • Information from the Department of Conservation.

Point 4. These are good objectives. However the Sandspit Residents and Ratepayers Association initiated the move and discussions to develop the Waste Enclosure. The Sandspit community is most affected by the impact of the Waste Enclosure. Therefore The Sandspit Residents and Ratepayers Association must be included in Discussions.

#2733

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Business North Harbour

Local Board: Regional organisation

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

See attachment

Submission: Auckland's Draft Waste Management And Minimisation Plan 2024

25th March 2024

Business North Harbour Incorporated

Kevin O'Leary – General Manager
PO Box 303 126
North Harbour 0751

Local Board Representation: Upper Harbour Local Board

25th March 2024

Waste Plan
Auckland Council
Private Bag 92300, Victoria Street West
Auckland 1142

wasteplan2024@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Submission to Auckland's Draft Waste Management And Minimisation Plan 2024

Auckland Council is seeking feedback on Auckland's Draft Waste Management And Minimisation Plan 2024. (WMMP)

Introduction

Business North Harbour (BNH) representing the North Harbour Business Improvement District welcomes the opportunity to make this submission on Auckland's Draft Waste Management And Minimisation Plan 2024.

BNH is a significant commercial and industrial Business Improvement District (BID), representing over 4,500 commercial property owners and businesses within the North Harbour area. Collectively they employ over 37,000 Auckland residents and ratepayers. The organisation is located within the Upper Harbour Local Board area, which remains one of the fastest growing areas in the country, in both absolute and percentage population terms, which brings both challenges and opportunities to the North Harbour business district.

BNH represents and works with a wide range of businesses comprising of a mix of sole traders, Small Medium Enterprises (SME), through to multi-national organisations, representing sectors such as ICT, business services, specialist manufacturing, light – medium warehousing, logistics, retail and hospitality. In addition, we have key educational institutions within or on our boundary, including Massey University Albany and AUT Millennium, along with a variety of primary and secondary schools including Rangitoto College, the largest secondary school in New Zealand.

Background

Auckland Council has commented:

This draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024 sets out Auckland's direction in managing and preventing waste. It is informed by many suggestions gathered over the past year from iwi/Māori and key stakeholders through pre-draft engagement. It is guided by the same Zero Waste by 2040 vision for Tāmaki Makaurau of previous plans but with updated principles and objectives to guide decision-making, and actions and targets for the next six years. A waste plan for Aotea / Great Barrier Island, and Waiheke, Kawau and Rakino Islands of the Hauraki Gulf is included as an appendix. This acknowledges the unique challenges and opportunities of dealing with waste in island communities.

Now we want your feedback to help finalise this draft WMMP in 2024.

BNH Feedback:

(1) Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.

What do you think of this direction?

BNH supports the focus of the draft WMMP, on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items as well as recycling materials. We agree with the draft WMMP's goals that centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. Encouraging Aucklanders to engage in recycling or circular economies, moving away from the traditional linear economy, will support Council to achieve its waste reduction and emission reduction targets. BNH suggests that Council should undertake an educational initiative explaining the benefits of recycling and circular economies compared to the traditional linear economy, to help get Aucklanders more engaged in their waste minimisation efforts.

(2) Priorities For Action:

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections.
Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection. We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.

What do you think of this priority area?

BNH agrees with the focus of removing food scraps (which have made up 41% of the rubbish in our bins) from general rubbish through the weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas. Now food scraps have been removed, you are proposing to introduce a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We agree with this approach for households but ask that you ensure it is also fit for business ratepayers (see *Other Comments* below). We also support investigating options to divert other items from household rubbish, such as nappies and medical waste.

2B. Construction and demolition waste.
Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.

What do you think of this priority area?

Your *Consultation Document* notes that waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. BNH agrees that reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D should be a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years to help reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. Given the likelihood that C&D waste is liable to increase as housing intensification increases, BNH believes that any initiatives to support successful outcomes in this area should be implemented as a matter of urgency.

2C. Priority waste materials.
We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:
- *organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)*
- *plastics*

• *packaging*
• *textiles*
• *biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).*
These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.

What do you think of these priority areas?

BNH agrees with your proposal to focus on five priority waste materials: • organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper); • plastics; • packaging; • textiles; • biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment). We note that these are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases and are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. Concentrating on the reduction and effective disposal of these materials should offer significant support to Council in achieving waste reduction and emission reduction targets, whilst also reducing negative impacts on the environment.

2D: Product stewardship.
Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.

What do you think of these priority areas?

BNH agrees with Council advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes as a key priority action within the draft WMMP. You say the CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides, waterways and town centres. You also believe this and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. BNH would like to work with Council to ensure the implications for business (especially small and medium sized business) are fully understood.

2E. Litter and illegal dumping.
Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.

What do you think of these priority areas?

BNH agrees with your focus on addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment, including advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter. We support Council collaborating with communities and businesses on local solutions for hot spot areas. BNH believes that the amenity of the CBD, our town centres and business districts should be maintained at a high level as it is an important factor in supporting the local economy by attracting visitors, customers and new businesses.

(3) Other Comments:

BNH acknowledges the fact that the priority area for fortnightly rubbish collections is aimed at households. There doesn't appear to be any reference in your documentation regarding a change to business collections, so our assumption is that weekly collections will remain in place for the business community. Should this not be the case, we would ask Council to ensure that

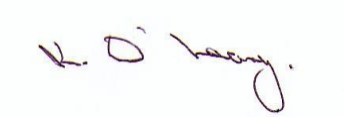
the needs of the business community are identified before any such proposal is introduced for business premises.

Conclusion:

As noted above, BNH supports the focus of the draft WMMP and the priorities and actions identified to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy'. We would also reiterate that an educational initiative from Council including the content of the 'waste hierarchy' and the benefits of engaging in recycling and circular economies compared to the traditional linear economy, would help to get Aucklanders more engaged in their waste minimisation efforts, which would in turn support Council to achieve its waste reduction and emission reduction targets, whilst also reducing negative impacts on the environment.

Should there be any questions or other matters arising from this submission, we would be pleased to respond to these.

Yours sincerely,



Kevin O'Leary
General Manager

#2734

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Weymouth Residents and Ratepayers Society

Local Board: Manurewa

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: See attachment

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste

disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Weymouth Residents & Rate Payers Incorporated

Draft Waste Management Plan Submission

by Weymouth Residents and Ratepayers Incorporated society

Postal Address: PO Box: 88-113, Clendon Town, Manurewa West, Auckland 2242
Street Address: C/- Dene Andre, 569 Weymouth Road, Weymouth

Submission by Dene Andre, Chairman

Weymouth Residents and Ratepayers Incorporated society is a key stakeholder speaking on behalf of the residents of Weymouth.

Where does most of Auckland's waste come from?

If you're going to talk about cost savings on waste management and disposal you need to know where that waste comes from and how it's generated. Having a plan to cut rubbish collections is not the same thing as having a plan to cut collection costs. To know whether or not we can make any savings we have to have a thorough understanding of where that waste comes from, what the effects of cuts in service is going to have on the volumes of rubbish, and what the unintended consequences are likely to be, especially on costs.

In Auckland 80 per cent of our waste to landfill comes from commercial waste streams. Only 20 per cent of waste is managed by Auckland Council through domestic kerbside collections and the Waitakere Transfer Station. Sections 1.0 to 1.4 Auckland Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018

In Auckland, municipal solid waste forms only 20% of the total waste produced.

Is a reduction in the frequency of collection services for residents going to anything to reduce the majority of waste?

Is a reduction in the frequency of collection services for residents going to anything to reduce the majority of waste? No. Why not? Because….

1. The majority of waste in Auckland is not residential waste. It's commercial or construction waste, managed by the private sector, and most of it is collected and managed separately from Council collections; and because…
2. Reducing the frequency of Council rubbish collections does nothing to reduce the generation of household rubbish, since the generation of almost all of that household rubbish is outside the control of residents.

Almost all of waste generation is outside the control of residents as consumers. Why so? These are things such as packaging design, product composition, and consumption patterns. While we can make personal efforts to reduce, reuse, and recycle waste, most aspects of our waste generation are determined by producers, retailers, and broader economic and social factors (e.g. Govt import restrictions and trade agreements).

There's an awful lot of disposable and single-use products on sale in shops and these contribute significantly to our household waste generation. Reducing collection frequency does nothing to

address the root causes of excessive packaging, disposable items, or overconsumption that drive waste generation in the first place.

Simply reducing collection frequency without addressing these underlying factors won't lead to significant changes in waste generation patterns.

What do residents want from their waste collection services?

If you wander down any street and knock on any door, people will say that they want their rubbish collected every week.

Residents perceive rubbish collection to be the most important service that local authorities provide.
Source: https://www.edie.net/pickles-adoption-of-fortnightly-waste-collections-will-lead-to-vermin/

Residents pay rates that keep going up and ask, "What do we get for our money?" Rubbish collection is one thing we can relate to and see what we get. We generally want the following things from our waste collection services:

1. Reasonable value for money.
2. Regular and reliable collections with pickups occurring on the scheduled days.
3. Efficient and timely pickups with collection trucks arriving on time and not being too disruptive.
4. Clear communication about changes in collection times and schedules.
5. Clear guidelines on what can be recycled or disposed of and how to properly prepare waste for collection.
6. Collection and disposal services that prioritise recycling, composting, and a minimal amount of waste sent to landfills.
7. Transparency about how waste is managed and disposed of.
8. Clean streets and a quiet, pleasant living environment.

Overall, we want waste collection services that are cheap and reliable and environmentally sound. And if you're going to keep putting our rates up but cut our rubbish collections in half, we're going to be bloody annoyed and feel ripped off. There will be a price to pay if you continue down this pathway and you'd better be sure you understand what that price is going to be before you make your minds up one way or another.

According to Council, there is $10 million savings to be had by cutting collection services, can we believe it?

Auckland Council's General Manager for Waste Solutions Parul Sood has told Auckland Council there will be $10 million in savings but these savings will go to the ratepayer.

> *Auckland Council's general manager for waste solutions Parul Sood said the switch would see a $10 million saving but not for council. "We provide services under a targeted rate system model so the savings would be to the ratepayer," Sood said.*
>
> *Newman wanted to know how much the $10 million averaged out for a single household however Sood was unable to answer.*
> https://www.times.co.nz/news/council-pushes-towards-fortnightly-rubbish-removal/

This year my rates have gone up $600 and next year there is another big increase forecast with similar or bigger increases forecast for each and every year into the future. The idea that switching from a weekly rubbish collection to a fortnightly collection is going to put any money into my pocket, or into the pocket of any ratepayer, is absolute fantasy. I don't believe it. You don't believe it.

My rates are going to go up whether you collect my waste weekly or fortnightly. Rates always go up, they never go down. I know I'll never see any savings.

What is the reality of this magical $10 million savings?

As of the latest available data, Auckland Council had approximately 447,300 ratepayers. To find out how much this averages out for a single household, all we have to do is divide the $10 million by 447,300 and when we do this, we get $23 in round figures. (The actual figure is $22.36).

If you ask ratepayers "Do you want $23 in your pocket or would you rather have weekly rubbish collections?" the answer is going to be we want weekly rubbish collections.

Not only are the savings to an individual ratepayer so small but the idea of $10 million savings is dubious. In 2014 the UK Government declared that the idea of massive savings from cutting household collection services is a myth. It just doesn't happen. Source: Myth 8 in https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a74a161ed915d0e8bf19ddf/BinBible-2-NT3.pdf

The UK government's stance was based on evidence showing that moving to fortnightly waste collections does not necessarily lead to significant cost savings and, instead, results in various negative consequences for residents and the environment. I discuss these further on in my submission.

Some of the reasons the savings don't happen are that:

1. When you halve the number of collections, you double the volume of each collection. People just save up their rubbish and put out the larger volume of rubbish when the collection service resumes. So, the volume of waste removed week by week becomes the same volume but removed every two weeks.
2. You need more trucks to move double the volume of waste. More trucks mean more cost.
3. You need more people to act as rubbish collectors. More collectors mean more cost.
4. You need more people to process the recycling waste. More workers to process rubbish means more cost.
5. You also get an increase in contamination of recycling bins with non-recyclable materials or food waste. This means more costs for sorting and separating recyclables, as well as potential revenue losses from selling contaminated materials at lower prices.
6. You need bigger facilities to store and process the recycling, as well as additional resources to run those facilities. This means more infrastructure, a lot more infrastructure and a lot more cost.
7. You also need larger bins or containers for many households. Bigger bins mean more costs.
8. The quantity and frequency of fly-tipping increases and this means more costs to fix the problems.
9. The rat and pest problems also double and this means more costs to fix the problems. Plus…
10. You also get maggot infestations in wheelie bins.
11. On top of this, two weeks is a perfect incubating period for a million types of bacteria in your rubbish. The more time the rubbish spends in the rubbish bin the bigger the bacteria colonies get, and the bigger colonies of bacteria you have in your rubbish, the bigger is the

risk for it to trigger illness, especially as some of those bacteria are from the “plague” family and pose serious health risks.

Whatever the answer, none of this magical saving will ever go into the pockets of ratepayers. It’s clear that the $10 million saving is a myth designed to justify an unpopular policy.

What happens to the volume of household rubbish when you move from a weekly collection to a fortnightly collection?

The volume of waste going into households is not affected by the frequency of rubbish collections. The number of collections doesn’t affect where rubbish comes from and how it is generated.

So, when you cut the frequency of household rubbish collection services, that does nothing to change the volume of waste going into households. And so, the volume of waste coming out of households remains the same and households just end up having to store twice the volume of waste.

Twice the volume of waste means that bins overflow. A lot of people will struggle to fit all their waste into bins, especially when Council supplied them with only a small bin to begin with. When their bins overflow, this encourages people to resort to fly-tipping to get rid of the rubbish.

Rubbish already stinks after a week, especially in warm weather.

Double the rubbish means double the number of rats, mice, flies, maggots and cockroaches. Not straight away, but over time. The UK is a good example of this. Evidence shows that massive problems arise. See below for the evidence.

The potential health risk from dangerous bacteria goes up substantially. So far, there have been no reported outbreaks from dangerous plagues in major Western Cities but the potential is there.

You don’t get the cost savings you think you will. All you do is force more struggle upon big households to juggle their rubbish, store their rubbish, try and spread-out their rubbish over fewer collections, and you put these same families under more stress than they can handle.

For families with babies and young children, this will mean a spring and summer with dirty nappies, food waste and foul smells stinking up the streets for an extra week.

Where does household rubbish come from and how is it generated?

The majority of any household rubbish is generated by factory packaging and not by us. I acquire rubbish every time I go shopping. Every time I buy something whether from a $2 shop or a $200 dollar shop, the purchase comes in a plastic and cardboard wrapping. Nothing I buy ever comes without wrapping whether it’s wrapping for product protection or anti-theft.

I don’t have a lot of control over my household rubbish. If I want to eat, I have to buy food from a supermarket and cook it myself or buy it prepared from somewhere else like a takeaway.

All supermarket food I buy comes in wrapping. Supermarket products are all packaged or wrapped. Meat has a polystyrene base and cling-wrap plastic wrapping on top. Freezer food either comes in a plastic bag or cardboard box. Hardware, homeware, drinks, snacks, canned food, fresh food, hot food, cold food and everything in between comes in wrapping or containers. Even the fresh veges come in paper or plastic bags.

All fast food I buy comes in wrapping. Chips from a takeaway come in chip cartons, burgers in a paper bag or burger wrapping or both. Fish and chips come in newspaper wrapping, Chinese food or Indian food comes in a plastic container. Subway has wrapping and a paper bag. Pies and donuts each have a paper bag – I've never bought a pie or any other bakery item and been expected to just hold it in my hand, I always get a paper bag for health and sanitation purposes. All Pizza comes in boxes.

As a result, you can find McDonalds and KFC food wrapping on all main roads along with drink cartons, milkshake cups, waxy chip cups, aluminium soda cans, and plastic drink bottles and more.

None of this rubbish is going to reduce or go away or disappear just because you move to a fortnightly collection. I'm still going to end up with the same amount of rubbish wherever I go or whatever I buy. All you are going to do is make it harder for me to dispose of it. Fortunately for Council, I'm a good citizen so I'm always going to do the right thing and attempt to dispose of my rubbish properly. But not everyone is like that and not everyone is going to do the right thing.

Big families aften have to deal with much bigger volumes of rubbish than I do. They also have to deal with a more diverse range of household rubbish than I do. This includes,

- disposable nappies, wet wipes, and other hygiene products. Families with a couple of kids can have 20 to 40 dirty nappies in a bin in one day.
- bigger families mean bigger meals and a greater amount of food waste generated from meal preparations, leftovers, and expired perishable items.
- a higher volume of packaging materials such as cardboard boxes, plastic containers, and wrappers.
- clothing and textile items that need to be disposed of, such as outgrown clothing, worn-out linens, and damaged household textiles.
- household items and appliances over time that need to be disposed of properly once they reach the end of their lifespan.
- paper waste from mail, schoolwork, and other paper-based materials.
- bottles, jars, containers, and other plastic and glass items

I have a house on a section so I can compost food waste, and some paper waste and cardboard items like toilet rolls and old cardboard boxes. Most of the residents in my area can't do this because they are renters on smaller properties or they live in an apartment or flat.

What happened when UK Councils moved to fortnightly collections?

From 2000 onwards, a lot of Councils in the UK moved to fortnightly collections, not because they wanted to but because they were forced to by regulatory authorities. Many of those regulations were driven by the Government itself.

A number of the Councils, that tried fortnightly waste collections, were forced to go back to a weekly system. These cities reintroduced weekly collections in response to public demand and concerns over issues such as hygiene, recycling habits, and fly-tipping associated with less frequent collections. Some of these cities include:

- Bournemouth
- Christchurch
- East Dorset

- Harlow
- Scarborough
- Ribble Valley
- Richmondshire

Source: https://deepai.org/chat

- Southampton City Council,
- Chelmsford Borough Council; and North Lanarkshire.

Source: https://www.oxfordmail.co.uk/news/931750.calls-council-abandon-fortnightly-rubbish-collections/

Cities and councils in Australia with weekly rubbish collections include:

- City of Sydney
- City of Melbourne
- City of Brisbane
- City of Adelaide
- City of Perth
- City of Hobart
- Hobson Bay Council, in Melbourne's southwest, implemented the fortnightly general waste collection in early 2020, but by late 2021, they had reverted back to weekly pick-ups following ongoing dissatisfaction and intense heated debate from locals.

Source: https://au.news.yahoo.com/councils-rubbish-bin-decision-causes-public-eyesore-080306852.html

What happened to the rat problems when the UK moved to fortnightly collections?

UK Councils who made the change have often declared that there has been no increase in rats and fly-tipping since the move but pest exterminators said otherwise. There are now over 80 million rats of the 4-legged variety in the UK. 30 million of those rats came about after the move to fortnightly collections. "T*he rat population has soared 30 million as critters scurry amid piles of rotting waste."* - 2021

https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/inside-britains-fly-tipping-epidemic-25071357

A 2011 UK study undertaken by Insurer LV found that "*65 per cent of pest controllers have reported a rise in infestations in homes in the past year, with rats, mice and bed bugs the main culprits."*

LV also reported that those pests cause a huge amount of damage to homes.

> *"One in five homes has been damaged by rodents and other pest in the past year, causing an estimated £500 million damage, a survey by the insurer LV= found.. The most common forms of damage were caused by vermin chewing through cables and pipes, and damaging loft insulation."*

LV also determined that the increase in rat numbers is directly due to the shift from weekly rubbish collections to fortnightly collections.

> "*The insurer said it believed there was a direct link between the observation and the number of councils which have withdrawn weekly bin collections and introduced food waste recycling.*"

Source: https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/earth/environment/9101294/Fortnightly-bin-collections-lead-to-surge-in-rat-population.html

My conclusion is that the evidence clearly shows that moving from weekly collections to fortnightly collections leads directly to an increase in pests such as rats, mice, flies, maggots, cockroaches and a host of other nuisance bugs such as bed bugs and midges. This creates health risks for us (residents), spreads disease, and results in damage to our homes.

What happened to the fly-tipping problems when the UK moved to fortnightly collections?

When the UK moved from weekly to fortnightly rubbish collections, their problems with fly-tipping soared and become a massive problem. In 2007 the UK Government admitted that fortnightly rubbish collections meant an increase in fly-tipping and the Daily Mail reported that evidence showed councils which drop weekly collections see a big increase in fly-tipping.
https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-453965/Minister-admits-fortnightly-rubbish-collections-increase-fly-tipping-councils.html

The number of fly-tipping incidents recorded has gone up each and every year since 2012.

> *The number of fly-tipping incidents recorded by councils in England has gone up every year since 2012/13. In 2016/17, the total number of fly-tips exceeded a million for the first time since 2008/09. Around two-thirds of incidents are classed as involving household waste; the number of such cases has increased by around 41% since 2012/13*

Source: https://www.isonomia.co.uk/fly-tipping-in-the-face-of-the-evidence/

Latest figures for the UK (2021) show a million fly-tipping incidents were recorded in a year. There can be 20,000 incidents a week. *https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/inside-britains-fly-tipping-epidemic-25071357*

Two-thirds of fly-tipping is household rubbish and clearing up fly-tipping is costing UK councils millions per year. https://news.sky.com/story/new-pressure-on-bin-collections-over-shock-fly-tipping-figures-11088458

The evidence is clear, when there are longer gaps between collections you get more fly-tipping. A reduced rubbish collection frequency encourages more people to illegally dump rubbish in public areas, vacant lots, or the countryside and you get a lot more fly-tipping. Illegally dumped rubbish often gets missed for months or years.

Did the introduction of food scraps bins reduce the problems in the UK?

Auckland Council staff estimate that food scraps account for a large amount of rubbish and that rerouting the disposal of food waste will reduce the load on rubbish bins. Did the introduction of food scraps bins reduce the problems in the UK? No, they did not.

Between 2007 and 2012 there was a reduction of 1.3 million tonnes (equivalent to 15%) of household food and drink waste in the UK. https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-7552/CBP-7552.pdf

This reduction did nothing to reduce the problems with rats and fly-tipping.

What happens to clean-up costs related to pests and fly-tipping?

Dealing with the consequences of littering, fly-tipping, pest infestations, and potential health issues requires additional resources and funding for local authorities, leading to increased maintenance

costs. Damage to homes in the UK caused by pests costs over $500 million per year. Fly-tipping costs many millions more. We can expect the same here in Auckland if we move to fortnightly rubbish collections and the projected $10 million in savings will prove to be utter nonsense. Increased costs will wipe out any so-called savings.

In 2018 litter and illegal dumping cost Auckland ratepayers more than $1 million in removal costs. If fly-tipping doubles that's $1 million of the mythical $10 million wiped out straight away.
https://news.sky.com/story/new-pressure-on-bin-collections-over-shock-fly-tipping-figures-11088458

What other problems arise with fortnightly rubbish collections?

I also note that when there are longer gaps between collections you get more littering. You get overflowing bins and bags of rubbish left lying around for extended periods and windy weather scatters loose items.

Rotting rubbish left uncollected for a week also produces strong odours, causing "a stink " (unpleasant odours).

With longer intervals between collections, there may be an increase in contamination of recycling bins with non-recyclable materials or food waste. This can lead to additional processing costs for sorting and separating recyclables, as well as potential revenue losses from selling contaminated materials at lower prices.

Residents will face challenges storing waste for two weeks, especially with limited space or during hot weather when odour can become an issue. Residents, especially those with limited space or high waste generation, might face difficulties storing waste for a full two weeks. This can lead to overflowing bins, unpleasant odours, and potential hygiene concerns, particularly in warmer climates.

Missing a fortnightly collection can be inconvenient and frustrating, especially if the bin is already full or contains perishable items.

Bins can and will get missed from time to time.

Illegally dumped rubbish gets missed for months or years.

What is best practice of the day for the frequency of rubbish collections?

The first and most important consideration for best practice of the day for the frequency of waste collections is the temperature and humidity of a climate. A country's temperature and humidity can affect what happens to rubbish that sits around waiting to be collected.

These variables determine the rate at which food scraps, and other biological waste that ends up in household rubbish, deteriorates. It also influences that rate of fly and maggot growth. In hot and humid climates, organic waste and food scraps can quickly decompose and attract pests such as rats, mice, and insects. The higher temperatures can also speed up the decomposition process of other types of waste, leading to foul odours and potential health hazards.

Additionally, high humidity levels can contribute to the growth of mould and bacteria on the garbage, further exacerbating the issue. In contrast, in cooler and drier climates, rubbish may decompose more slowly and be less prone to attracting pests and producing unpleasant odours.

Proper waste management practices, such as storing rubbish in sealed containers or bins, regularly collecting waste, and recycling or composting organic materials, are essential in all climates to prevent negative impacts on the environment and public health.

And yes, the temperature and humidity of a country can also affect rat and mice populations. Rats and mice thrive in warm and humid environments, so countries with these conditions usually have much higher populations of rodents. Additionally, warmer temperatures can increase the breeding rates of rats and mice, leading to faster population growth. Humidity can also affect the availability of food and water sources for rodents, influencing their population sizes. Overall, the combination of temperature and humidity in a country can have a significant impact on the prevalence of rats and mice.

The first thing that WHO recommends is that best practice of the day places the emphasis on safe waste management systems including for hazardous waste. They say that:

> *Improper disposal can lead to adverse health outcomes, for example through water, soil and air contamination. Hazardous waste or unsafe waste treatment such as open burning can directly harm waste workers or other people involved in waste burning and neighbouring communities. Vulnerable groups such as children are at increased risk of adverse health outcomes. Poor waste collection leads to environmental and marine pollution and can block water drains. Resulting flooding and other standing waters in waste items favour cholera and vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue.*
> https://www.who.int/tools/compendium-on-health-and-environment/solid-waste

The second thing that WHO recommends is that best practice of the day in temperate climates is for rubbish collection to be weekly primarily to minimize health risks and environmental hazards associated with accumulated waste. I can find numerous media references to this WHO policy but not the original policy itself.

By recommending weekly rubbish collection in temperate climates, the WHO aims to support sustainable waste management practices that prioritize public health, environmental conservation, and the overall welfare of communities.

What decision do we want Council to make?

We want Council to retain weekly rubbish collections.



Dene Andre
Dated at Weymouth: 25 March 2024

#2735

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Ngā Tamariki Puāwai o Tāmaki | Auckland Kindergarten Association (AKA)

Local Board: Regional organisation

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

About us: Ngā Tamariki Puāwai o Tāmaki | Auckland Kindergarten Association (AKA) operates 111 kindergartens and ECE centres, along with five playgroups in Tāmaki Makaurau, educating up to 10,000 children each year. As a community-based charitable organisation, we operate from sites located within neighbourhoods. We were established in 1908 and 43 of our sites are leased from Auckland Council. They have been stable parts of their communities for, in some areas, 25, 50, 75 and more than 100 years.

We appreciate the ongoing partnership with Auckland Council and our Local Boards. Our relationship with Council dates back to Sir John Logan Campbell's opening of the first kindergarten in Auckland, and the support of successive mayors since then.

Support for Mahere Whakahaere, Whakaiti Para

AKA supports Council's approach to waste minimization. We support inorganic rubbish disposal, and use it to minimize what we send to landfills. Our kindergartens also actively practice a reduce, reuse, recycle philosophy and they minimise use of plastics.

Because our kindergartens are often situated in suburban streets, our waste pickup is residential. We are concerned about the move away from weekly pickups to fortnightly. Many of our tamariki still wear disposable nappies, and we use wet wipes for cleaning. Bins full of nappies and wetwipes for two weeks will be smelly, are likely to attract flies and vermin and will be overflowing. We ask that weekly pickup continue or an alternative found e.g support for introducing reusable nappy use.

- We ask for continued weekly waste pickups for kindergartens.
- We ask for consideration of funding applications through Council's Waste Minimisation and Innovation Fund.

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aka.org.nz

26 March 2024

Submission on Mahere Whakahaere, Whakaiti Para Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, Auckland Council |Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

Thank you for the opportunity to submit to the Mahere Whakahaere, Whakaiti Para Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, Auckland Council |Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau.

About us

Ngā Tamariki Puāwai o Tāmaki | Auckland Kindergarten Association (AKA) operates 111 kindergartens and ECE centres, along with five playgroups in Tāmaki Makaurau, educating up to 10,000 children each year. As a community-based charitable organisation, we operate from sites located within neighbourhoods. We were established in 1908 and 43 of our sites are leased from Auckland Council. They have been stable parts of their communities for, in some areas, 25, 50, 75 and more than 100 years.

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Pauline A Winter

Pauline A Winter
Chief Executive

#2736

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Sea Cleaners

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

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Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

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What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

About Sea Cleaners: Sea Cleaners was founded by Hayden Smith, who has over 22 years of experience coordinating the removal of marine litter from New Zealand's seas. The organisation's mission is to preserve Aotearoa's coastlines for the benefit of marine life and public enjoyment by removing plastic and other waste from the oceans and waterways. Sea Cleaners has been recognised for its pioneering work, with Hayden Smith named a Local Hero in the 2017 New Zealander of the Year awards.

Sea Cleaners' operations involve running a programme that aims to have ten boats nationwide, staffed by professional skippers, to collect marine litter. The organisation partners with companies, local communities, and youth groups to raise awareness and involve volunteers in their clean-up efforts. Sea Cleaners has conducted expeditions to the North Pacific Ocean to raise awareness about ocean plastic pollution and has been instrumental in educating and inspiring generations of students through its school outreach programmes.

Alignment with Auckland Council's WMMP 2024

Sea Cleaners' work aligns perfectly with the goals and priorities outlined in Auckland Council's Draft WMMP 2024. Specifically, our efforts contribute to:

1. Goal 2: Minimise harm by addressing the impacts of waste on the environment and communities, including reducing harmful waste, litter, and illegal dumping. Sea Cleaners' core mission is to remove plastic waste from the ocean, thereby minimising the negative impact caused by this harmful waste to marine ecosystems and coastal communities.

2. Priority Area: Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment. Sea Cleaners' clean-up operations directly address the issue of litter and illegal dumping in Auckland's waterways and coastlines, protecting the region's natural environment and public health.

3. Priority Area: Focusing on plastics as a priority waste stream. Sea Cleaners specialises in removing plastic waste from the ocean and waterways, aligning with Auckland Council's priority to address the significant environmental challenges posed by plastic waste.

4. Priority Area: Empowering partnerships with iwi and community. Sea Cleaners has a strong track record of collaborating with iwi, church groups, local communities, youth groups, and educational institutions to raise awareness and involve volunteers in its clean-up efforts.

Funding Request

To continue and expand our vital work in Auckland, Sea Cleaners requests funding from Auckland Council's Waste Minimisation and Innovation Fund. The requested funding will be used to:

1. Expand our clean-up operations in Auckland's waterways and coastlines, including hiring additional professional skippers and acquiring necessary equipment and vessels.

2. Enhance our educational and community outreach programs, enabling us to engage more schools, community groups, and volunteers in our mission to raise awareness and inspire action against plastic pollution.

3. Develop innovative solutions for plastic waste management, such as exploring new recycling technologies.

4. Strengthen our partnerships with local iwi and community organisations, fostering collaboration and ensuring our efforts are culturally responsive and aligned with the needs and aspirations of Auckland's diverse communities.

Attached to this request are letters of support from Oratia District School and a reference from John Commissaris, a legal advisor at Environmental Defence Society, highlighting the positive impact Sea Cleaners has had on students and the broader community.

We believe that Sea Cleaners' work is crucial in supporting Auckland's journey towards becoming a Zero Waste city by 2040. By removing plastic waste from the environment and raising awareness about the importance of waste minimisation, we are contributing to a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable future for Auckland and New Zealand.

Thank you for considering our funding request. We look forward to the opportunity to discuss our proposal further and explore how we can collaborate with Auckland Council to achieve our shared goals of waste minimisation and environmental protection.

Orātia Primary School has been privileged to participate in the Sea Cleaners programme, which offers waste minimization education and a unique classroom experience on the water. Over the years, the programme has engaged up to 75 year 6 students annually, providing them with invaluable firsthand experiences in understanding the impact of rubbish on our environment. There have been significant benefits that the Sea Cleaners programme has brought to our students at Orātia Primary School.

Benefits of Sea Cleaners Programme

1. **Hands-On Learning Experience**: The Sea Cleaners programme offers students a hands-on learning experience unlike any other. By actively participating in cleaning up marine litter and observing its effects on aquatic ecosystems, students gain a deeper understanding of environmental issues.
2. **Waste Minimisation Education**: One of the core aspects of the Sea Cleaners programme is waste minimisation education. Students learn about the importance of reducing waste and its positive impact on the environment. This knowledge empowers students to adopt sustainable practices both at school and in their personal lives.
3. **Classroom on the Water**: The unique aspect of having a classroom on the water provided by Sea Cleaners enhances the learning experience for students. It allows them to connect with nature in a profound way and fosters a sense of kaitiaki towards our waterways.
4. **Understanding Environmental Impact**: Through spending time with Sea Cleaners, students learn about the detrimental effects of rubbish on flora and fauna in marine environments. They witness firsthand the consequences of pollution, which instills a sense of responsibility and motivates them to take action to protect our oceans.
5. **Engagement and Empowerment**: The Sea Cleaners programme actively engages students in environmental conservation efforts, making them feel like active participants in preserving our planet. This sense of empowerment encourages students to become environmental advocates within their communities.

Impact on Students

The impact of the Sea Cleaners programme on Orātia Primary School students has been profound. Students have reported increased awareness of environmental issues, a greater sense of responsibility towards waste management, and a heightened appreciation for the natural world. Many students have expressed a desire to continue participating in environmental initiatives beyond their time at school, demonstrating the lasting impression that our time spent with Sea Cleaners has left on them.

In conclusion, the Sea Cleaners programme has been immensely beneficial for students at Orātia Primary School. By providing hands-on learning experiences, waste minimization education, and a unique classroom on the water, the programme has empowered students to become stewards of the environment. The lessons learned through spending time with Sea Cleaners will undoubtedly have a lasting impact on students' attitudes and behaviors towards environmental conservation. Orātia Primary School looks forward to continuing its partnership with Sea Cleaners and fostering a culture of environmental kaitiaki among its students.

Kath Goldsmith (Deputy Principal)

Kia ora. My name is John, and I am a legal advisor at Environmental Defence Society (EDS). I began volunteering with Sea Cleaners in my final year of high school, and have continued to be involved ever since. In fact, the experiences I have had with Sea Cleaners have laid the foundation for where I am today.

Growing up in and around the moana, it was Sea Cleaners who taught me about marine plastic pollution and its impacts. I learnt that plastic pollution was not just a problem overseas, but one that had manifested on the shores of our islands, our beaches, and up our mangrove infested estuaries, all of which are valuable ecosystems home to endangered and dwindling indigenous biodiversity. Sea Cleaners inspired me to help restore the moana to its natural state, free of plastic.

Sea Cleaners also inspired a number of my high school peers to get involved, and together we organised large scale clean-ups of the nearby Tamaki River estuary, which feeds into the Hauraki Gulf. These clean-ups soon became imbedded in our school's community service programme, with Sea Cleaners continuing to educate and inspire generations of students from a range of backgrounds.

One particularly memorable experience was the inaugural Sea Cleaners tour to Hawaii. I was lucky enough to be invited as one of eight youth ambassadors, and together we worked to remove rubbish from coastlines, presented at local schools, and motivated local communities to join us. The experience was both impactful in relation to the scale of environmental issues facing local communities, and educational in that I learnt a lot about leadership, the strength of teamwork, and the importance of professionalism.

I took these learnings with me on my journey to Otago, where I studied a double degree in law and applied science, majoring in environmental management. Sea Cleaners had fuelled a passion for protecting the environment, and I wanted to continue to explore sustainability and ecology from a social and scientific perspective. I quickly discovered that my involvement with Sea Cleaners had opened doors to opportunities I never would have known about, and enabled me to gain invaluable experiences in my field.

Now working as a legal advisor at EDS, I continue every day to push for better environmental outcomes for New Zealanders. I advocate to protect and enhance indigenous biodiversity and reduce climate change impacts, I carry out research, and I advise local and national government on environmental law and policy. I do these things because I care for the environment, and I am hugely grateful to Sea Cleaners for fostering this within me.

#2737

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

1.Education everyone must do their part. It starts in the home.

2.lmplement ideas from other countries like Germany.(u don’t have to go there)check it out on the computer.

3.Recycle.Learn a new skill how to use wood, mend.etc.

#2738

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

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Tell us why:

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What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Fortnightly collection doesn't reduce waste and will damage environment more

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

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These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste

disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

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Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2739

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

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What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

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We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Do not support

Tell us why: Fortnightly food scrap collection is not a good idea. The compostable bags disintegrate too quickly, even in the kitchen before taking to the bin in the garage. The bin always ends up with a smelly brown sludge in the bottom before one week is up, this will be worse waiting for 2 weeks & may result in smelly liquid spilling on roads & footpaths as bins are emptied. We also already have a problem with flies especially fruit flies .

With new restrictions on what can go into recycling bins- this means aerosol cans, tetra packs & aluminium cans & foil must presumably go into landfill which could cause more environmental damage. Many food & drink products are packed in aluminium cans rather than tin ones. Manufacturers overseas aware not likely to change packaging to suit NZ.

Food packed in recyclable packs eg meat from the supermarket - is often sealed with a plastic film which is supposed to be disposed of separately. With severely arthritic hands this is often difficult to remove completely so some is left on the edges, resulting in a mixed plastic item going in the recycling bin - will I be penalised for this?

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

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What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

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3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

#2740

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

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What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

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What do you think of these priority areas?

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What do you think of these priority areas?

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Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

The Council waste management Programm can not provide a suitable service to the Apartment I live in and own, so i pay for a private contractor on a daily basis to remove my rubbish.

This is a considerable amount yearly and seems ridiculous that a portion of my yearly rates are used for waste management. Apartment dwellers who use private contractors shouldn't be charged by the council for any waste removal and should receive a discount if anything.

#2741

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Waste & Recycling Industry Forum

Local Board: Regional organisation

Your feedback

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

See attachment

SUBMISSION BY THE WASTE & RECYCLING INDUSTRY FORUM ON AUCKLAND COUNCIL DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

To: Auckland Council
Private Bag 92300
Victoria Street West
Auckland 1142
wasteplan2024@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Submitter: Waste & Recycling Industry Forum

Submitted by: Barney Irvine (WRIF Coordinator)

Date: 27 March 2024

Introduction

The Waste & Recycling Industry Forum (WRIF) appreciates the opportunity to provide feedback on Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024 (the Draft Plan).

The WRIF was established in 2018 with the goal of articulating a clear and coherent industry voice on key waste management policy issues. The WRIF sits under the umbrella of the Auckland Business Chamber, and its membership includes New Zealand's principal waste collectors, waste recyclers, and landfill operators:

- EnviroNZ
- Green Gorilla
- J.J. Richards
- Northland Waste
- Oji Fibre Solutions
- Smart Environmental
- WasteCo
- WM New Zealand
- Visy

WRIF members provide services and infrastructure that underpin Auckland's waste management system. They are responsible for all kerbside collection and all municipal landfill operation in the Auckland region, and the bulk of other waste and recycling collection services offered to households and businesses. It goes without saying that they will play a key role in the delivery of this plan, and are directly affected by the changes the Council is proposing.

WRIF members agree strongly with the principles and goals that sit behind the Draft Plan – themes such as advancing up the waste hierarchy, taking an intergenerational and holistic approach, and making the best use of every dollar spent resonate very closely with the policy positions put forward by WRIF in its engagement with central government over recent years, and with what we believe to be the outlook of the majority of sector stakeholders.

Where we are less comfortable is with the methods that are proposed to deliver on the Council's goals and objectives, and in particular the Council's signalled intention to increase the scope of its involvement in waste management services and infrastructure. The Draft Plan envisages a proactive Council role in a range of new waste streams, including Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste, clean fill, textiles and biosolids, as well an increased Council organic waste programme and increased services to commercial properties. Also planned is a significant expansion of the Council's Resource Recovery Network (RRN).

With little information provided on the form this expanded role will take, however, it is impossible to reach definitive conclusions about this element of the Draft Plan, or to provide substantive feedback on it. We would therefore insist that Council provide much more detail on the type of services it intends to deliver, how they will be delivered, and how they will be funded (including the use of ratepayer and Waste Levy funding). We would also insist on more information being made available about the financial performance of current Council-sponsored waste and recycling activities, and the extent to which these are receiving subsidies. This, we believe, would be entirely consistent with the Draft Plan's strategic focus on "checking progress and being transparent and adaptable" (page 16).

In the absence of such information, this submission puts forward a set of principles we believe should guide Council's approach to any new activity in the waste and recycling sector. It also covers several other issues in the Draft Plan that are salient for the WRIF and its members.

i. Expansion of Council services and infrastructure

We would insist that any expanded Council role in the provision of waste and recycling services and infrastructure be guided by the following principles:

Regard for market impacts

In branching out into C&D waste, soils, and services to commercial properties, Councill would (to one extent or another) be establishing itself as a competitor with the private sector. In all these waste streams, services are already being provided by the private sector in a well-established, highly competitive market.

The problem is not Council competition – though we would question whether replicating existing services is the best use of Council resources – it is the likelihood that competition will be cross-subsidised by funding from ratepayers and from the Waste Disposal Levy. This concern is not without foundation: operations such as the Lawries Road Community Recycling Centre (CRC) are subsidised to the tune of $200,000 annually, and there is nothing to prevent this approach from continuing as the expansion of the RRN is rolled out in the years ahead. Indeed, Council's assertion that its preferred option in the Draft Plan will "rely on continued payment of the waste levy to local government"[1] suggests that cross-subsidisation could well be a mainstay.

[1] Auckland Council Planning, Environment and Parks Committee meeting, 30 November 2023, Open Agenda, page 34: https://infocouncil.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/Open/2023/11/20231130_PEPCC_AGN_11312.PDF

Cross-subsidised Council services make it very difficult – often impossible – for existing private sector services to compete. The inevitable result is that private operators will withdraw from markets and dial back their investment intentions generally. As a result, Auckland and New Zealand will, over time, miss out on much-needed waste and recycling infrastructure.

Any new Council activity must be guided by a review of market impacts (with a view to negative impacts being avoided) and of competition law in general. We note that this would seem consistent with the Draft Plan's calls for "an even playing field" (page 18) for the sector, and to the guiding principle of the National Waste Strategy to "Use central government funding to complement private funding, not displace it."[2]

Prudent financial stewardship

Of equal concern is the possibility that cross-subsidisation will be used to prop up what appears to be a poorly performing delivery model. When the RRN programme was adopted in late 2014, the intention was for the network of CRCs to become self-funding within five years, and to break even before the 10-year mark. Neither of these targets was achieved and there is no sign of the break-even scenario being realised any time soon: Council's 2021 Long-term Plan included $32 million in OPEX funding and $42 million in CAPEX funding for the CRCs.

New Council waste and recycling activity must not result in a situation where Council is drawing on the public purse to provide services at a loss, rather than leaving them for the private sector to continue to deliver effectively and efficiently. This corresponds with Council's obligation under the Local Government Act to "…ensure prudent stewardship and the efficient and effective use of its resources in the interests of its district or region"[3] and the commitment in the Draft Plan to "making the best use of every dollar spent" (page 16).

Alignment with central government

Council's expanded waste activities must also align with policy-making at the national level, in particular with the National Waste Strategy. The Strategy was established in 2023 with the purpose of a providing high-level direction for the sector. According to the supporting Cabinet papers, it reflects "a new division of roles between local and central government, with a strengthened central government role in setting the national direction, regulation of products and materials, as well as waste management activity and investment in waste and resource recovery."[4]

As the next step in the planning process, the Strategy envisages central government and Territorial Authorities working together in the development of the first Action and Investment Plan. Among other things, this will flesh out priority material streams, and the investment and infrastructure required to deliver on goals for the first five years. It calls on local government to "Use the Strategy as the starting point for your next Waste Management and Minimisation Plan".[5]

Based on the information provided, Council appears to be 'jumping the gun' on this process, and possibly even disregarding it. Given the tenuous economics of waste and recycling in New Zealand – which are partly a function of our country's relatively small and dispersed population base – a

[2] Ministry for the Environment. 2023. *Te rautaki para | Waste strategy*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment, p 19.
[3] Local Government Act 2002, s. 14.
[4] Cabinet paper, "Waste Legislation 1: Overview and overarching provisions", p 10-11. Sourced from: https://environment.govt.nz/assets/waste-legislation-1-overview-and-overarching-provisions.pdf
[5] Ministry for the Environment, p 11.

nationally coordinated approach is vital. The Strategy will struggle for traction if the Territorial Authority that represents roughly a third of the country's population is casting out on its own – we would see it as a recipe for duplication of resources and diluted outcomes. As Council's plans are developed, it is critical that the approach is brought into step with that of central government.

ii. Other issues

Fortnightly waste collection

Another core element of the Draft Plan is the intention to transition to fortnightly collection of household waste, in an effort to incentivise households towards reduced waste generation. While we acknowledge the need to shift public behaviour towards the top of the waste hierarchy, we are not convinced that this is the right way to go about it.

Many households will respond to the initiative by opting for larger bins and/or additional collection services, for which they will pay an extra fee. The result will be negligible progress towards waste minimisation – rather than reducing waste, households will simply be increasing their waste collection costs.

Further, the experience in jurisdictions such as Christchurch suggests that the switch to fortnightly collection will result in a significant increase in recycling contamination levels, as households respond to overloaded rubbish bins by using their recycling bins for residual waste. This is not only a step backwards for the recycling effort nationally, it adds significant cost to the system – cost that will eventually be borne by ratepayers.

As a further unintended consequence, the switch to fortnightly collection is likely to be interpreted by many Aucklanders as an effort to cut back, rather than optimise, waste services. In turn, this could well undermine public trust and confidence in the system, and lead to lower levels of compliance.

The initiative seems to assume increased uptake of Council's food scraps programme, the idea being that greater use of food scraps services will mean reduced use of rubbish bins. If this is indeed the thinking behind the approach, we would urge Council to provide evidence to justify it – the feedback we have received from households and sector stakeholders suggests the scheme's penetration is still modest, at best.

Diversion from landfill

There is a strong focus in the Draft Plan on diversion of waste from landfill. While it makes sense to pursue alternatives to landfill where they lead to increased recycling and recovery (in a carbon-efficient way), diversion from landfill is not an objective in and of itself. It does nothing to reduce the total volume of waste generated by Aucklanders (which must be the key metric for progress towards Council's Zero Waste target). It also has the potential to be environmentally damaging, where it leads to alternative recycling or recovery options that have a much larger carbon footprint (i.e., through transport and processing emissions) or increased volumes of organic waste being re-directed towards landfill sites with no gas capture.

We would prefer to see the Council focus its energy and its performance metrics on reducing the amount of waste generated by Aucklanders, and on improved recycling and recovery rates.

Engagement with industry

There are a number of references in the Draft Plan to input from industry and other stakeholders, and to the extent to which this has shaped Council's thinking. We note that this has not included any direct engagement with WRIF – had it done so, it may have provided an opportunity for us to better understand Council's intentions, and to feed the ideas raised above into the approach.

Given the lack of clarity around what the Draft Plan will mean in practical terms, we believe that a more proactive effort to engage with industry is critical, moving forward. We note that this aligns closely with the principles underpinning the Draft Plan.

As a starting point for that process, we are happy to meet with representatives from the Council's waste team at any point to discuss the content of this submission.

Yours sincerely,



Simon Bridges
Chair, Waste & Recycling Industry Forum

#2742

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Federated Farmers of New Zealand

Local Board: Regional organisation

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

See attachment

Auckland Council Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Feedback on behalf of Federated Farmers of New Zealand

28 March 2024



0800 327 646 | FED FARM .ORG.NZ

FEEDBACK

TELEPHONE 0800 327 646 I **WEBSITE** WWW.FEDFARM.ORG.NZ

To: Auckland Council
Via email: wasteplan2024@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Address for service: **JESSE BRENNAN**
SENIOR POLICY ADVISOR (REGIONAL)
Federated Farmers of New Zealand

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Auckland Federated Farmers (Federated Farmers, or FFNZ) appreciates this opportunity to provide feedback on Auckland Council's (**AC** or **Council**) draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (**WMMP,** or **Plan**) for 2024-2034. Federated Farmers has approximately 325 active members located in the AC area, who are also your rural ratepayers.

1.2 Federated Farmers acknowledge any feedback from individual members of our organisation.

2. GENERAL COMMENTS

2.1 FFNZ appreciates the overall direction of the WMMP towards zero waste by 2040 and supports the 12 key priorities.

2.2 FFNZ notes that the WMMP is silent on rural or agricultural waste and rural communities (these words are not used once in the draft plan). While many of the action plans related to household waste and commercial waste to an extent do apply to rural, there are also rural specific waste management and minimisation considerations that are not fully covered by the plan.

2.3 In general, Federated Farmers is supportive of the proposed measures and actions within the Plan. We believe the initiatives around behaviour change, reducing organics to landfill, growing a circular economy and aligning with climate change goals are positive steps.

2.4 FFNZ's feedback points are intended to strengthen the Plan and ensure it delivers equitable waste solutions across the entire community, including rural residents. We want to ensure farmers can play their role in achieving the vision of zero waste by 2040.

2.5 Waste management on farm is challenging, with the disposal of inorganic waste the main issue for farmers. There is frustration with existing options (or lack of them) for disposal of non-biodegradable waste in rural areas and a desire for more effective solutions.

2.6 FFNZ provides specific suggestions below for ACs review.

3. DOMESTIC KERBSIDE WASTE

3.1 FFNZ supports the direction for fortnightly rubbish collections for domestic waste.

3.2 The WMMP details reducing domestic kerbside rubbish from a 2022 baseline of 141kg to 120kg per capita by 2025 (reduction of 15%), and then further reduce from 120kg to 100kg per capita by 2030 (reduction of 17%). This would mean that 40% of total household waste would be diverted by 2028 and 50% by 2030 (as proposed by the New Zealand government in 2022)[1]. These are similar to what was proposed in the 2018 WMMP. Targets should be achieved through weekly food scrap collection and reduced frequency of waste collections to fortnightly.

3.3 FFNZ appreciate that the implementation of an organic waste collection for urban households is a worthwhile step for Council address rising costs, meet new and emerging regulations, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and diversion of waste from landfills.

3.4 FFNZ note that often food organics for many households in rural areas can be utilised for feeding animals such as chickens and pigs. Further, garden organics are not a prevalent issue as often farmers have compost heaps, or are able to let organics biodegrade naturally on farm.

3.5 FFNZ the food scraps rate being applied for residential properties only i.e., households who opt into paying for the service.

[1] Ministry for the Environment website https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/waste/improving-household-recycling-and-food-scrap-collections/

4. RURAL WASTE STREAMS

4.1 FFNZ provide suggestions below for AC to consider, to consider and potentially provide alternative waste streams for rural rate payers.

4.2 Research indicates that on average farmers dispose of around 37 tonnes of waste[2] each year.1 The volumes of waste they are dealing with make disposal at transfer stations unaffordable. In 2023, FFNZ analysed the costs of waste disposal in the Far North district if farmers were unable to dispose of waste on farm. In our experience, the issues are similar across the country, so this example may be useful; costs were $41 - $66.50 per cubic metre, which translates roughly to between $4,295 and $6,967 annually, on top of transportation fees and the farmer's rates contribution to waste management. Note, these prices are likely to have increased with inflation.

4.3 These costs incentivise farmers to avoid the creation of waste, as well as to repair, recycle and reuse as much as possible. This is done out of necessity and because it makes economic and environmental sense.

4.4 Much do-it-yourself recycling already occurs in the agricultural sector. Examples of materials commonly re-used on a farm that may be discarded in urban areas include old tyres, plastic containers, sacks and posts.

5. CURRENT RURAL WASTE SOLUTIONS

5.1 There are two principal product stewardship programmes in rural New Zealand, AgRecovery and Plasback. AgRecovery is a recycling programme for agrichemicals / animal health products and their containers.

5.2 Federated Farmers notes the full range of services offered by AgRecovery for the recycling of woven PP bags, chemicals, drums and containers. This list of accepted items continues to expand as more agricultural waste streams are included, such as garden chemical containers being trialled in some areas.

5.3 Plasback is a bale wrap recycling scheme which recycles plastics such as silage wrap. It caters to a particular concern among farmers over the nuisance caused by old silage wrap, with wind blowing wrap around paddocks, causing damage to agricultural machinery and posing a risk to animals through accidental ingestion. However, farmers are required by Plasback to clean the wrap and present it in mandated bags for disposal. This can be a

[2] Waikato Regional Council Technical Report: 2014/55

problem when staff are reluctant to clean wet, slippery plastic on cold winter days and it may be more convenient to roll it up and place it on pallets rather than bag it.

5.4 AgRecovery Containers and Chemicals are accredited Product Stewardship Schemes under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. Plasback was accredited in 2010. We note that there is a cost associated with buying the liners and associated collection costs for farmers. Council could also consider education and subsidies for farmers to encourage the use of alternative waste disposal options.

5.5 These programmes have a meaningful impact on rural waste streams and therefore reduce pressure on Council landfills. However, recovery facilities need to be planned for to ensure the service is accessible for all rural people.

5.6 While the service offered by organisations such as AgRecovery and Plasback is appreciated, some farmers report that pick up of collection bags is not always timely (resulting in bags deteriorating over time, creating unsightly clutter on farm) and they wonder what to do with small quantities of waste and recyclable goods that are not accepted by scheme operators. This can be compounded by their unwillingness to stockpile goods into larger collection loads, due to concerns over health, contamination of the environment and the tidy appearance of the property.

5.7 Federated Farmers would like to see Council work further with AgRecovery and Plasback to establish free drop off hubs and events for farm plastics. This would be a win for Council for its rural rate payers, while also providing alternative solutions to landfill for a common farm waste stream. This, in turn, would help achieve actions of the WMMP while providing a tangible benefit to your rural rate payers. It would be great to have this relationship and action plan reflected in the WMMP.

5.8 FFNZ are of the opinion that there is significant opportunity for Council to consider and implement rural waste services and associated education, given the significant contribution our members make to general rates. These will also contribute to Councils focus on priority waste materials (of which plastics is one of them).

5.9 Federated Farmers would like to ensure that Council closely engage rural stakeholders and in developing details on any proposed rural programs and services to ensure they will meet the needs of farmers.

Action required:

- Council to work with AgRecovery and Plasback to increase collection sites, events, and look into education and subsidies.
- FFNZ would appreciate a response from Council as to what alternative rural waste stream solutions will be implemented by Council through the WMMP in the foreseeable future. We would be pleased to assist Council in facilitating these solutions with your ratepayers, and our members.

6. ILLEGAL DUMPING

6.1 Federated Farmers supports measures to address the illegal dumping of rubbish. FFNZ understands that Council cleans up an average of 136 tonnes of illegally dumped items every month, costing ratepayers $2.6 million a year[3].

6.2 The current approach (i.e., education and clean up campaigns) does not go far enough in trying to address this issue, in terms of large-scale illegal rubbish dumping. While FFNZ appreciate there is a review of the Litter Act (1979) at the time of writing the draft WMMP which may provide for solutions in the future, there are further actions that Council can take in the short term to help address this issue.

6.3 Increases in roadside dumping in rural areas is a concern for our members, many of whom already experience this issue frequently.

6.4 Federated Farmers is of the opinion that transfer station costs could be an avenue to look at alongside other approaches. Further, we believe that costs should be reduced where practical to encourage the public to dispose of rubbish and green waste at transfer stations. Signage, surveillance, and enforcement and action are also avenues that AC should be utilising.

6.5 We believe there is a balance to be struck between reduction of costs to incentivise correct disposal and not unfairly burdening general rate payers for a user pay service.

6.6 Federated Farmers would also to take the opportunity to remind Council that there are rural access inequities to waste recovery and recycling services. Increases to costs at transfer stations does nothing to address these inequities.

[3] Page 55 of the draft WWMP

Action required:

- AC to look at other avenues to reduce illegal rubbish dumping in the region.

7. SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON THE PLAN

7.1 The WMMP refers frequently to transitioning towards a circular economy. From our understanding, a circular economy aims to eliminate waste by keeping materials in use through reuse, repair, refurbishment, and recycling rather than disposing of them.

7.2 In the rural context, there are some key barriers to achieving a true circular economy:

- The nature of agricultural production results in unavoidable organic waste streams that cannot be eliminated.
- There are limited facilities available regionally to reprocess materials, meaning many recyclables are transported out of the area.
- The costs and logistics of transporting materials long distances for reprocessing can be prohibitive.
- Rural communities lack access to repair and refurbishment services due to remoteness.
- Product stewardship schemes have limited materials collected and availability in rural areas.

7.3 While the circular economy is a noble aspiration, it may be challenging to fully close the loop on all waste streams, especially in rural communities it remains essential that the ability to responsibly burn or bury residual waste on-farm is retained. We suggest Council focuses on more attainable goals around maximising reuse, recycling, and diversion of waste in the shorter term. Smaller-scale localised solutions may be more realistic than large reprocessing facilities. An incremental approach to improving rural waste systems could lay the groundwork for greater circularity in the long term. We are happy to work with Council on identifying waste minimisation strategies suitable for the rural context as a step towards wider regional circular economy outcomes.

7.4 FFNZ support the proposed action to expand behaviour change and education programmes targeted at priority areas such as commercial waste, reducing waste generation, circular economy activities, and domestic waste.

7.5 For the WMMP vision and initiatives to benefit rural areas, it is essential that agricultural-specific messaging, channels and case studies are incorporated into the outreach. Rural

attitudes, motivators and barriers around waste differ from urban populations. Behaviour change programmes tailored to farmers could cover topics such as:

- Maximising use of existing agricultural recycling schemes.
- Alternative waste disposal options to burning/dumping.
- The business and environmental benefits of waste minimisation.
- Practical ways to apply circular economy principles on farm.
- Farmer case studies of waste innovations and savings.
- Delivering rural-centric education via respected industry groups, rural supplies networks and farm advisors is likely to have greater cut-through than mainstream media.

Action required:

- AC to consider how changes to the WMMP can be made so it is fit for purpose for all areas, including rural.

Federated Farmers thanks Auckland Council for considering this feedback.

About Federated Farmers

Federated Farmers is a not-for-profit primary sector policy and advocacy organisation that represents the majority of farming businesses in New Zealand. Federated Farmers has a long and proud history of representing the interests of New Zealand's farmers.

The Federation aims to add value to its members' farming businesses. Our key strategic outcomes include the need for New Zealand to provide an economic and social environment within which:

- Our members may operate their business in a fair and flexible commercial environment;
- Our members' families and their staff have access to services essential to the needs of the rural community; and
- Our members adopt responsible management and environmental practices.

This feedback is representative of member views and reflect the fact that local government plans and policies impact on our member's daily lives as farmers and members of local communities.

FEDERATED FARMERS OF NEW ZEALAND

#2743

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Be a Tidy Kiwi

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

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These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

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Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

See attachment

28 March 2024

To: Wasteplan2024@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Reference: Auckland Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024

Kia ora koutou katoa,

Thank you for the invitation to provide feedback.

We support the 2024 Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau.

We welcome the direction the council is setting. Zero waste by 2040 through a circular economy is an excellent vision and achieving this goal is going to need a concerted partnership effort.

We strongly support the need for better regulatory tools to manage litter. The facts show that there is a need for a more visible focus on litter behaviours in the priorities.

We believe partnership with non-government organisations that the community recognises and trusts, such as Be a Tidy Kiwi, is crucial.

We congratulate you on the innovative work done to date, particularly the food scraps collection. However, we want to stress the importance that the council continues to innovate and to lead the thinking in the waste area. We want to also stress that there is a need for community clarity and direction over their role and the support available to them to help us reach the 2040 Zero Waste goal.

'Zero waste by 2040'.

The words you use throughout the plan 'Reduce/Reuse/Repair/Restore' are key.

We celebrate the traction you have gained since 2010 in helping the community understand the role they play in waste reduction and management.

We note that you have:

- helped households reduced waste by 12% in 13 years.
- introduced kerbside food scraps collection which has been hugely successful and has captured the hearts and minds of your communities as they can easily see how their efforts are helping their fellow New Zealanders in multiple ways.
- increased the number of recycling centre from 5 to 15.

- have proactively funded community waste reduction trials which will help in the thinking behind what will work to achieve the 2040 Zero Waste goal in partnership with the communities.

Household waste

We acknowledge that households contribute 20% to waste. We note that it has taken the last 14 years to reduce this waste by 12%. Therefore, it will be very important that households are supported in the next 16 years to do more.

With the plan suggesting weekly roadside pick-up will go from weekly to fortnightly, we are concerned that there will be an increase in fly tipping and other poor behaviours. It will be important that households are given practical tested solutions for how to reduce waste through reuse, repair and restore programmes.

Industry and commercial waste

We strongly support the advocacy work of council in promoting container deposit legislation and product stewardship.

With more than 80% of waste coming from industry and retail, we believe the plan needs to focus on partnership approaches to help households reduce the waste they take home.

Currently 13% of the waste collected is recycled and the rest goes to landfill. Therefore, to achieve the 2040 Zero Waste target we must work together to ensure households are taking less waste back into their households and the community.

We note that Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations come with packaging compliance and reporting. This can be difficult to track when so many schemes in one region operate so differently from each other.

Latest reports state that there are 14 accredited voluntary schemes with about 350 participating producers in New Zealand to manage their products and packaging waste. The government has passed further regulations to issue six "Priority products" categories, including electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) and plastic packaging.

This is to encourage partnership with Ministry-accredited product stewardship schemes to support industry in meeting EPR mandatory requirements, which currently have a particular focus on plastic packaging but should be extended to all of packaging stewardship as in most other countries with an EPR system in place.

We are a community partner to The Packaging Forum bringing research and insights to industry and the commercial sector. We will encourage them to proactively partner with central and local government, plus organisations like ourselves, to ensure communities and individuals have support with waste management through recycle, reuse and repair.

Be a Tidy Kiwi brings communities together to keep NZ clean and green.

After more than 50 years, the Be a Tidy Kiwi movement is more important than ever as a much-loved reminder for New Zealanders to come together as kaitiaki/ guardians of our beautiful country for future generations.

NZ communities warmly embraced Be a Tidy Kiwi as a litter prevention campaign in the 1960's, and in the 1970s, our communities took action to expand the movement to 'get Kiwis to dispose of their waste responsibly'.

With ongoing education and working with the Tag Out Trust to clean up inner city environments, it is great to know that more than 85% of New Zealanders recognise Be a tidy kiwi. The nations nostalgia is helping our charity to keep this well-known and much-loved campaign alive as we expand the movement to the 3R's - Reduce Recycle and Reuse.

Please do not hesitate to email me via ewan@beatidykiwi.nz if you have any questions.

We look forward to continuing to work with you and the community to keep NZ clean and green for future generations.

Nga mihi nui,

Ewan Warrender
Chair

On behalf of the Be a Tidy Charity Trustees

- Tony Miguel
- Penny Hulse
- Lyn Mayes
- Rick Leckinger
- Neil Waka
- Sharon Davies

#2744

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): The Packaging Forum

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

See attachment

THE PACKAGING FORUM

28 March 2024

Auckland Council

135 Albert Street

Auckland CBD

Auckland 1010

New Zealand

Email: wasteplan2024@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Tēnā koe

Attached are the comments that the Packaging Forum wishes to present on *Auckland Council's draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024*

Ngā mihi nui

Rob Langford

CEO

THE PACKAGING FORUM

Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024

Submission by the Packaging Forum

March 2024

The Packaging Forum

The Packaging Forum is a member-based organisation representing New Zealand's supply chain and packaging industry from suppliers and importers of packaging, brand owners and retailers to resource recovery businesses and processors. The Packaging Forum has over 250 members that collectively generate around $50 billion in the domestic market annually. Many of these members have offices or production facilities across the Auckland region.

The Packaging Forum operates two voluntary product stewardship schemes for glass and soft plastics which have received accreditation under the Waste Minimisation Act (2008). The Glass Packaging Forum Scheme was first accredited in 2010 and reaccredited in 2018 and The Soft Plastic Recycling Scheme was accredited in March 2018.

The Packaging Forum signed a Deed of Funding with the Ministry for the Environment in September 2022 to lead the co-design of a plastic packaging product stewardship scheme (PPPS) for New Zealand.

In response to the Government's changes to kerbside collections, the Packaging Forum has set up a take back scheme for food and beverage cartons and is in the process of setting up a system to recover caps and lids which are inexplicably excluded from kerbside collections. We are also working with the Association of Metal Recyclers to implement take back solutions for metal packaging including foil trays and foil, food and beverage cans, lids, and tabs.

Summary of Key Points of our Response

1) The Packaging Forum would have welcomed the opportunity to engage with Council in developing this plan.
2) The plan lacks recognition of the private sector and its recycling facilities that are currently and will in the future support recycling and waste diversion and are not funded by Council or ratepayers.
3) The Packaging Forum provides over 80 drop off facilities for soft plastics and 10 locations which take food & beverage cartons (liquid paperboard) across Auckland including Waiheke Island.
4) Greater household waste diversion would be achieved immediately through collecting glass bottles and containers separately at kerbside rather than commingled with other recyclables.
5) Data used in the Plan is questionable for example Council estimates 190,000 tonnes of plastic is used annually in Auckland with most manufactured for consumer and commercial packaging. Research conducted as part of the design of a mandatory Plastic Packaging Product Stewardship (PPPS) scheme finds that there is approximately 263,000 Tonnes of plastic packaging placed on the market in New Zealand annually which suggests Council has overstated the plastic packaging component of its waste.
6) In terms of its plan to 2050, Council should be factoring in the implications on its cost structure and waste and recycling infrastructure from the introduction of a mandatory PPPS scheme where costs will shift to a producer pays system to steward all plastic packaging

7) We recommend consideration of the inter-relationship with EPR, material flows and costs in the decision to own / not own assets.

Summary

The Packaging Forum supports Auckland Council's move towards a Zero Waste circular economy and its intention to maximise opportunities with the private sector to support a circular economy. Noting this intention, we are concerned that Council has not engaged with The Packaging Forum in the drafting of this plan which is considerably weakened because Council does not recognise all the facilities that are currently supporting recycling and waste diversion.

The Packaging Forum already provides over ninety take back facilities for soft plastics or for food & beverage cartons in the region. We encourage Council to include all of these facilities in its promotion to ratepayers to maximise resource recovery.

We recommend that Auckland Council advocates for an all of packaging EPR rather than separating selected materials into a separate regulatory framework (e.g. Container Return Scheme and a PPPS). An all-packaging product stewardship scheme which allows for deposit systems will provide an efficient and cost-effective solution which aligns with Council's objective.

We are also concerned that Council has not considered in its plan that under a producer pays model, the end-of-life costs will be passed onto the consumer rather than the ratepayer. We do not believe this thinking has been factored into the Council Plan.

Comments

The Plan

The Packaging Forum recommends that Council actively demonstrate intent to work with industry by providing examples in the plan of private sector engagement beyond the waste sector itself.

For example, in Figure 4, Map of Key facilities for diverting and processing public waste, overlaying this with the privately operated processing facilities in the region for packaging and the network of metal recyclers operating in the region would provide a more comprehensive and collaborative plan given "waste is everyone's business".

We support placing te taiao at the centre of the journey to zero waste and the understanding that when we extract resources from te taiao, use them for a short period of time and send them to landfill, that we undermine and diminish the mauri of these resources and te taioa.

We agree with Council's commitment to no new landfills without close consideration within a framework informed by tikanga and to reduce the harm of hazardous waste and old and existing landfills. We ask whether this extends to their position on the Waybe Valley landfill which the community opposes notwithstanding negotiations between Waste Management and Ngati Manuhiri Trust.

Priorities for Action

Continue expanding and strengthening the Resource Recovery Network and its Services

The Packaging Forum supports the expansion of the network and believes this network is critical to providing the community with access to recycling facilities following the Government's introduction of standardised kerbside collections which has significantly reduced the range of materials which households can recycle at kerbside.

The Packaging Forum operates collection services for soft plastic materials and food and beverage cartons and is introducing a scheme for plastic and metal caps and lids. We look forward to partnering with the Resource Recovery Network to broaden our own network. Reciprocally, Council needs to work with the private sector to promote and use its infrastructure and investment. We note that there is no mention of the significant network of privately operated metal recyclers across the region.

We are also keen to collaborate with Council to identify effective solutions for multi-unit dwellings and apartments particularly to support the design of the plastic packaging product stewardship scheme.

Focus on 5 Priority waste streams / Advocate for implementation of a container return scheme and other mandatory product stewardship schemes.

The Packaging Forum is leading the co-design of the priority plastic packaging scheme and is working closely with Auckland Council in this regard. After significant research including a widescale review of global Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)schemes, we advocate strongly for an all of packaging EPR rather than a single focus on plastic packaging. We are not aware of any global EPR scheme for plastic packaging only as this is likely to result in unintended consequences where there is a shift to other packaging materials which may have a greater environmental impact and carbon footprint.

We recommend that Council advocates for an all of packaging product stewardship scheme which allows for deposit systems which will provide an efficient and cost-effective solution aligning with Council's objective.

We support further investment in onshore processing where these provide economic and social benefits. These should be a partnership between local and central government and the private sector to fill the critical gaps in our infrastructure. However, export markets are vital for a small island country at a distance from its supply markets and there is a global circular economy for many packaging materials.

We also support the greater development of efficient systems for refillable packaging which requires its own infrastructure enabling take back and wash systems. We note that Council has called out Container Return Schemes as *"strengthening the number of containers that are reused and recycled"*. The CRS as proposed does not address reuse but is focused on single use beverage containers which will be recycled – they will not be washed, refilled, and reused and it is important Council understands this point.

Research conducted by Be a Tidy Kiwi also shows that non packaging items represent 46% of the waste put into rubbish bins in Auckland with only 9.8% related to drinks packaging. This is in line with litter audits conducted which consistently find that drinks related litter is around 9%. On this basis we would caution Council making budgetary decisions based on linking a CRS with reducing the costs of addressing litter.

Support Aucklanders to use their kerbside recycling bins effectively and to shift to rates funded collection services – impact of regulated product stewardship on costs

We support an education programme for kerbside recycling and as we operate our own take back recycling facilities for soft plastics and food and beverage cartons, we understand the need for clear messages to prevent contamination. An opportunity exists with standardisation to develop a national solution, rather than every council running their own education programmes, websites etc.

We note that many Aucklanders already pay for their rubbish collection, but we have concerns about a region wide user pays system for rubbish collection which is likely to result in greater fly tipping. The intent of implementing product stewardship systems is that they address the end-of-life costs of the products and their packaging involved.

We note Council has not proposed to advocate for Extended Producer Responsibility meaning that materials bear all of life costs when entering the market. Under the producer pays principle which underpins the plastic packaging priority product scheme design, the scheme i.e. producers will pay for the costs associated with the collection of plastic packaging from kerbside and its sortation at the MRF and may or may not own the materials collected dependent on the scheme design.

Under a producer pays model, the end-of-life costs will be passed onto the consumer rather than the ratepayer. We do not believe this thinking has been factored into the Council Plan.

Under a plastic packaging only scheme, the cost impact relates only to the plastic packaging component of kerbside collections however if an all of packaging EPR was introduced this would remove the burden of cost from ratepayers to producers.

A further consideration for Council which takes over ownership of the Onehunga MRF is the impact on sortation systems of a mandatory Plastic Packaging Product Stewardship Scheme which is required to include "*all packaging used for **consumer goods** at retail or wholesale level (excluding beverage containers) made of plastic resin codes 1, 2, 3,4,5,6 or 7, singly or in combination with one or more of these plastics or any non-plastic material, and not refilled by the producer for retail sale or able to be refilled by the consumer at a retail establishment"*.

We recommend consideration of the inter-relationship with EPR, material flows and costs in Council decision to own / not own assets.

Address litter and illegal dumping.

The Packaging Forum operates its own contestable fund to encourage organisations to increase resource recovery, reuse systems, recycling and litter abatement. We have funded Be a Tidy Kiwi to conduct litter and public place recycling and rubbish bin audits and Sunshine Yates Consulting conducted this research. This information is invaluable to inform decision making around reducing litter.

73% of the mixed recycling bins in the audit (Auckland, Tauranga, Rotorua, Wellington & Dunedin) is food and drinks packaging which indicates that the bins are being used appropriately. Where glass only bins are part of the combination of bins, contamination is minimal. 97.5% of source separated bins was correct. Colour coded standardised recycling and rubbish bins are working well and source separate bins are easier for the consumer to use and reduce contamination.

Our research shows that increasing the availability of source separate public place recycling bins and separating out glass, cans and plastic alongside rubbish bins reduces the contamination of bins and increases resource recovery.

EPR (for products and their packaging) is a more effective way of addressing illegal dumping as it pays for end-of-life disposal. Illegal dumping may be caused by material exclusion from core waste collection systems of cost to consumer. Both are addressed through EPR and factored in at the start of life rather than end of life.

#2745

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Organisation (if applicable): NZ Association of Metal Recyclers

Local Board: Regional organisation

Your feedback

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What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

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The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

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Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

See attachment

NZ Association of Metal Recyclers, Inc

PO Box 16 0020, Hornby, Christchurch 8441 P:(03) 344 3006 E: gm@nzamr.org.nz W: www.nzamr.org.nz

28 March 2024

Auckland Council
wasteplan2024@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Dear Sir/Madam

Auckland Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024

Attached is the submission of the NZ Association of Metal Recyclers to the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

We are deeply concerned that the Plan would enable the use of ratepayer money to create new infrastructure where it is not needed. The Council should maximise the use of metal recycling infrastructure in the region by working collaboratively with our members.

I look forward to hearing from Council about how discussions may be progressed.

Kind regards,



Glen Jacobs
President

Submission to Auckland Council on the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024

The NZ Association of Metal Recyclers (AMR) is a membership-based Incorporated Society which was formed in 1968. We are the national professional association for New Zealand's metal recycling industry which provides New Zealanders with recycling services and a multi-million-dollar export industry.

80 AMR members operate in 42 cities and towns across the country, including the Auckland Region.

In calendar year 2022[i], AMR members:

- Undertook 768,000 transactions
- Employed 1,117 people
- Processed 842,000 tonnes of metals (ferrous and non-ferrous)
- Exported 845,000 tonnes of metals

Processing of metals supports communities around New Zealand. These metals are then on-sold and consolidated at major exporting companies, with a smaller percentage on-sold to domestic re-manufacturers.

Summary of Key Points

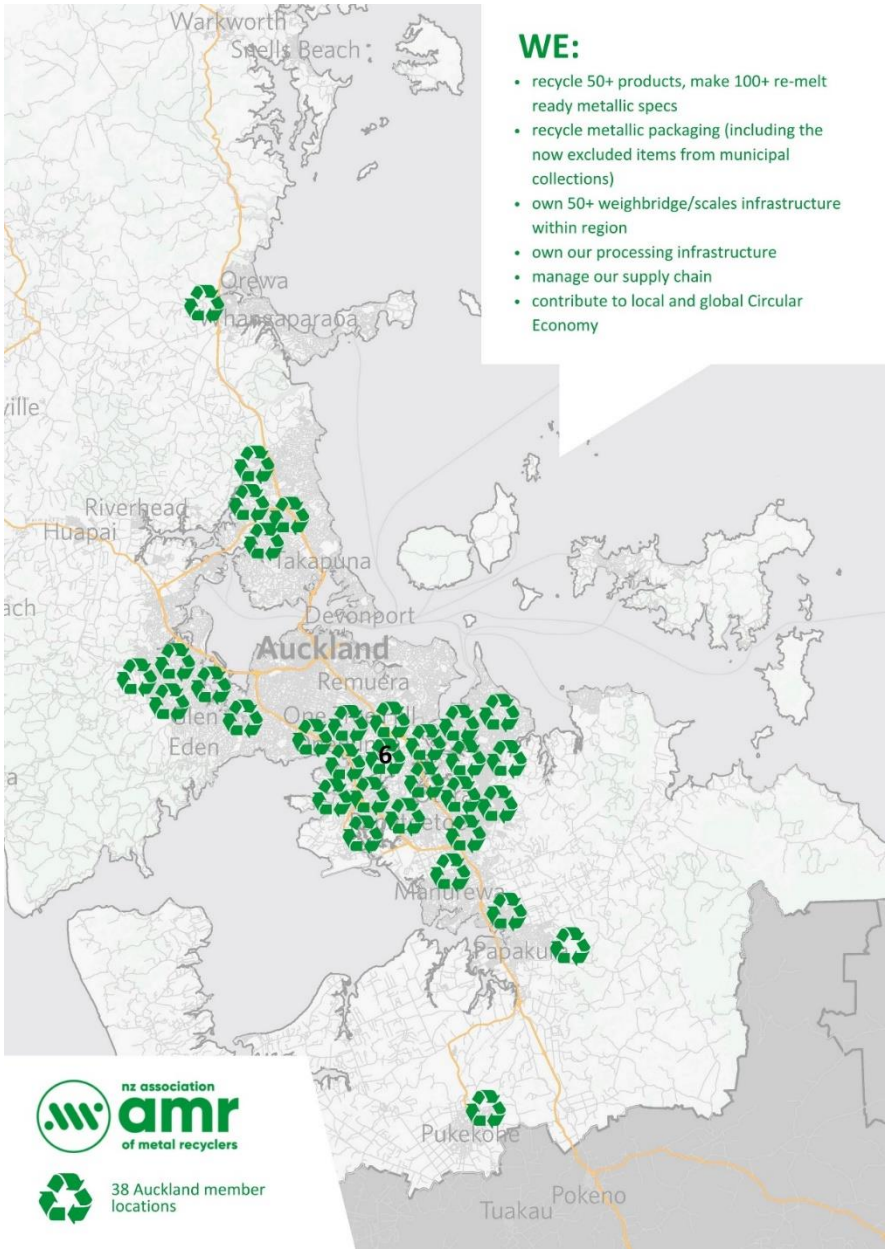
1. Auckland Council has not engaged with the metal recycling sector in the drafting of this Plan, resulting in fatal flaws
2. We consider all metals to be a resource; no metal is a waste.
3. The Council's plan lacks recognition of the private sector and its recycling facilities that are currently supporting recycling and waste diversion – notably those of metal recyclers.
4. Collaboration with the private sector requires greater emphasis to save the burden on ratepayers.
5. Metal recyclers take many consumer items that do not fit in municipal bins or are banned items for collection; metal recycling is bigger than the kerbside bin.
6. Metal recyclers are the end-of-life recycler for many hybrid material products such as whiteware, e-waste, batteries, vehicles and the like. We are an essential facilitator to NZ society's waste minimisation and reduction plans.

The Plan

The NZ Association of Metal Recyclers (AMR) supports Auckland Council's desire to minimise and manage waste and its intention to maximise opportunities with the private sector to support a circular economy. Noting this intention, we would expect to see more examples in the plan of private sector engagement beyond the waste sector itself.

For example, in Figure 4, the Map of Key facilities for diverting and processing public waste should be overlain with locations of privately operated processing facilities in the region. There are many metal recyclers in the area, plus other collection and recycling systems such as those managed by The Packaging Forum.

Figure 1: Locations of AMR member companies which contribute to the circular economy in the Auckland Region



We support placing te taiao at the centre of the journey to zero waste and the understanding that when we extract resources from te taiao, use them for a short period of time and send them to landfill, that we undermine and diminish the mauri of these resources and te taiao.

AMR consider all metals to be a resource; no metal is a waste.

We agree with Council's commitment to no new landfills without close consideration within a framework informed by tikanga and to reduce the harm of hazardous waste and old and existing landfills. We understand that the community opposes the Waybe Valley landfill but that the Council appears to be proceeding with it.

The Vision: Is Zero Waste possible

The aspiration to be Zero Waste by 2040 is laudable however this aspiration does not align with the reality that NZ is an importer of goods from all over the world with a comparatively small, consumer-driven population. As such, New Zealand has limited influence over product design. A more realistic and achievable target by 2040 is low waste, not no waste.

Our industry supports a global circular economy. When metals cannot be used domestically in the country, our industry takes care of 'the problem' by exporting metals for re-manufacture.

Metals are not a linear economy now, nor should they be made into one by poor policy.

Principles

Making the best use of every dollar spent, and being affordable: The AMR network already provides Aucklanders with solutions for their end-of-life metal products within an existing funding model.

In this Plan, the Auckland Council talks about new partnerships and funding models but has failed to engage with existing organisations. We are disappointed that Auckland Council did not engage with us during the formulation of its Plan.

Goals, Objectives & Methods

Goal 2: Minimise harm by addressing the impacts of waste on the environment and communities including reducing harmful waste, litter and illegal dumping

Metal recyclers regularly deal with dumping and flytipping outside of their sites. Companies are left with whiteware, batteries, and general waste to dispose of. Recyclers, much like the op shops where waste is dumped overnight, must deal with the expense of proper disposal of wastes, including hazardous materials like refrigerants.

In 2019, AMR commissioned a study about the impacts of rising waste levies on metal recycling. That study found that rising waste levies, particularly during times of low commodity prices, will result in an increased incentive for illegal dumping, particularly in urban areas where owners of the materials do not have space for storage (i.e. Auckland)[ii]

It is disappointing that our role and the role of the private sector in recycling and reprocessing is not recognised under goals, objectives and methods which seem to imply that Council must continue to advocate for business to maximise resource recovery because it is not already happening. Our Association has been representing recyclers within NZ since 1968 which pre-dates resource recovery facilities, most transfer stations and MRFs.

Priorities for Action

Continue expanding and strengthening the Resource Recovery Network and its Services

There is no mention of working with the private sector to avoid re-creating what is already working with existing infrastructure and investment. AMR considers this lack of consultation with our sector a lost opportunity.

Focus on 5 Priority waste streams / Advocate for implementation of a container return scheme and other mandatory product stewardship schemes.

Per comment above, we are concerned that a lack of understanding about what the private sector is already doing risks Council advocating for and re-inventing systems that already exist. By continuing down this path, you will waste ratepayers' money.

Metal recyclers have been taking back aluminium cans for payment for many years. Last year our members recovered 3146 tonnes of aluminium cans which were baled for export.



Figure 2 Aluminium cans baled for export by metal recycler

We recommend strongly that Council works with industry and the private sector to understand the existing infrastructure which is in place to handle cans and other products / packaging before taking the position that additional regulation is needed. Adding new infrastructure to do what our industry has been doing for years will duplicate infrastructure and add to the cost-of-living crisis. Councils around the country are at 'peak rates;' rates are quickly becoming unaffordable for many citizens.

We note that Council has deemed Container Return Schemes as *"strengthening the number of containers that are reused and recycled."* There are unintended emissions consequences of the CRS that have not been considered at all and major overhead costs to implement a container return scheme. In our opinion, the plan lacks sufficient context and understanding of supply chains and infrastructure which incorrectly leads the Council to the conclusion that a container return scheme is the appropriate solution.

Support Aucklanders to use their kerbside recycling bins effectively and to shift to rates funded collection services – impact of regulated product stewardship on costs

AMR considers that the recent changes to kerbside collection implemented nationwide on 1 February 2024 is counter to the intention to increase recycling rates. To eliminate valuable metal packaging from kerbside collections such as metal lids and tops and foil trays and– all of which can be recycled with value - makes no sense and is contrary to what is happening in other parts of the world.

We also note that Council has not incorporated the impact of the product stewardship schemes it advocates for on the cost structure. Under a producer pays model, the end-of-life costs will be passed onto the consumer instead of the ratepayer. We do not believe this thinking has been transparently factored into the Plan.

Address litter and illegal dumping

AMR members provide a service which takes products like whiteware and extracts the valuable metals for recycling. We can and are a partner for Council to address fly tipping but have not been consulted in the preparation of this Plan.

Council notes its intention to work with central government to support and implement more effective enforcement and compliance legislation but the Plan is silent on how it is using its existing powers to impose fines.

Our industry tackles litter and illegal dumping. We would like to see more education and clean-up campaigns. Enforcement, through instant fines and prosecutions in more serious cases, act as an effective deterrent especially when publicised. These are rarely used. Visiting some regions in Auckland, considerable public areas and road/footpath easements are covered with waste.

Targets

Council proposes stretch targets which would see 40% of total household waste diverted by 2028. We would question how this can be achieved when the recent changes to kerbside collection have effectively reduced what can be collected from households.

Statutory & Strategic Context

We understand that councils must operate within the regulatory framework. However, AMR continues to caution against New Zealand "leading with its chin" on the international stage. In Europe, materials circulate across borders just as there is free movement of people.

Metal is traded on the global market as a commodity and there is a global circular economy operating.

We have expressed concern to Central Government that any focus on a domestic-only circular economy is flawed and sets New Zealand up to fail.

Services & Infrastructure in Auckland

Council has illustrated in Figure 4 its range of waste and recycling sites. How much more powerful would this image be if it were overlain with the facilities operated by the private sector?

The AMR operates a network of recycling facilities across the region providing a ready-made solution for Aucklanders without further investment required from Council.

We also work with The Packaging Forum and other organisations that have significant resource recovery networks around the region.

We are concerned that Council is focussed on creating new solutions, reinventing the wheel, and seeking more money to duplicate systems that are already in place because there is no collaboration with the private sector. Council seems to see waste and recycling as being provided by the "waste operators". Large waste operators that are also recyclers are conflicted in that they are making money from the very landfills which a zero waste policy would eliminate.

A growing Challenge

Council paints the picture of increasing projected waste to landfill to 1.9 million tonnes in 2040 if other opportunities to divert this material are not found.

The metal recycling network purchased over 900,000 tonnes for recycling in 2022 with over 700,000 transactions which were all weighed in and out and with no estimation required. Our network is a major contributor to landfill diversion across all sectors.

Packaging

An estimated 46,000 tonnes of aluminium and steel packaging is consumed annually across New Zealand and the latest kerbside collection policy potentially excludes around 19% of that from collection. The metal recyclers have stepped up to fill the vacuum encouraging people to drop off their metal packaging (except for aerosols) to our sites.

Batteries

Batteries are a growing challenge for society as some chemistries will always be a fire risk wherever they are used and through all phases of their life cycle. Councils and the waste industry (landfill owners) rely on some of AMR's members to manage complex waste streams including batteries to reduce the risk to their facilities and collections. Consulting with AMR is essential if you are to cover all waste streams for a material agnostic (all waste) waste management and minimisation plan.

A growing mandate to reduce waste and support circularity

Business and organisations rely on our sector to manage large volumes within the C&D sectors; diverting considerable volume from landfills. Consulting with us and considering our membership as partners and facilitators; we can lead the way together – partnering for the goals (Sustainable Development Goal 17).

Our sector has been tracking and weighing our resource recovery volume as part of normal business practice. Our sector manages over 100 specifications of 100% recycled products ready for re-melt into new products and structures. This rigour ensures the circular economy

succeeds. We sort at source to achieve successful recovery outcomes. We have infrastructure across Auckland to ensure accuracy, transparency, and the delivery of the circular economy.

Amongst AMR's membership are domestic re-manufacturers including Auckland-based Glucina Alloys (aluminium and copper) and Hayes Metals (copper, aluminium, and tin/lead).

Developing the Resource Recovery Network (RRN) - Action Plan

We encourage Auckland Council to develop the RR network for Auckland with Auckland's entire population base: public entities, iwi, communities, and the private sector to create an action plan to deliver resource recovery. Waste is everyone's problem to find solutions for collaboratively.

Dealing with emergencies

Managing climate adaptation and resilience: AMR members were first responders to support 2023's Auckland flood events.

Members collected flood damaged goods and materials for recycling, such as whiteware units that were not de-gassed. Many electronic items, energy infrastructure and vehicles and their batteries were recovered and recycled as well. Our members sent support to Cyclone Gabrielle affected zones, offering collection services and transportation to ensure hazardous items were removed as soon as possible. Planning for future events, Auckland Council should consider the role the private sector plays in times of emergency. We are well placed for guidance for planning the future from lessons of the past.

Innovation and technology

Noting the statement: *'As of September 2023, we have had 56 fires in trucks or at our waste facilities in just under four years. These fires mean that truckloads of recyclable or rubbish material are destroyed, and pollutants emitted to the environment, as well as presenting a significant health and safety risk'*

Yet, Auckland Council's focus is on five priority waste streams (organics, plastics, packaging, textiles, biosolids) which are not responsible for the fires.

Considering unpredictable waste streams with AMR will be beneficial to the Plan. Specific EPA permits, dangerous goods licences, transportation, and packaging are required to manage waste batteries. The circular economy of batteries is also global.

NZ's context, population/spread and volume influences many of the resource recovery outcomes for metals and batteries. Because of NZ's geographical location; we have specific outcomes for specific materials.

Advocating for actions to move up the waste hierarchy, including source reduction, re-use and right to repair

We support the above, however we have long-standing concerns about the impact of the waste levy on shredder floc disposal, which is an inevitable waste stream from metal recycling processes onshore. Items that the public no longer wants – whiteware and cars as examples – are shredded to extract their metallic components with a resulting non-metallic waste stream known as floc.

We think the Auckland Council, with its preference for a local circular economy, should support our position for a differentiated rate to the waste levy for this waste stream. As noted earlier in this submission, modelling shows that when community prices are low and waste levies are high, low-value metals will be turned away by metal recyclers which are directly in opposition to the Plan's goals for waste minimisation.pro

Kerbside services – Commercial properties

We agree that changes to council's non-residential kerbside offering are needed so that it is consistent across the region.

Private sector services and onshore processing

Offshore processing must be considered - and not as a negative. The Plan likely has been written in the context of paper and plastics with no consideration for the scale, volume and types of metals accumulation across Auckland. Metals are heavy and best transported direct for export and to reduce need for storage which incurs fire and other health and safety risks. Direct export also reduces road emissions.

Government's joint venture with NZ Steel for an electric arc furnace within Auckland will only manage a portion of the steel volume our sector will manage; thus, offshore options will always be needed for NZ's recycled metals.

What we heard from the private sector

We note your statement within the Draft Plan 'We drew on numerous conversations held with the private sector from recent years'

We cannot recall any previous engagement with AMR, so welcome the opportunity to commence now to add value to the delivery to the goals of the Plan. We offer pragmatism and experience with an existing network of private sector recyclers to assist in the cost-effective delivery of services without duplication of infrastructure and where progress can be measured.

[i] Calendar year 2023 is currently being collected and analysed
[ii] Metals Recycling in NZ: Painting the picture of the impacts of an increase in the waste levy, Eunomia Consultants, 18 December 2019

#2746

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Tetra Pak Oceania

Local Board: Regional organisation

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

See attachment

Auckland Council

By email: wasteplan2024@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

27 March 2024

To whom it may concern,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on Auckland Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024.

At Tetra Pak, we are committed to building a sustainable future by offering low-carbon processing and packaging solutions. We firmly believe that a circular economy, with minimal climate impact across the entire food value chain, is essential for addressing the challenges of today and tomorrow.

Today, we write to you in relation to the draft WMMP, which we support in principle. Tetra Pak is particularly supportive of your intention to advocate for responsible product stewardship and a Container Return Scheme (CRS).

Protecting our environment is a goal we share, and we commend your focus on rethinking how to extend the life span of products and incentivise sustainable habits.

Tetra Pak strongly supports a CRS, as it is an important incentive to reduce waste and ensure containers are reused and recycled appropriately. This scheme has the potential to be a key contributor to zero waste initiatives, and we understand this is a significant priority for Auckland Council as it builds a sustainable future.

Beverage cartons have an important and growing role to play in de-carbonising packaging because they are made mostly of paperboard, which is a renewable plant fibre.

As you may know, the standardisation of kerbside recycling in New Zealand now prevents the recycling of our packaging from home. Liquid paperboard cartons can be dropped off to nominated locations to be recycled and repurposed. Supplied cartons are eventually converted to saveBOARD for use in construction, such as flooring and internal walls, extending the materials or resources lifespan.

CRS provides the opportunity to lessen costs for ratepayers, and to reward changed behaviour with refunds. With the increasing costs of living impacting Aucklanders, we believe many would welcome this and we urge you, as the Council, to keep strongly advocating for its implementation.

The benefits of a CRS are well understood in Canada, the United States of America and Europe, as well as in Australia. Its introduction in Victoria, Australia in November 2023 has been a success to date, processing an estimated average of more than 10 million cans, cartons and bottles every week.

Additionally, overseas evidence suggests that once implemented, the scheme can reduce beverage container litter by 60 percent or more. We appreciate this reduction would be significant in supporting Auckland Council with its zero waste goals.

Tetra Pak has been advocating for a comprehensive and wide CRS, which is mandatory (not voluntary) on all producers to ensure the system is fully financed, and there is fair competition between products. We have communicated this position to central government.

We also wish to acknowledge the feedback provided to Council from the private sector, including that “voluntary product stewardship schemes that don’t receive support from all stakeholders result in uneven playing fields.”

Therefore, it is up to us all to continue to advocate for the introduction of a CRS to central government for Auckland, and ideally, across Aotearoa New Zealand.

New Zealand’s CRS, which has already been designed, including through extensive consultation with industry, could be quickly implemented. We acknowledge Auckland Council’s previous role in the development of the potential CRS.

In addition to the advocacy work outlined in the draft WMMP, Tetra Pak generally supports the proposed direction of this draft plan. We all have a responsibility to reduce waste and support circularity in our system, to produce better environmental outcomes.

We at Tetra Pak agree that fundamental change is needed and acknowledge the role this draft WMMP plays in making this possible.

Thank you again for the chance to provide feedback. We look forward to collaborating with Auckland Council to support your goals to reduce waste, as well as advocating for a more sustainable tomorrow. We would welcome the opportunity to engage with Council further at your request.

Warm regards,



Boris Munster

Managing Director
Tetra Pak Oceania

#2747

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Winstone Wallboards

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

See attachment

Legal Submission on Behalf of Winstone Wallboards Ltd

Dated: 28 March 2024

On the Matter of: Auckland Council Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024

Introduction

Winstone Wallboards Ltd (WWB) is New Zealand's only manufacturer of gypsum plasterboard, drywall systems and associated products and services. The company has been operating since 1927 and manufactures plasterboard systems under the GIB® brand name.

Winstone Wallboards has facilities in Auckland, Tauranga, Wellington and Christchurch, and is part of the Building Products Division of Fletcher Building – a New Zealand based international company.

Annually an estimated 80-100,000 tonne of plasterboard C&D waste is disposed of to landfill.

GIB® plasterboard can be recycled with the gypsum core reused in board manufacture (Tauranga) or in a range of agricultural soil conditioning and compost products. These solutions provide customers with the opportunity to divert plasterboard waste away from landfill.

Summary of Key Recommendations

WWB recommends:

- Prohibit new construction waste plasterboard from landfill where there are readily accessible alternatives
- Site waste plans be mandated for new construction and major renovation work
- A specific target for C&D waste reduction

Comments and Feedback on the Draft Plan

Page 9, Section 4 - Vision:

WWB supports the "Zero Waste by 2040" vision.

However, what is meant by "Zero waste" is not clearly defined within the plan. Nor is the metric or baseline by which Zero Waste is to be measured.

Market led solutions and behaviour change are essential factors in achieving Zero Waste.

Page 12, Linear vs Circular Economies:

Reference to "building wrap" as an example of the "use stage can be surprisingly short" is not appropriate. Building wrap is a term describing a specific system called up in the Building Code requiring a minimum 15-year durability. The specific reference within the Draft Plan may possibly refer to plastic film used to protect timber frames and other materials from the weather pre-construction.

Pages 16-17, Principles

WWB supports the Principles outlined in the Draft Plan.

However, WWB would like to see "Polluter Pays" or stewardship, added as a guiding principle to ensure responsibility for waste is focused on its source (top of the cliff) rather than its impact (bottom of the cliff).

Page 18, Goal 1 – Objective 4

This objective introduces "a better understanding of embodied carbon of products to support better decision making".

The Draft Plan reads as if embodied carbon reduction is little more than a sub objective of a goal within the Plan.

WWB would like to see embodied carbon given a much higher priority within the Draft Plan and potentially embodied carbon being the primary goal, that is supported by waste management and minimisation actions.

Page 20, Key Priorities

WWB supports C&D waste being targeted as a priority within the Draft Plan.

WWB would like to see new construction plasterboard included within Priority 4 "Focus on Five Priority Waste Streams" to address the opportunity to recycle significant volumes of waste currently being sent to landfill.

WWB recommends new construction plasterboard waste (excluding demolition plasterboard waste) be prohibited from landfill disposal, where alternative options are available.

The Auckland region has a comprehensive network of facilities and infrastructure currently in place to support the collection and circular management of plasterboard resource recovery.

A targeted plasterboard regulation would:

- Recognise the environmental impacts (of plasterboard in landfill)
- Leverage significant investment that has been made to collect, sort, process and redistribute gypsum (plasterboard)
- Rapidly transform market behaviour

Page 23, Targets

WWB supports the proposed targets but would like to see a specific target for C&D waste reduction in recognition of this being a priority within the Draft Plan.

WWB supports the mandated use of Site Waste Plans to set project specific goals and targets. Site Waste Plans connect user behaviour with waste data, informing them of the consequences by acknowledging the information, and reinforcing new behaviour. They provide the trigger that influences behaviour change.

Page 32, Waste Minimisation and Innovation Fund (WMIF)

WWB supports the availability of the WMIF and recommends the available funding pool be increased to match all future increases in the Waste Levy. Similarly, the maximum limit for funding should be increased by the same magnitude.

Page 33, Resource Recovery Network

WWB supports the continued investment in the Resource Recovery Network and the valuable role these play in providing a hub and spoke network and infrastructure for C&D waste collection and resource recovery.

Page 36, Waste to Energy Facilities

WWB supports energy recovery from landfill gas.

Page 46, Biosolids

WWB, in collaboration with Kapiti District Council and ESR, has successfully pilot trialled the treatment of biosolids using vermicomposting technology. The process involved blending waste plasterboard with green waste and biosolids, and the outcome was a commercially viable soil product.

Page 62, Action Plan

WWB supports:

1. Empower partnerships with Iwi and community
2. Continue expanding and strengthening the Resource Recovery Network and its services.
3. Target construction and demolition (C&D) waste

Page 65, 3.6 C&D industry focus on specific materials

WWB recommends adding plasterboard to the “Council Action” section to reflect the potentially hazardous nature of plasterboard when disposed to landfill.

Page 65, 3.7

WWB strongly supports legislative change to require site waste management measures.

Page 76, 12 "Partner with others to achieve a Zero Waste Auckland built on a circular economy"

WWB supports the proposed actions. However, information collection and exchange are central to a circular economy policy. There is a need for better C&D data to quantify:

- Quantities of waste
- Composition of waste
- Diversion of waste
- A standard and appropriate metric that is used consistently across the industry and region

A good information base, and baseline, will allow progress to be monitored and performance to be assessed against the goals and targets of the Plan.

#2748

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): EnviroNZ

Local Board: Regional organisation

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

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We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

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What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

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3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

See attachment

Enviro NZ Limited
Submission on Auckland Council WMMP 2024
28 March 2024

Enviro NZ Services Limited is a national waste service provider. Enviro NZ has 55 operating sites throughout New Zealand. Sites include collections depots, materials recovery facilities, transfer stations, cleanfills, landfills and solid and liquid hazardous waste treatment facilities. Enviro NZ operates over 600 vehicles and has over 1100 staff.

Within the Auckland Council area Enviro NZ owns and operates the following waste management facilities:

- Church Street Product Recovery;
- Constellation Drive Refuse Transfer Station;
- Patiki Road Refuse Transfer Station;
- Pukekohe Refuse Transfer Station;
- Wiri Refuse Transfer Station (in a joint venture with J J Richards Ltd);
- Pikes Point Refuse Transfer Station (in a joint venture with Waste Management NZ Ltd);
- Auckland Technical Services Liquid and Solid Hazardous Waste Treatment Facility;
- Silverdale Managed Fill;
- Pokeno Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) Managed Fill.

Enviro NZ also owns and operates the Hampton Downs Landfill in the Waikato Region. Hampton Downs Landfill is New Zealand's largest landfill in terms of consented capacity (30,000 cubic metres). This site also has an aerated static pile composting facility consented to process up to 30,000 tonnes per year of organics.

The Pokeno RRC also has a concrete recycling plant and a wood waste recovery facility that shreds wood waste for use as fuel.

Enviro NZ makes the following submission.

Principles

Enviro NZ supports the principles in Section 6, underpinning the plan development.

Enviro NZ also supports the goals and objectives outlined in Section 7, particularly Objective 3:

> "*We have a well-supported accessible network of infrastructure across the region to support resource recovery and deliver community and Maori outcomes*."

It is hoped that the Council will engage more closely with the private waste industry when developing a community-based programme to meet its goals. Enviro NZ would be happy to work with Council on ways to refine ideas for resource recovery that include using the existing network of private facilities.

Methods

In respect of the methods proposed to deliver on objectives, these are generally supported. However, Enviro NZ has comments on the following two:

> "*Advocating for regulation to support an even playing field and drive circularity*."; and
>
> "*Regulating waste activities through a bylaw as enabled through legislation*."

Enviro NZ supports a level playing field and a circular economy. However, regulation can have unintended consequences. The Council has recognised this in the draft plan, where it identifies that increases in the waste levy have driven C&D waste to lower classes of landfill, rather than recycling. Additional regulation should only be considered following engagement with all industry players, particularly commercial waste companies that, as the Council also recognises, manage 80 percent of the waste stream.

In Section 12.7, Developing the Resource Recovery Network (RRN), the plan proposes:

> "*Alongside expanding the RRN, we will continue supporting the existing network to grow its capacity and reach*."

Section 15 also refers to using waste levy monies to expand and improve the resource recovery network.

As outlined above, there are a number of commercial transfer stations that could be used to improve recovery of re-useable and recyclable materials. Enviro NZ considers it would be beneficial for Aucklanders for Council to engage closely with the private waste industry when developing a community-based programme to meet its goals.

Enviro NZ also considers that the Council should work closely with commercial waste operators within the City and region when considering options for increased commercial, particularly C&D, waste diversion.

Enviro NZ wishes to let the Council know that it is available for consultation in the assessment of the viability and effects of different waste options.

Enviro NZ would like the opportunity to be heard in support of this submission.



Laurence Dolan
Environmental Manager
28 March 2024

#2749

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Sustainable Coastlines

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

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What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

See attachment

Auckland Council WMMP feedback

March 2024

Thank you for the invitation for Sustainable Coastlines to feed back on the draft WMMP. We have noted some page-specific feedback below, but generally we would like to congratulate Auckland Council on its ambitious vision of zero waste by 2040.

'Working together and changing hearts and minds', one of your key principles, is also key to our work at Sustainable Coastlines. Getting buy-in from community members, schools, businesses and local councils is how we progress on our goal of seeing less litter on our beaches.

Some of the methods to deliver on Auckland Council's goals and objectives are described as 'research and data collation, combined with monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects, as well as supporting community groups and non-governmental organisations and seeking their insights in decision-making.' Our Litter Intelligence programme is very well placed to support Auckland Council's methods to deliver on its plan through providing coastal litter data (following the principles and protocols for Tier 1 reporting), which is already used in government reporting (Our Marine Environment 2019 & 2022, Stats NZ Waste flows in waterways and coastal marine environments). Litter Intelligence also engages a variety of groups in the waste problem: we already have a network of community volunteers, schools, businesses, and local councils that both collect and use the data.

Sustainable Coastlines | 55 Madden Street, Wynyard Quarter, Auckland 1010
info@sustainablecoastlines.org | www.sustainablecoastlines.org

Page-specific feedback

P4

That disposal costs are just the tip of the iceberg.

- We appreciate this acknowledgement. We would like to see the cost to wildlife explicitly called out. While it may be covered generally under ‘environmental damage’, we believe wildlife are big enough stakeholders to warrant an explicit mention.

P8

The waste hierarchy.

- In the top section of the waste hierarchy, ‘refuse’ should be included. This inclusion opens the door for discussions around entirely avoiding types of packaging and practices that have no place in a zero-waste economy (i.e. those that would see items end up in the ‘dispose’ section). Including the idea of refusal in the waste hierarchy also demonstrates the power that everyday people have to impact business production and waste processes — if enough people boycott a product because the only place for it is landfill, the producer will have to change. The idea of refusal also acknowledges the reality of the sometimes difficult changes that will need to be made to achieve the vision of a zero-waste economy.

P16 — Principles

‘Checking progress and being transparent and adaptable’.

- We support the inclusion of the above principle but we would like to see an explicit mention of investment: what funds are being reserved from the waste levy and rates for the purposes of environmental monitoring?

P18 — Objectives

“Organisations and individuals take responsibility for designing out and avoiding waste in the first place and keeping products and materials in use as long as possible.”

- We should focus on the low-hanging fruit, targeting the biggest problems first. It would be good to see an explanation on how the most damaging products and materials are identified. Waste that ends up on our coastlines is a good indication of what should be targeted first because:
    - Waste that ends up on our coastlines is a very good indication of the items that are escaping our waste streams (that don’t even make it to landfill).
    - There is obvious and immediate harm from it.

- The Litter Intelligence programme has five years of existing Tier-1 data on the waste found on coastlines in Tāmaki Makaurau, a data set that continues to grow.

P18 — Objectives

"Goal 2: Minimise harm by addressing the impacts of waste on the environment and communities including reducing harmful waste, litter and legal dumping".

- We would love to see an explicit mention of 'leakage' in this section. Rubbish escaping the waste stream during collection from kerbside and rubbish and recycling bins is a contributor to the waste that ends up in our environment. This can also be seen with overfull council bins. Auckland Council should have a focus on ways to reduce this leakage.

P21 / 22 — Key priorities

"6. Advocate for implementation of a container return scheme and other mandatory product stewardship schemes."

- We strongly support this. In 2022, Sustainable Coastlines found that 7.7% of beach litter collected in our Litter Intelligence surveys was related to items that could be part of a container return scheme.

"8. Support Aucklanders to use their kerbside recycling and food scraps bins effectively, and to shift to rates-funded collection services."

"9. Transition to a fortnightly kerbside rubbish collection once the kerbside food scraps collection is well established."

- Noting that considerable success in #8 is a necessary condition for #9. What metrics will be used to determine whether it is a suitable time to transition to a fortnightly collection? We are concerned that transitioning too early, without substantial behaviour change, will result in an increase of litter in the environment due to overfilled bins (leakage) and increased dumping.
- Concern that a rates-funded collection service disadvantages those households that are already cautious about waste and put their bins out infrequently — the kind of behaviour we want to see more of. We note and support the incentives for low-waste households mentioned later in the plan.
- We would like to see Auckland Council supporting other community and household composting initiatives, not a sole reliance on the foodscaps bin. Through home composting, people learn the value of waste as a resource and community initiatives encourage a sense of shared responsibility. Both of these feed into other goals listed in the plan.

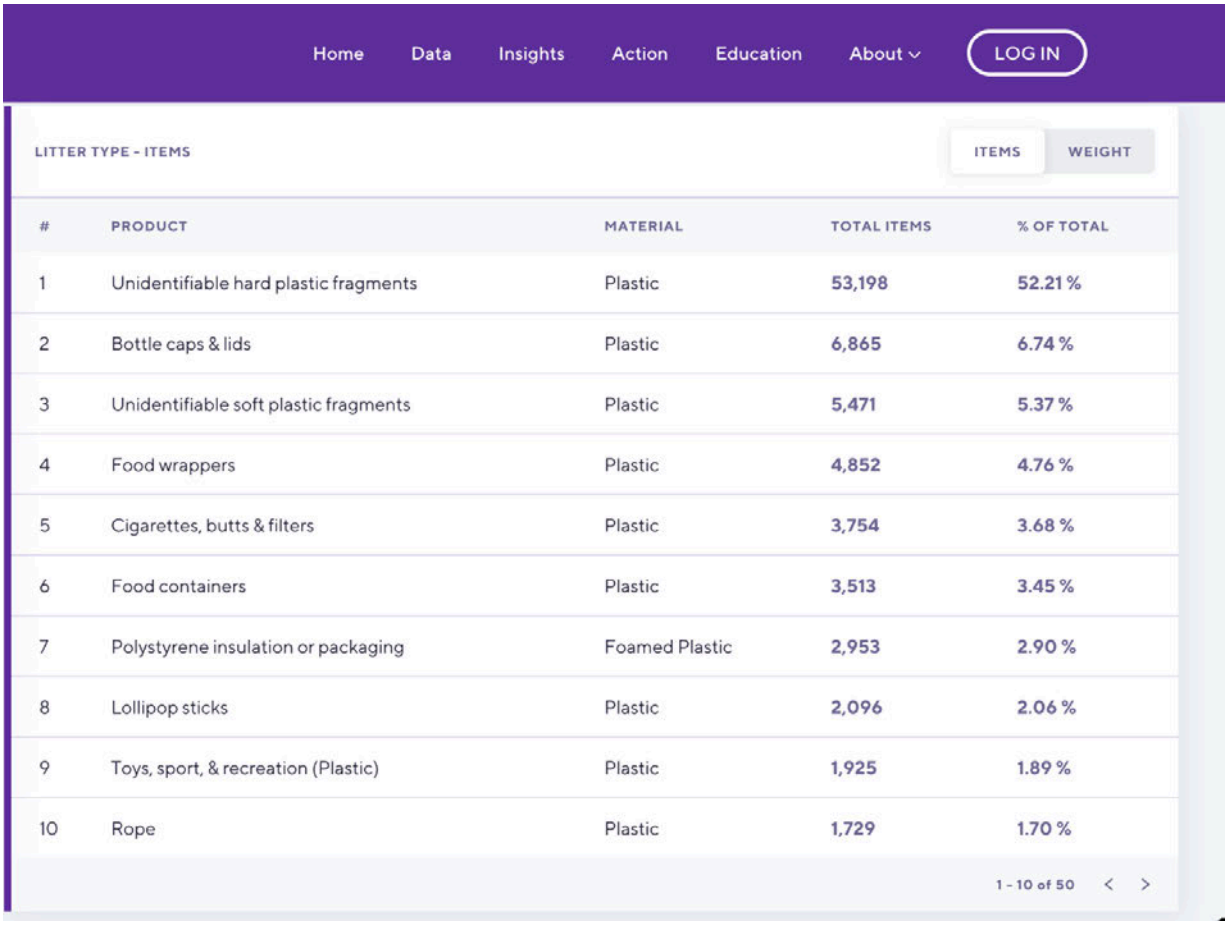
P23 — Targets

“Reduce total waste to municipal landfill by 30% per person by 2030.”

- We would like to see an ambition around reduced litter in the environment, not just landfill. See our first comment under ‘Objectives’ above.

P45 — Packaging and plastic waste

Insights derived from Litter Intelligence could support decision making around the focus for packaging and plastic items. Here’s an example of our data on plastic waste in Tāmaki Makaurau.



#	PRODUCT	MATERIAL	TOTAL ITEMS	% OF TOTAL
1	Unidentifiable hard plastic fragments	Plastic	53,198	52.21 %
2	Bottle caps & lids	Plastic	6,865	6.74 %
3	Unidentifiable soft plastic fragments	Plastic	5,471	5.37 %
4	Food wrappers	Plastic	4,852	4.76 %
5	Cigarettes, butts & filters	Plastic	3,754	3.68 %
6	Food containers	Plastic	3,513	3.45 %
7	Polystyrene insulation or packaging	Foamed Plastic	2,953	2.90 %
8	Lollipop sticks	Plastic	2,096	2.06 %
9	Toys, sport, & recreation (Plastic)	Plastic	1,925	1.89 %
10	Rope	Plastic	1,729	1.70 %

1 - 10 of 50

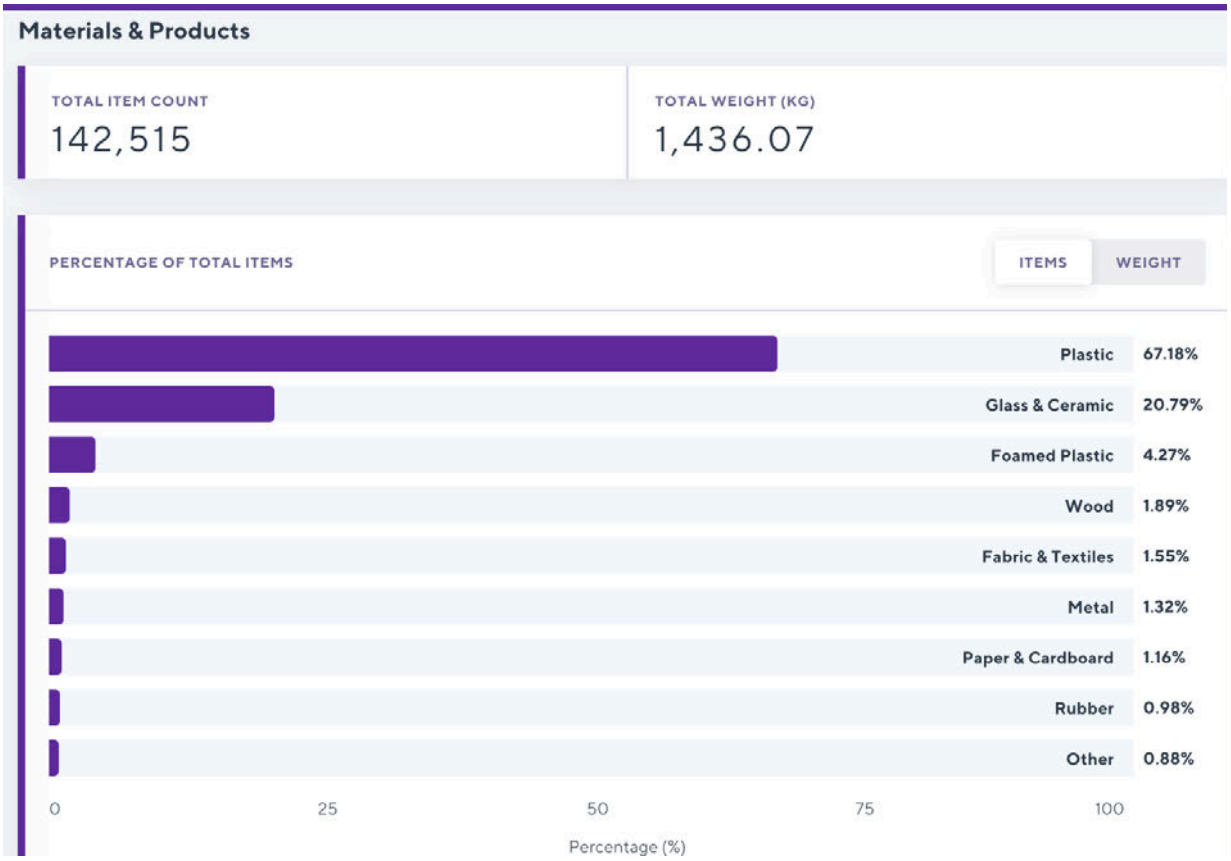
INSIGHTS.LITTERINTELLIGENCE.ORG • TOP 10 PLASTIC ITEMS • FILTERS: AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, PLASTIC, FOAMED PLASTIC. DATA ACCESSED 28/03/2024

P60 — Options considered

- We have a preference for Option 2, and we are extremely supportive of taking action further up the waste hierarchy.
- We would like to note that our experience has been there has not been enough council funding to support solutions through iwi and community partnerships. We believe there is a need for additional funding to truly leverage the community initiatives that give support to many of the goals listed in this plan.

P86 — Monitoring and Reporting

- We propose the inclusion of an indicator that speaks to mismanaged waste that ends up in the environment. This waste is the most visible to the public, and poses the most immediate harm through accidents, affecting our enjoyment of our natural places, and potentially affecting our health through microplastics entering our food supply (of particular importance to mana whenua). Waste in our environment also poses a direct threat to wildlife and disrupts their habitats.
- The current indicators only look at what is measurable in our waste streams, with the exception of illegal dumping. These don't capture data on waste that escapes our waste streams. Capturing this data provides a more holistic and realistic view of waste management.
- As mentioned earlier, our Litter Intelligence programme provides coastal litter data (following the principles and protocols for Tier 1 reporting), which is already used in government reporting. See an example of these insights showing a breakdown of the material classes of litter found in Tāmaki Makaurau on the following page.



INSIGHTS.LITTERINTELLIGENCE.ORG • TYPES AND PERCENTAGES OF LITTER FOUND IN AUCKLAND • FILTERS: AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND. DATA ACCESSED 28/03/2024

#2750

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Aliaxis

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

{HYS event notes}

The overall direction is great, and a lot of the challenges are known. In some ways central government need to also play their part in terms of waste levy and stewardship schemes. So some feedback would be:

- C&D waste actions – waste brokering, recovered materials market, mandatory site waste management plans. All will support greater diversion of the materials we are targeting to recycle and put back into product, so fully support these activities.
- Plastics are listed as one of five priority streams – support onshore processing, plastic waste reduction, reusable packaging. I would advocate for funding to complete B2B trials in the Auckland region of reusable packaging. We have some ideas but need a catalyst to get them going.
- Advocacy for future action - Increase to the waste disposal levy, retain levy funding locally. Compared to our colleagues in Australia our waste levy is too low – needs to have a planned ramp up to go above $100/T – also each region has their own needs so let the region decide what to do and national funds can top up regions where the need is greatest.
- Product stewardship actions – regulated product stewardship, voluntary product stewardship schemes. We are neutral on this one, if the approach is to increase the number of regulated product stewardship schemes then let's get on and put a plan in place. This is so we don't have to double up our work to go through voluntary and then go through regulated.
- Kerbside services for commercial properties. Yes please. Consistency between home and work makes sense and less excuses for businesses that are not currently doing it – including ourselves.
- Annual inorganic collection – we've talked about this in past but we would still advocate for adding uPVC and HDPE pipe as a diverted item.
- I would also like to highlight that we will have the capability to close the loop on uPVC and HDPE C&D waste all within the Auckland region. From cradle to cradle.

#2751

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Para Kore Marae Inc

Local Board: Regional organisation

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

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Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
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These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

See attachment



Submission to: Auckland Council for Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024
Jacqui Forbes - Kaihautū Matua (General Manager) for Para Kore Marae Incorporated

Toitū te whenua, whatungarongaro te tangata
The land remains while man is lost from sight

Tēnei te mihi nui ki a koutou katoa, koutou ngā mema o te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau, koutou ngā kaimahi - nei rā te mihi, nei rā te tangi!

Background
Para Kore Marae Incorporated is a kaupapa Māori, not-for-profit sustainability education organisation.

With kaimahi and partnerships throughout the motu Para Kore delivers te ao Māori based sustainability education programmes that provide wānanga, resources, alternative reusable options and support to marae, whānau, hapū, iwi, groups, entities, communities and companies to reduce waste and thereby care for Ranginui and Papatūānuku. Additionally, advocacy, advisory and consultancy services are provided to commercial and public sector clients.

The work of Para Kore contributes to building a circular economy, soil and kai sovereignty and supporting climate justice and action.

The Para Kore whānau are passionate about and committed to collective action for a zero carbon, zero waste Aotearoa New Zealand that enables mana Māori motuhake and regenerates Ranginui and Papatūānuku.

Question 1
The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items.

It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

<u>What do you think of this direction:</u>
Support

Tell us why or what changes you would expect to see:
Para Kore strongly supports the direction to focus on the top of the waste hierarchy. However, we were expecting to see more direction at the very top of the hierarchy, ie Reduce, Rethink and Redesign (Option 1). The draft waste strategy has a lot of direction for Reuse, Repair and Repurpose (Option 2), but defers to Central Government for the Option 1 approach.

Question 2A – Fortnightly rubbish collections.
Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin.

Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga, Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers.

We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.

What do you think of this priority area:
Support

Tell us why:
We support the shift to fortnightly rubbish collections. We believe that less frequent or smaller rubbish collections alongside food scrap collections and community workshops will incentivise waste reduction. The communications campaign for the food waste collection has been good.

We support Auckland Council offering flexible bin sizes for larger households. We also support cost benefits to be passed on to ratepayers, but it is unclear whether the households that get bigger bins receive the same benefits for their rates. We would support a system whereby households that produce low waste or no waste at all, are rewarded.

Question 2B – Construction and Demolition Waste
Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.

What do you think of this priority area?

Support

Tell us why:
We support a focus on reducing waste in this sector however the plan is vague in demonstrating exactly how the Council plans to do this. Furthermore, a focus on the prevention of waste and tighter rules during the consenting stage to ensure a sustainable design of materials.

Question 2C – Priority waste materials.
We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- *organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)*
- *plastics*
- *packaging*
- *textiles*
- *biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).*

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.
What do you think of these priority areas?

What do you think about these priority areas:
Support

Tell us why:
We strongly support the introduction of weekly food scrap collection as we want whānau to build soil sovereignty and food security. In our waste audits on marae, we find that about 50% of the waste could be composted. Further ideas for reducing organic waste going to landfills include:

- Rates rebate for people with compost bins and worm farms.
- A community garden with composting facilities.
- Regenerating soil locally in Tāmaki Makaurau to feed people.
- Free worm-farming and composting workshops at community centres, schools, churches, and marae.
- Incentives to encourage people to practice worm farming and composting at home.

As mentioned before, we need to see more focus on the waste hierarchy's Reduce, Rethink and Redesign (Option 1). The language in the Draft Waste Management Strategy heavily focuses on diversion from landfills – this is problematic because diversion includes down-cycling and waste exports to developing countries which we want to avoid.
Instead, we believe that manufacturers and businesses should be heavily involved in shifting their behaviours and business models, as part of this waste management program. The

language of the Draft Waste Management Strategy needs to reflect this by advocating ‘source reduction’. This means shifting to:

- plastic-free packaging (including minimising plastic cellotape) and deliveries.
- providing product maintenance, servicing, and repair.
- car sharing.
- enabling product rentals.
- reusable packaging and service ware (eg mug libraries).
- rewarding bottle and container returns.

Question 2D – Product Stewardship

*Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (**CRS**) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways.*

This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.

See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?
Support

Tell us why:
We support product stewardship schemes and the shift of waste costs from ratepayers to producers. However, we want to see how producers will be held accountable and monitored. We strongly support mandatory product stewardship for some products, especially drinking containers (CDL).

Question 2E – Litter and illegal dumping.

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.

See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area:
Support

Tell us why:
We support the need to address this issue but instead of punishing people with fines (as often it is our low-income people/families who are resorting to illegal dumping), we instead encourage community training and education.

We also see value in putting in place convenient and cost-effective methods of collection for problematic items like mattresses, couches, bedframes, tyres and e-waste.

Question 3 - Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan
The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.

See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

Which island do you want to comment on?
None

Question 4 – Any other comments?
We encourage you to introduce bi-lingual signage to the community. Para Kore is always developing zero-waste vocabulary about recycling and waste and we would be happy to support you in this way.

There was only one brief mention of plastic pollution in the whole draft and it was on litter and nothing on sources of plastics other than litter. This plan would benefit from further research in this area and the scope may be far too narrow as to miss some of the key sources and causes of plastic pollution.

Further to this prioritising resource recovery centres will help see a major decrease in waste and encourage reusable packaging and repair networks.

We would like to see action under advocacy around a strong global plastics treaty as there is currently no mention of this and pushing the government to represent strongly on this issue.

Last point, we would like to see a focus on waste exports, as sending our rubbish to developing countries is not a solution and still harms the environment no matter how far away, will still be felt here in Aotearoa New Zealand through climate change, climate migration, sea level rise, storms, flooding, droughts etc.

Summary

In summary, thank you for the opportunity to submit. We look forward to creating new systems within our communities that work towards waste reduction and ultimately zero waste.

Nō reira, tēnei te mihi nui ki a koutou katoa. Kia kaha, kia maia!
Nāku na Jacqui Forbes, Kaihautū Matua for Para Kore Marae Incorporated

#2752

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Mako

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Find below my feedback comments on the draft WMMP24:

- Packaging & Plastic Products (pg 45): I think the wording and intention needs to be stronger, rather than 'encourage' producers need to be coerced by legislation to provide or adopt better solutions. An attitude of 'if you make it you must be able to take it back' should be adopted by the industry.
- 12.4 C&D (pg 46): waste levies need to be ratcheted up sooner to coerce the industry to look at and to create a level playing field for, better alternatives.

#2753

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

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Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

I have just sent a query to the Council about the new proposal to alter the rubbish collection services from tag collection to imposing blanket rubbish collection fees on residential rates. As you know we currently have a contractor who empties our 4 only 240 litre rubbish bins every week. This is the total waste from our 40 units every week. If the council imposes a blanket flat charge on our residents' rates, this will impact on the finances of every resident in our village which is a real worry. Currently we are saving residents a lot of money by contracting Econo Waste for weekly rubbish collections and we don't have any smelly waste bins hanging around on site for up to a fortnight. We do use and double check the plastic recycling, but I point out, after obtaining feedback from residents, that a lot of the recycling numbers are extremely hard to find on the products and even harder to read clearly (yes even with glasses on). I propose that clearer, bolder numbers on the plastics would help. This would require buy in from the producers of the waste. The other thing that would help with the recycling is providing fridge magnets for residents to give on the spot guidance in the kitchens where the recycling process begins.

I hope this info helps,

#2754

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Green Business HQ

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

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What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Thanks for your time this morning - and for a chance to submit...

Key submission points:

- Call for mandatory packaging labelling in Aotearoa New Zealand e.g ARL
- Call for regulation to ban landfill of food waste
- Suggest consideration of an additional principle of reciprocity - where resources are all valued, exchanged for mutual benefit and able to be replenished
- Diversion of over 90-95% of construction and demolition waste is achievable in Auckland - this has now been demonstrated by many projects - make site waste minimisation plans a mandatory part of building, resource and subdivision consenting - including conditions

o Ensure these plans require not just planning for minimisation of waste during construction - but also during operation - at minimum through the provision of spaces for waste sorting and storage in ways that are easily accessible to all residents or occupants - with evidence of waste contracts as required

o Provide connections with construction and demolition waste resale, reuse, recycling providers via directory information

o Mythbust higher costs associated with reuse and recycling of C&D waste

o Mythbust the space demands of reuse and recycling of C&D waste

o Ensure consents for residential alterations and additions contain links to this information - copied to home/landowners - not just consent applicant

o Profile reuse of construction waste and products using locally sourced recycled content

- Fund development of additional construction and demolition reuse and recycling facilities within the region
- Provide education to businesses about the waste hierarchy - and accessible services in the Auckland region
- Work with professional associations and bodies within Auckland's key business sectors to benchmark, profile and normalise zero waste
- Support soft plastic recycling collection in region - encourage usage of products produced from this waste
- Partner to ensure construction sector can easily demonstrate carbon savings generated by waste diversion - eg WMP template - calculator

Best of luck with this and all your projects!

#2755

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Body corporate committee 8 Hereford street apartments

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

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Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

This submission is on behalf of 8 Hereford street apartments. This comprises 116 apartments located within a 20 story building.

Since the apartments were opening in 2017 our waste has been privately collected from 3 skip general refuse bins, 4 recycling bins and a carboard skip bin . The collection area is located by lifts within common area, weight is at capacity and accessed form a vehicle ramp to Hopetoun street.

It is periodically collected but also on an as required on demand basis as the area is located within a parking and storage level and so collection area has the potential to impact on residents if not regularly emptied and serviced and bins cleaned..

the aspect of the plan that is of potential concern to the body corporate committee is the following statement

We will also standardise which properties can opt out of council waste services and charges, including:

• Allowing non-residential properties (excluding lifestyle properties) to opt out of council waste services and associated targeted rate charges at their request, effective from 2023/2024.

• Allowing multi-unit residential developments (10 or more units) to opt out of council's kerbside waste services and associated targeted rates if we cannot provide a suitable service.

We seek clarity around the process and parameters how this is determined and applied.

We are aware of concerns from other body corporates that

- Council along with their current contractor are assessing each site and between them determining if they can provide a suitable service, which is only up to 3 collections per week.
- If Council and their contractor decide they can provide a suitable service then no remission for the rates charges is permitted.
- Councils "suitable" service is far from suitable. E.g. bins have to be put kerbside for collection and there is not enough bins or collections, also Council do not offer a bin cleaning service or on demand collection of inorganic waste.
-

It is considered that there is an inherent bias in any assessment of suitable services for Council's contractor to try and provide a service themselves and for council to increase its rate take without providing any service in the event apartments elect to stay with their current provider because they offer the required higher level of service .

It is considered that large apartments should be treated in the same way as non residential properties in allowing THEM to decide whether they wish to opt out or not . Failing this

The body corporate seeks

- more transparency around what council considers a "suitable service" to be for large apartment buildings
- more transparency around the factors it will take into account.
- the ability for apartments to challenge any decision that council provide a lessor standard "suitable service" in place of current privately contracted arrangements .

If there is the opportunity I would like to address the decision making body in support of this submission.

#2756

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Safety Collective

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

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What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

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What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

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Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

See separate attachment

5 April 2024

To: Auckland Council

Submission from the SAFETY COLLECTIVE TĀMAKI MAKAURAU - Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024.

Supported by the following partner organisations – Alcohol Healthwatch (AHW), Community Action Against Alcohol and Drugs (CAYAD), Drowning Prevention Auckland (DPA), Hāpai Te Hauora, NZ Police, and Safekids Aotearoa.

Introduction and context

1. The Safety Collective Tāmaki Makaurau is a network of agencies and community organisations focused on addressing the injury harm caused within the transport realm and by alcohol.
2. We collaborate as regional partners with direct involvement in reducing unintentional harm and its impact on the lives of Aucklanders. Partners include government agencies, social wellbeing, and public health organisations, and mātāwaka entities.
3. As an accredited Safe Community, we know the majority of unintentional injuries are predictable and preventable and advocate for evidence-based policy and practice which keeps Aucklanders safe and thriving.
4. The Collective is hosted by Auckland Council and chaired by Cr Filipaina.
5. We are committed to honouring our collective obligations to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
6. We apply an equity lens across our work, including harm on our transport system, given that harm falls disproportionately on Māori communities, Pacific Peoples, other ethnic communities, and lower socio-economic populations.

Background and Context

7. Our focus is on safety and as such our intention is to gain increased focus in this area in the plan. We primarily seek to provide information on the potential impact of road trauma for vulnerable road users such as pedestrians, cyclists, and scooter riders during their movement around rubbish vehicles. However, we have also covered product safety as an issue in the reuse and repurposing of products.
8. The magnitude of the impact of road injuries and deaths are extensive and considerable effects are intangible. The consequences on whānau, hapu and iwi, communities, future generations, and society as a whole cannot be undervalued. Resulting disabilities, pressures on whānau life, loss of life and economic security have long lasting effects. The Ministry of Transport (MOT) estimate the average social cost including loss of life and quality, loss of output due to temporary incapacitation, medical and legal costs, and vehicle damage costs. They identified the following costs

in 2021 **($ billion per year**): fatalities $4.21, serious injury $2.98, and $2.59 per minor injury, totalling $9.77 billion per annum. [1] Of note, when analysis is undertaken in relation to specific vehicle movements – the 'Pedestrian other' and 'Pedestrian crossing the road' categories were identified as having the 4th and 6th highest cost out of 15 movements. [1]

9. Concerning inequities in rates for Māori are observed with age standardised rate of provisional fatalities for motor vehicle traffic injuries of **14.8** per 100,000 person years at risk in 2019 with a decline from 19.1 in year 2000, and for serious non-fatal injuries **81.1** per 100,000 person years at risk (increased from **68.2** in 2000), substantially higher than overall rates. [2] Within Auckland Māori represent 11% of the population and 18% of deaths and serious injuries recorded in the NZTA crash analysis system.
Personal Communication Auckland Transport, March 26, 2024

10. An earlier exploration of fatalities across modes of transport revealed stark concerns for people travelling outside of vehicles between Auckland and four other international cities, with notable median variations for motorcyclists, pedestrians and cyclists between 2011-2015. Importantly, bus travel had the lowest number of fatalities. [3] See Table 1

Table 1: Number of fatalities per billion passenger-kilometres, 2011-2015.

City	Bus	Passenger car	Pedal cycle	Pedestrian	Powered-2-wheeler
Auckland	0.4	1.9	24	35	161
Barcelona	0.0	0.7	10	14	22
Berlin	0.0	0.5	6	13	28
Greater London	0.2	1.4	15	17	97
Paris area	NA	1.4	11	12	45
Median	0.1	1.4	11	14	45

Source: From Safe Cities Streets https://www.itf-oecd.org/safer-city-streets-global-benchmarking-urban-road-safety

11. There are substantial differences in the ethnic, socioeconomic, and geographic distribution in the risks for injuries and deaths experienced across road traffic crashes across all ages in Auckland. Overall Māori were found to have higher rates in all age groups compared to non-Māori. Pacific children and people living in more socio-economically deprived areas (SES), urban south and rural areas also had an elevated risk of being involved in a road traffic injury event. [4]

12. Raerino et al [5] explored the crucial role that the impact of urban transport on the health and wellbeing of Māori. Ensuring Māori voice and the active participation in decision making processes informing development of transport policies is crucial and importantly contributes to affirming and upholding Te Tiriti O Waitangi by ensuring the provision of the transport system addresses Māori transport needs and aspirations. Given the inequalities that exist in the transport realm in both multifaceted systemic factors and determinants including infrastructure, access to and affordability of safe transport options and elevated levels of injuries and deaths for Māori, it is crucial to ensure mana whenua play a key decision-making role in

transport decisions. Māori centred and led strategies, embedded in te ao Māori, mātauranga Māori and Māori lead approaches to achieve transport equity and meet the needs of Māori to ensure flourishing health for Māori are crucial. [5,6] As Herbert et al highlight "*Upholding Te Tiriti O Waitangi to achieve equity contributes to Pae Ora for all in Aotearoa*." (6, p 1927)

13. Tamariki (0-14 years) nationally are particularly vulnerable road users that must be taken into consideration when land transport policies are created. [6] In 2018 the rate for tamariki Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash (MVTC) was 1.6 per 100, 000. Nationally between 2004 and 2017 Tamariki Māori were more likely to die in a pedestrian in Motor Vehicle traffic event (MVTC) (rate 9.8 per 100,000 children) compared to non-Māori, followed by Pacific children (rate 3.4 per 100,000). Children living in decile areas nine to ten were found to be 4.5 times more likely to be involved in a Pedestrian MVTC than those living in higher decile areas one to two. Safekids Aotearoa personal communication, March 26, 2024

14. Concerningly, the rate of non-fatal hospitalisations from MVTC has slightly increased from 2012 (24.7 per 100 000) to 2021 (27.2 per 100,000). In the years 2017 – 2021, tamariki injured in MVTC were most likely to be occupants in motor vehicles (n=742) or pedestrians (n=338). From 2017 – 2021, tamariki Māori had the highest rate of non-fatal hospitalisation as occupants in MVTC (27.1 per 100,000) while Pacific children had the highest rate of non-fatal hospitalisation as pedestrians in MVTC (11.4 per 100,000). Safekids Aotearoa personal communication, March 26, 2024

15. In the years 2017 to 2021, tamariki living in the most relatively deprived areas of Aotearoa New Zealand had significantly higher rates of hospitalisation for injury related to 'motor vehicle traffic' incidents (40.0 per 100,000 for NZDep quintile 5) than those living in the least relatively deprived areas (15.3 per 100,000 for NZDep quintile 1). Safekids Aotearoa personal communication, March 26, 2024

16. The speed of vehicles, rates of curb side parking and areas of high traffic volumes have been found to impact on child pedestrian hospital admissions and deaths. [7] Childrens' ability to safely navigate the complex roading environment is impacted by their emerging development. Their height impacts on their ability to see over parked vehicles and their developing cognition, perceptual and sensory skills impact on their ability to react to oncoming traffic predictably and safely. [8,9] Higher speeds impact on both a driver's ability to see a potential hazard in the road environment and to respond accordingly. Childrens' small stature further compounds the ability for a driver to see them in such an environment, especially when hidden behind parked vehicles. [7,8,9] Children are naturally inquisitive and 'fond of' the excitement of rubbish truck collection days, without having full capacity to understand the consequences of their play and movements around rubbish trucks. Children also frequently play on streets such as cul de sacs, especially in situations where there are not fences to secure their play area.

17. The majority of deaths and serious injuries (DSI) occurred on arterial roads in Auckland with a speed limit of 50km/h between 2016-2020, accounting for **58%** overall. [10] The risk to pedestrians is high, whist accounting for only **1.2** percent of distance travelled

and ten percent of hours spent travelling, pedestrians accounted for **12** percent of Auckland DSI's from 2017-2021.[11]

18. Challenges to obtain data to build a comprehensive picture of 'near misses, injuries and deaths due to collision with a rubbish truck prevents in depth analysis of the multi layered contributors to such events within the public realm. Recent media reporting of New Zealand deaths included both a child, adult and rubbish company employees themselves. [12,13,14] In 2015, Worksafe New Zealand released data revealing 11 deaths involving rubbish truck workers over the previous 14 years. [14] Media reports alone cannot be relied upon to paint an accurate picture of the true extent of the deaths and serious injuries that occur.

19. Similarities in the risk of children being injured and dying from contact with a rubbish truck in relation to child injuries and deaths in driveways, commonly referred to as driveway runovers. Such injuries commonly occur to children aged under four years, but also in older children as well. Contributing factors include complex interactions between the built environment, human and vehicle characteristics. The most common vehicles are cars, but light trucks and commercial vans are implicated as well. Notably, whist the majority of incidents occur with vehicles reversing, children are also killed whilst a vehicle is moving forward. 15,16,17 We know young tamariki Māori and Pacific children, and those living in areas of high deprivation are over-represented in driveway runovers. [8]

20. A 2010 case control study undertaken in Auckland identified increased risk from a driveway length greater than 12 metres, a driveway exiting onto a local road or a cul de sac increased the risk of injury. Concerningly the risk of driveway injuries increased with the presence of onsite parking areas (as is the case in multi-unit developments). The presence of a separate pedestrian footpath was found to be a protective factor lowering the risk of injury (OR = 0.4, 95%CI = 0.2-0.9). [17]

21. Potential exists for devastating deaths, injuries, and trauma for those impacted, including the truck driver. For the driver, navigation of complex truck internal and external truck components, the social and physical environment outside of the truck when combined with long work shifts and congestion pose a multitude of challenges in the collection of rubbish. [18]

22. The 'Standardisation of kerbside collections health and safety review' prepared for the Ministry for the Environment[19] identified multiple areas of concern in the operation of rubbish trucks in kerbside collection including.

    - Driver cognitive overload due to the high level of in-cab information provided by camera monitors, equipment alarms, run sheets, and vehicle management systems, when combined with the requirement to respond to other road users and bystanders.
    - Urban roading environment posing challenges due to the presence of cycle lanes, narrow roadways, and street parking.
    - Vulnerable users (Pedestrians, cyclists, mobility, scooters, elderly, children, e-bikes/scooters)
    - Pedestrians' behaviour near the collection vehicle.

- Road and footpath users colliding with collection truck.
- The rubbish truck hydraulic arms hitting pedestrians, cyclist or scooter riders as they are lowered.
- Distracted road users or helpers being hit by the waste collection vehicle.

23. Their **crucial recommendation** as follows "*Distraction, use of headphones and mobile phones along with vulnerable people (children) and a distinct lack of understanding of the kerbside collection process by members of the public needs to be a continual area of focus*" [19, pg. 68] identifies an imperative need for ongoing risk mitigation efforts, including community engagement and education. [19]

24. Hirch et al (2018) [20] analysed crash characteristics that contributed to pedestrian road trauma in New Zealand for the Ministry of Transport. They reviewed 200 serious crash events and 100 pedestrian fatalities in traffic crash reports between 2013-2017. They utilised the contributions of Safe Systems Pillars – namely 'roads and roadside', 'vehicles', the user pillar (drivers and pedestrians), and the speed environment. They found that pedestrians struck by vans, trucks and Utes were more likely to be killed than seriously injured. Of note the most common pillar identified as a contributor for pedestrian events was distraction or inattention (identified in 37% of all cases). Contributing factors included the likes of looking the wrong way when entering the road space, unsupervised children entering the road space or playing, and using a phone or headphone. Those aged under twelve years or over 75 years were the next most commonly activated trigger, due to their unpredictable nature and small statue, and physical fragility accordingly. [20]

25. Additionally, the emerging risk of difficulty identifying the presence of electric fleet vehicles is of concern. The relative quietness of the vehicle poses challenges to road users to be alerted in a vehicle approaching. This risk is compounded for those with a disability (such as those with visual challenges), who rely on sound to act as a cue in in their movement in the roading environment. [21]

26. The WasteMINZ 'Health and safety guidelines' (2021)[22] and the 'Good practice guidelines for collecting waste on cycle lanes' (2018)[23] identify additional ideas of hazards, risks, opportunities and safety considerations pertaining to rubbish collections including.

    - people being struck by the tailgate.
    - additional complexities introduced due to cycle lanes.
    - opportunity to eliminate a hazard in the early design stages.

27. The incursion of the hydraulic lifter arm into the footpath environment is of concern due to its moving nature and consequently the potential for footpaths users to not even be aware of its presence if they move into the environment rapidly or are distracted, or cognitively unable to understand the need for extreme caution. Appropriate, unimpeded footpaths are crucial to enable the safe movement of users. [24]

Our Response to the Proposal

28. We believe the vision of Zero Waste is aspirational, provided key safety issues are identified and considered as an integral part of achieving this.

29. We contend that safety is a core component of taking *'care of people'* and *'the environment'* which ultimately enables communities to thrive. Injuries and their associated deaths come at a great cost to society, both in this generation and into the next.

30. We commend Auckland Council's vision of working towards a circular economy, encouraging the best use of resources for as long as possible, and crucially taking care of people and the environment. We note the objection to avoid harmful waste and for residual waste to prevent harm to the environment. We contend ensuring the safe use of second-hand products and collection of waste including kerbside collections contributes to this aspiration.

31. We welcome inclusion of a focus on re-using, repairing, restoring, and valuing our resources, but seek assurance that safety considerations in relation to product recalls, product expiry dates and the potential harm from second-hand goods informs the suitability of what second hand products can be recycled or repurposed.

32. Product Safety NZ[25] provides up to date information on regulations, product safety concerns, recalls, and notifications of unsafe goods which should inform decision making about the suitability of second-hand use and sale to ensure such products are safe and do not cause harm. Fixing and repurposing goods is not always in the best interest of consumers without these considerations being at the forefront of decision making. The safety of products for children as consumers in their own right is of critical importance due to the potential for injuries or deaths due to suffocation, strangulation, choking, drowning, and the use of unsafe car seats.[26] Key community organisations such as Safekids Aotearoa, Drowning Prevention Auckland, and Whānau Āwhina Plunket have key knowledge and information on product safety and longevity considerations to inform decision making within their realm.

33. *We fully support working closely with* Māori to ensure work undertaken is draws on mātauranga Māori', tikanga and te ao Māori.

34. We support the need to take an intergenerational approach to waste reduction and to reduce the impact of deaths and serious injuries within the waste sector.

35. Whilst we value the focus on safety for the environment, we contend that safety of the general public in day-to-day operations of collecting kerbside rubbish is equally as important. We contend that Auckland Council Waste Staff and contractors, and Auckland Council CCO's such as Auckland Transport have a responsibility to reinforce road user safety messaging when undertaking engagement and educational activities in communities, alongside promoting sustainability for waste management.

36. We support working with iwi and community groups to strength public support and enhance behaviour change. We propose inclusion of safety messaging to be

integrated into engagements and education efforts with the likes of marae, schools, kura, early childhood centres, in conjunction with a focus on sustainable actions and indeed as part of protecting the environment. Additionally, we contend that consistent safety messaging be developed in conjunction with community agencies who work directly in the arena of preventing injuries and who hold expert knowledge on reaching key target groups in the most appropriate manner.

37. With the proposal of reducing kerbside bin services to fortnightly, we welcome the commitment to reduce inequities that arise as a consequence. We seek careful consideration of the unintended impacts of potential strategies and actions to minimise issues. We note the potential for larger bin sizes is discussed and are concerned on the impact this could have for footpath users from accessibility perspective and for line of sight of small children and drivers alike. Many families living in multi-generational household already use larger bins on a weekly basis, potentially adding to more bins on the footpaths on collection days. Such a proliferation of rubbish bins reduces the size of the pavement which can lead to falls, potentially into vehicles.

38. We have particular concern regarding the unsafe collection of rubbish in private laneways in multi-unit developments, due to the restricted separated play spaces, varying provision of separate pedestrian facilities and at times access straight from a home onto the shared vehicle space. We also hold concern for the implications on truck movements in cul de sacs with limited turning circles due to car parking and where it is necessary for trucks to reverse. We recommend appropriate mitigation strategies and the use of universal design principles to ensure safe accessibility and pedestrian access in such circumstances. We also seek overview of rubbish collection safety considerations prior to permits being issued for commencement of new developments.

39. In the key priority actions, we seek identification of safety as a key component in advocacy for seeking movement up the waste hierarchy to reuse and the right to repair.

40. In supporting 'Aucklanders to use their kerbside recycling and food scraps bins effectively - we seek inclusion of 'safely.'

41. In the Action plan, we seek.

    - inclusion of safety as a key driver for all, but in particular the area '*Services for Multi-unit developments' (MUDS 10 or more properties).* We contend that the safety of pedestrians should be informed by the physical characteristics of the area that increase the risk to children and other pedestrians at the time of rubbish collection if the rubbish truck accesses laneways or communal private car parking areas, regardless of the number of units. We note the comment '*unless physical access prevents the service'*. We suggest the addition of 'lack of safe' to the physical access statement.
    - We seek recognition of the need for and inclusion of safety considerations in all community education programmes that encourage waste wise behaviour, including enhanced reuse, repair, and durability initiatives.

- Accordingly, we also seek integration of pedestrian, cyclist, and scooter safety messaging in such efforts.

Conclusion

We seek the inclusion of safety as a key area within the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024. We believe this is crucial to ensure that products recycled are safe to use, and importantly the issue of safety around rubbish trucks is suitability and proactively acknowledged and actively pursued. Additionally, the inclusion of such messaging within community programmes and engagement would contribute to ensuring that Aucklanders remain safe and thrive as they go about their day to day lives.

Contact for enquiries:

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On behalf of the Safety Collective Tāmaki Makaurau

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#2757

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Conrad Properties Group

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

Multi-unit dwellings.

The draft plan for 2022 / 2023 talked about standardizing the ability for multi-unit dwellings to opt out of the refuse targeted rate.

When this was implemented what has happened is Auckland Council have made it more difficult to opt out of paying for the council service, even when the council service is inferior to the service being provided by private contractors.

The proposal was to allow multi-unit dwellings to opt out of the council service and rates charge "if council cannot provide a suitable service".

The issue is that the council alone determine what is a satisfactory service, even when it is very clear that the council service is not of the same standard as being provided by the private contractor and would not be deemed as "suitable" by any impartial person.

The old Auckland Council region has for many years had an effective opt out process for multi-unit dwellings with 10 or more units, standardizing on this model would have been far more suitable for all ratepayers affected.

We want to continue to provide the services of private waste management for our developments, multi-unit dwellings, so that we can deliver a high standard service that caters for the individual needs of the development which requires additional services beyond what Auckland Council can offer. This is where private waste management services are really needed, these companies provide tailored solutions to meet specific requirements, offering flexibility and efficiency in waste disposal and recycling processes.

#2758

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Te Ahiwaru

Local Board: Regional organisation

Your feedback

1. Direction

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What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

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We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

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Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

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These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

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What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

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Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

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Tell us why:

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The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

I know it might seem unfair to say after so much of this mahi, however, I know without a shadow of a doubt that as the draft waste management & minimisation plan currently sits…the plan does not reflect Ngaa mana whenua ki Taamaki input and influence.

As raised before Te Reo maori usage and hui reflections do not capture the profound essentials of a Te Ao Maori me Tangata Tiriti comprehensive plan that will see our waste and resources into the future, there is so much more to be done and it does take the open mind, holistic comprehension and unguarded efforts of this current working group and regular mana whenua updating to achieve.

I'm proposing that we set the launch of 2027 Para Kore mai Taamaki Makaurau Waste plan.

Suggestions moving forward: (Research)

Mihi

Acknowledging all 4 directions of Auckland and the sacrifices of whenua, moana and tangata to gather resources

Karakia

That acknowledges the sacrifices of Rangi and Papa and asks for continued guidance on better practice of humans and blessings for resource sustainability for sea, land, mountains

Whakapapa - Our resources and from whence they came?

Graphics of mining of these resources, Graphics of successful recycling efforts

Legislative goals – The fight against convenience vs value

These are but a few of what we didn't get to do and investigate to build the plan.

My take has always been that council celebrate the waste volunteers on the down low, because they're equally embarrassed to admit requiring them for the 'circular economy'

{HYS event notes}

Support the general direction of the plan – exciting, good to see ambitious plan especially around building partnerships to help generate bigger impact.

Need to do everything possible to not increase rates for residential property owners.

Would like to suggest for the fortnightly rubbish collection – focus on education around existing solutions e.g. composting, worm bins, a lot of people out there trying to minimise waste going out to not have the need for FS bins to be collected every week.

Litter and illegal dumping - in the construction industry and being part of waste groups and initiatives, there was an idea to make it cheaper for households to tip, to try and get the balance of that by charging commercial sources (?). Construction industry – when pricing for work allow for 10% waste. Reality is 15 %. Waste levy rises makes it reflective of other countries.

Getting rid of timber offcuts – reason created CivilShare.

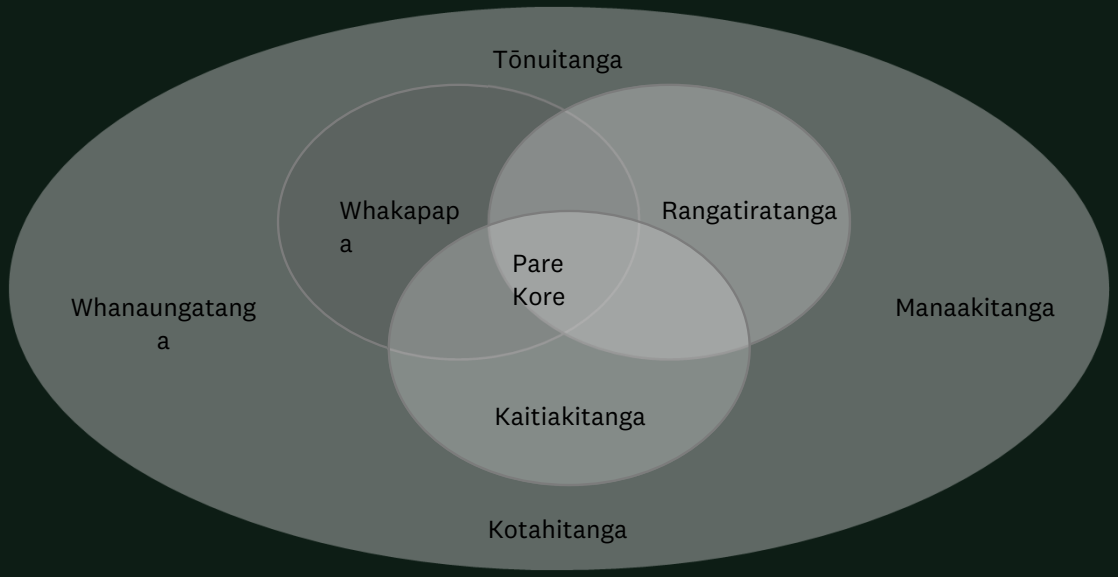
Try and find ways to educate the industry on solutions that are out there. Talking to other councils around mandating and incentivising industry. Rewards. Can help if there is interest from Council to work with. In discussions with other councils who have reached out to us e.g. Wellington. Support by having a centralised platform. Research, capturing data that the country needs and wants. Credit system. Materials that people need to access on both sides.


Ko wai mātou?

Ka whakakaha I te mauri

Strengthening the Core

- Highlighting and demonstrating connections between the Atua, environment, people, and waste
  - Karakia and mihi at the front of the plan
  - Pulling the Te Ao Māori principles across the plan to arrive at the vision
  - Restructuring the plan and establishing the narrative



Whanaungatanga

Connection

- Consistency in messaging and practices so that there are connections between the home, work and in public
- Connecting educational change with behaviour change
- Linking words to actions
  - Putting our own houses in order



Rangatahi Voice

- Opening opportunities up for a Rangatahi voice to not only be present but active in the implementation of this plan
  - Example:

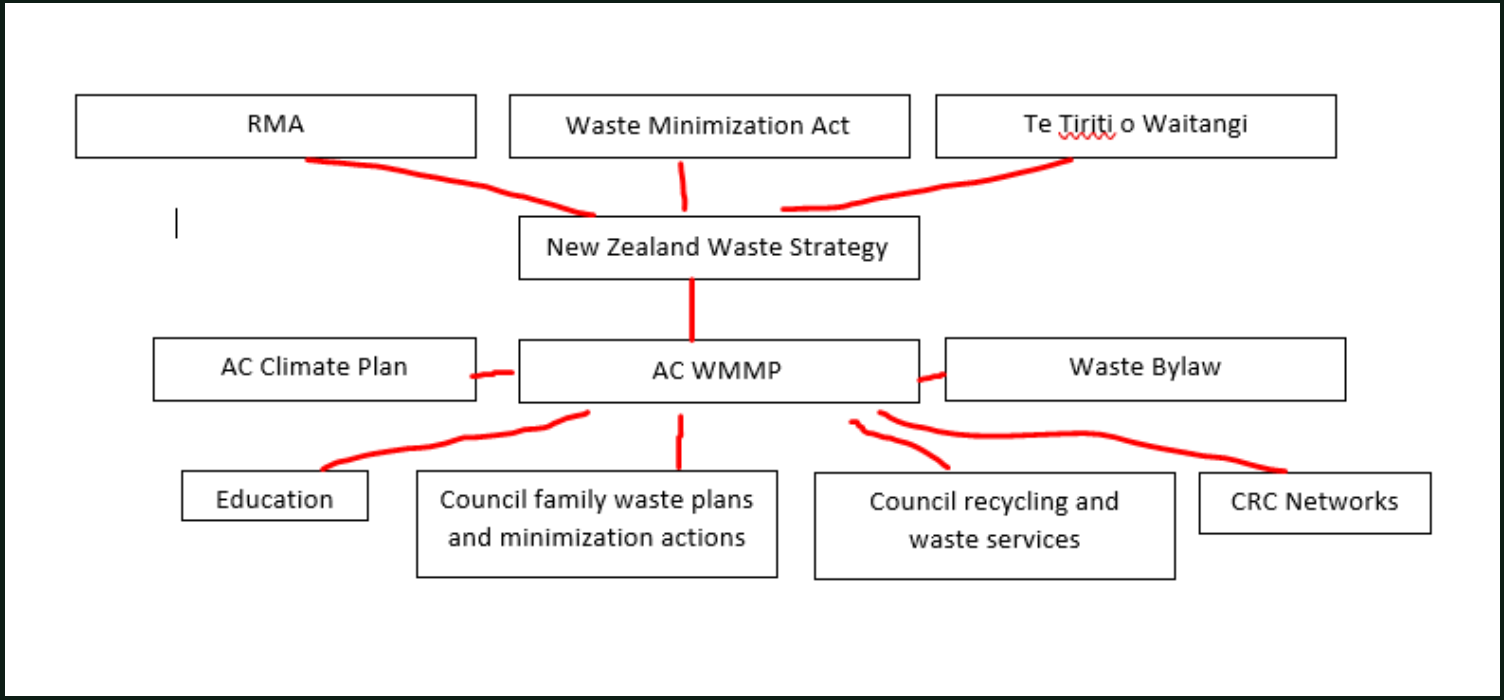
A4	**Postgraduate projects**	Support will be offered to postgraduate students for projects that address waste issues. This could include small sponsorships and mentoring.	Postgraduate students are encouraged to work on waste issues and are linked into the network of passionate waste minimisation experts around Auckland.

- Establishing best practice now for our future generations, why wait?
  - Example:

8.3	**Food scraps collections**	Urban areas: Continue to provide weekly rukenga kai (food scraps) collections in urban areas within the rural-urban boundary; including extension of the service to other urban areas as may be required by central government.	Food scraps are diverted from landfill and used beneficially, reducing methane from landfill. By-products from the process include clean energy and liquid fertiliser to grow more kai (food) depending on the solution chosen.

Impact of the AC WMMP

- Connecting the AC WMMP to its purpose in the greater context and where it has influence
  - Example: Mapping *(a demonstration not final)*



#2759

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Circular Marketplace

Local Board: I don't know

Your feedback

1. Direction

The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this direction?

Tell us why:

2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.

We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste. See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2B. Construction and demolition waste

Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of this priority area?

Tell us why:

2C. Priority waste materials

We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment. See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2D. Product stewardship

Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

2E. Litter and illegal dumping

Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

What do you think of these priority areas?

Tell us why:

3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands. See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Tell us why:

3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?

Tell us why:

3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?

Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

{HYS event notes} Lots of good in the plan, good to see emphasis on Māori principles and partnerships. Lacking – nice to have a repository of connections, for small players to connect. Good data points. Suggest page 12 circular economy diagram – collection leading straight to recycling. First step would be sort and assess. Surprised not much on ewaste. Page 11.

CRS. Need to innovate, so it's transitional.

Replace plastic caps with aluminium. Quick solution for nasty problem. Sometimes solutions need to be transitional i.e. doesn't be need to be a complete overhaul.

Not an expert, just enjoy tinkering, but value people, the planet and the community.

Need places for people to give thoughts to Council. Repository for ideas from the public.

Key priorities page 20 – ewaste should be a priority waste stream. #6 moving up the hierarchy: right to repair too far away - more immediately is removing barriers to repair (cost and convenience).

#12 – launching a circular marketplace in NZ. Pilots, understanding consumer behaviour. Is council interested in public-private partnerships?

#2760

AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Organisation (if applicable): CNSST Foundation

Local Board: I don't know

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Tell us why:

3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?

Tell us why:

4. Any other comments

{HYS event notes} Thank you for inclusive approach and having ethnic voices heard in this process.

Background of group. One of the largest NGOs in NZ. Est 1997.

Recognise importance of the plan for the environment. Ethnic Community and Business Composting in partnership with Auckland Learning Gardens Trust, successfully engaged 1,000+ ethnic community members and 10+ ethnic business groups. Collect organic waste and transfer to community garden for composting. Love Food Hate Waste Asian Community Campaign: Indian and Chinese cooking demonstration TV shows, reaching out 5,000+ Asian audiences across the Auckland region.– demonstration TV shows. Empower people with cultural and linguistically appropriate messages. Waste-free Parenting Pilot in partnership with Waste Solutions, Auckland Council: The undergoing pilot in the aim of empowering positive behavioural changes of 15 Chinese families with newborn babies, successfully achieving 86% continuing users of cloth nappies. Food Scraps Roll-out and Recycling standardisation in Asian communities: educational resource development in Korean and Japanese; Train the trainer; awareness campaigns; community workshops; events' promotion, reaching out 5,000+ Asian community.

At the 2018 Census, there were 442,671 usual residents in Auckland who identified with an Asian ethnicity, making 28.2% of Auckland's population. (Census, 2018)Asian population sizable and growing, so becoming key stakeholders.

Feedback on the plan –•Support the mahi, the vision of Zero Waste by 2040, and value the importance of the Plan. •Agree and appreciate the strategy to empower relationship and synergies in working with iwi and community partners. •Concerns: The Old Plan lacks the specific ethnic component.

Recommendations. •Ethnic Strategy with cultural responsiveness -Recognise ethnic community and part of the solutions, contribution, innovations and space to make contribution. Need ethnic strategy. •Targeted resources in responsive to ethnic residents' needs. Plan in English. Keen to contribute – to build sense of belonging to the city. Maximise community strengths to assist council. Name of the plan – minimisation should be before, not after, management. Hierarchy – redesign on top so minimisation should be the root. •Recognising the ethnic community as part of the Solutions •Strength-based ethnic community partnership

CNSST FOUNDATION

Formerly known as Chinese New Settlers Services Trust

Community Feedback on the DRAFT Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024



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Presentation Outline

CNSST FOUNDATION
Formerly known as Chinese New Settlers Services Trust

- Introduction to CNSST Foundation
- Snapshot of CNSST Eco-friend Initiatives
- Feedback on the Plan

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CNSST Foundation started from Jenny's home garage from 1997 & registered in 1998, with no paid staff during the first three years from 1997~2000

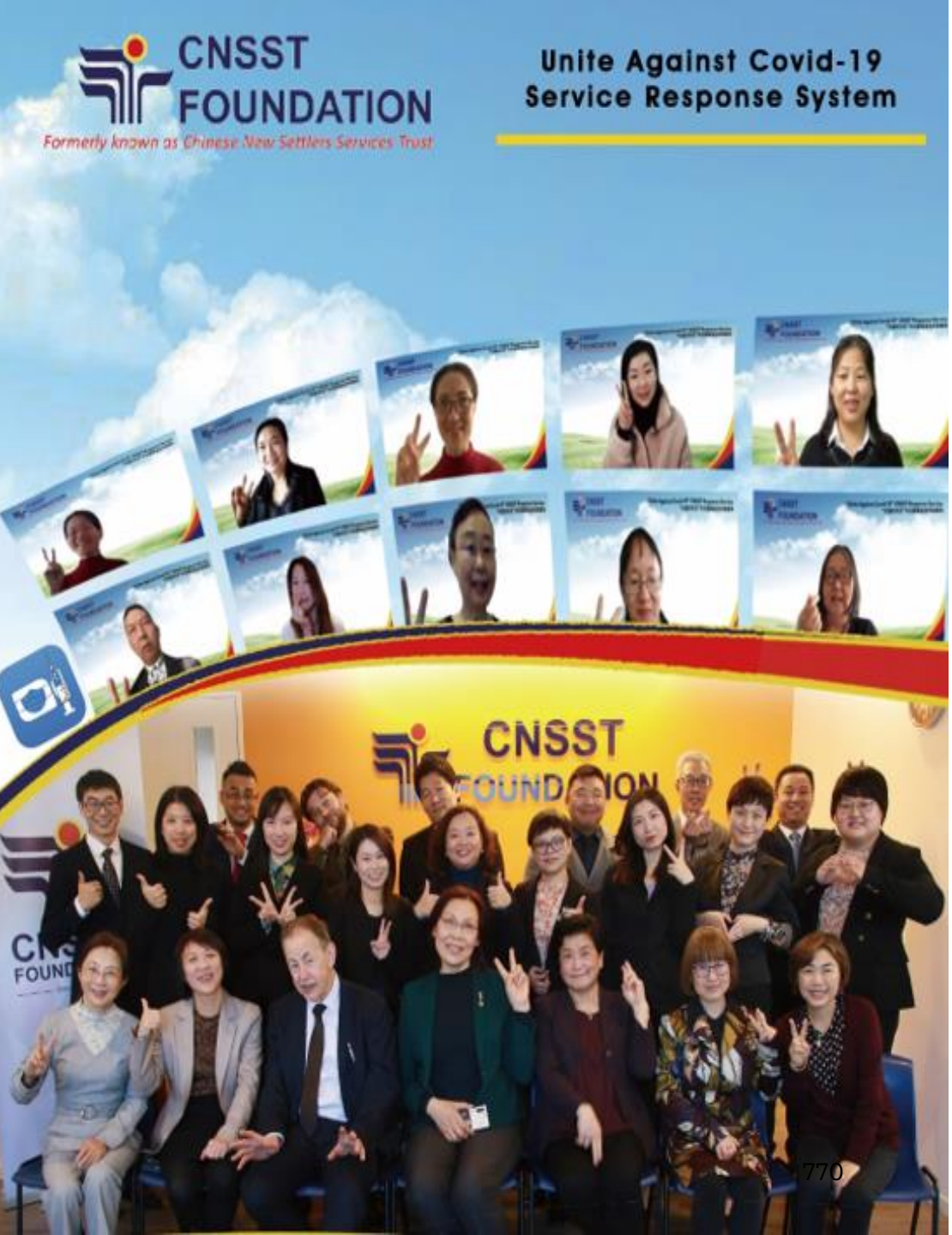
CNSST FOUNDATION
Formerly known as Chinese New Settlers Services Trust

Developed as one of the largest ethnic NGOs in NZ, with one head office and six branches throughout Auckland Region









CNSST Foundation

- A Registered Charitable Trust since 1998.
- One of the largest migrant community organisations in Auckland and New Zealand
- Migrant-focused Accredited provider for MSD, MOJ, OT, MBIE, Health NZ, TEC, HUD, Auckland Council, etc.
- Providing culturally responsive Social services, Education and Social Housing to 15,000+ Aucklanders Annually.

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CNSST Eco-friendly Initiatives

CNSST FOUNDATION
Formerly known as Chinese New Settlers Services Trust

Ethnic Community and Business Composting in partnership with Auckland Learning Gardens Trust , successfully engaged 1,000+ ethnic community members and 10+ ethnic business groups









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CNSST Eco-friendly Initiatives

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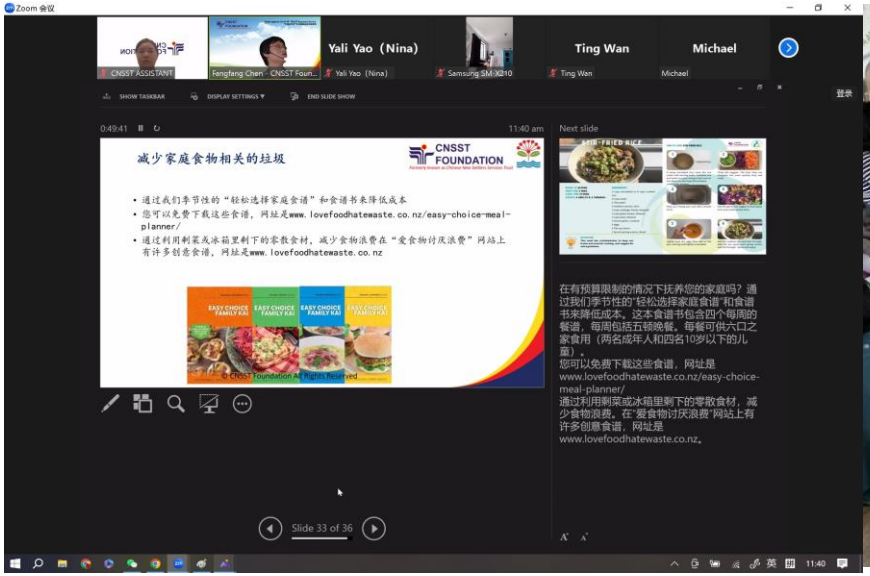


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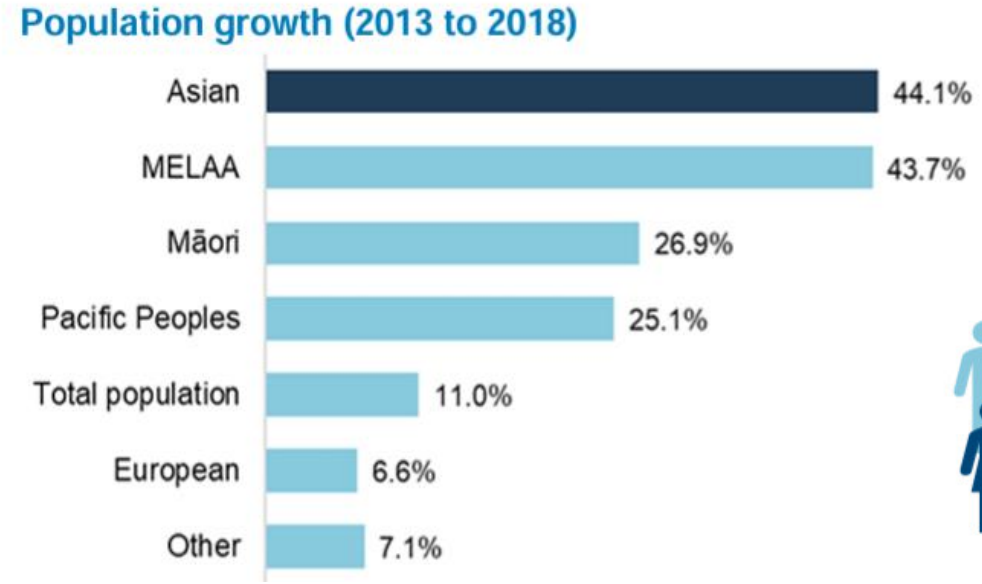




Key Stakeholders of the Plan: Usual Residents in Auckland

CNSST FOUNDATION
Formerly known as Chinese New Settlers Services Trust

At the 2018 Census, there were 442,671 usual residents in Auckland who identified with an Asian ethnicity, making 28.2% of Auckland's population. (Census, 2018)





442,671
people in 2018

+ 135,447 (44.1%)
since the 2013 Census

Asian population grows most rapidly since the 2013 Census:
Increase by 135, 447 Asian usual residents, 44.1% increase (Census, 2018).

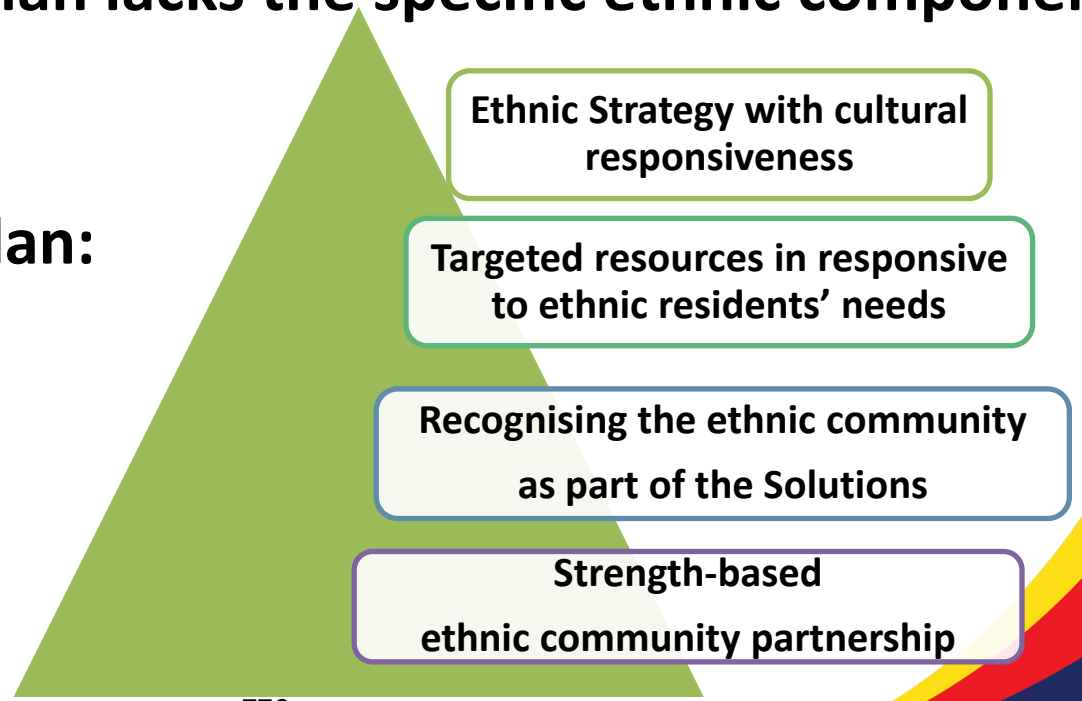
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Feedback on the Plan

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- **Support** the mahi, the vision of Zero Waste by 2040, and value the importance of the Plan
- **Agree and appreciate** the strategy to empower relationship and synergies in working with iwi and community partners
- **Concerns:** The Old Plan lacks the specific ethnic component.

Recommendation on our Auckland WMM Plan:



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Passion, Vision & Action
We make the ROAD
by walking!

CNSST FOUNDATION
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Thank you for including our voices!



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