



The City with Spirit

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that a **Infrastructure Works and Development Committee** meeting of the Devonport City Council will be held in the Aberdeen Room, Level 2, paranaple centre, 137 Rooke Street, Devonport, on Monday 14 October 2019, commencing at 5:30pm.

The meeting will be open to the public at 5:30pm.

QUALIFIED PERSONS

In accordance with Section 65 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, I confirm that the reports in this agenda contain advice, information and recommendations given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation.

Matthew Atkins
ACTING GENERAL MANAGER

9 October 2019

**AGENDA FOR A MEETING OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
OF DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL HELD ON MONDAY 14 OCTOBER 2019 IN THE ABERDEEN
ROOM, LEVEL 2, paranaple centre, 137 ROOKE STREET, DEVONPORT AT 5:30PM**

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Agenda of a meeting of the Devonport City Council's **Infrastructure Works and Development Committee** to be held in the Aberdeen Room, Level 2, paranable centre, 137 Rooke Street, Devonport on Monday 14, October 2019 commencing at 5:30pm.

PRESENT

		Present	Apology
Chairman	Cr L Perry		
	Cr G Enniss		
	Cr P Hollister		
	Cr A Jarman		
	Cr L Laycock		
	Cr L Murphy		

IN ATTENDANCE

All persons in attendance are advised that it is Council policy to record Council Meetings, in accordance with Council's Digital Recording Policy. The audio recording of this meeting will be made available to the public on Council's website for a minimum period of six months. Members of the public in attendance at the meeting who do not wish for their words to be recorded and/or published on the website, should contact a relevant Council Officer and advise of their wishes prior to the start of the meeting.

1.0 APOLOGIES

2.0 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

3.0 PROCEDURAL

3.1 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Members of the public are invited to ask questions in accordance with Council's Public Question Time Policy (Min No 153/19 refers):

1. Public participation shall take place at Council meetings in accordance with Regulation 31 of the *Local Government (meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*.
 2. Public participation will be the first agenda item following the formal motions: Apologies, Minutes and Declarations of Interest.
 3. Questions without notice will be dependent on available time at the meeting (with a period of 30 minutes set aside at each meeting).
 4. A member of the public who wishes to ask a question at the meeting is to state their name and address prior to asking their question.
 5. A maximum of 2 questions per person are permitted.
 6. A maximum period of 3 minutes will be allowed per person.
 7. If time permits, a third question may be asked once all community members who wish to ask questions have done so. A time limit of 2 minutes will apply.
 8. Questions are to be succinct and not contain lengthy preamble.
 9. Questions do not have to be lodged prior to the meeting, however they will preferably be provided in writing.
 10. A question by any member of the public and an answer to that question are not to be debated.
 11. Questions without notice and their answers will be recorded in the minutes.
 12. The Chairperson may take a question on notice in cases where the questions raised at the meeting require further research or clarification, or where a written response is specifically requested.
 13. Protection of parliamentary privilege does not apply to local government and any statements or discussion in the Council Chambers, or any document produced, are subject to the laws of defamation.
 14. The Chairperson may refuse to accept a question. If the Chairperson refuses to accept a question, the Chairperson is to give reason for doing so in accordance with the Public Question Time Policy.
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3.2 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE FROM COUNCILLORS

At the time of compilation of the agenda no questions on notice from Councillors were received.

4.0 TENDERS

There are no tenders to consider at this meeting.

The following table details all tenders and contracts which have been entered into by Council above \$100,000 for the 2019/2020 financial year.

Contract	Contract Period	Extension Options	\$ Value (Excluding GST)	Contractor	Min Ref/ Meeting Date
Contract CT0246-01 Supply, Delivery and Placement of Hot mix Asphalt	September 2019 - June 2020	Not Applicable	\$218,310	Hardings Hotmix Pty Ltd	138/19 Council 22/07/2019
Contract CT0246-02 Supply, Delivery and Placement of Bituminous Surfacing	September 2019 - June 2020	Not Applicable	\$364,245	Hardings Hotmix Pty Ltd	139/19 Council 22/07/2019
Contract 1335 Waterfront Park Superintendent Consultancy	September 2019 – September 2021	Not Applicable	\$9,100 per month	6ty	27/19 IWDC 12/08/2019
Contract CT0256 Roberts Court Renewal	September 2019 – November 2019	Not Applicable	\$182,221	Hardings Hotmix Pty Ltd	Awarded - Delegated Authority - 06/09/2019
Contract CB0082 Waterfront Park Construction	October 2019 – June 2021	Not Applicable	\$16,811,297	Vos Construction & Joinery Pty Ltd	190/19 Council 23/09/2019
Contract CT0252 Berrigan Road & Lyons Avenue Roadworks	October 2019 – December 2019	Not Applicable	\$294,162	ATM Civil	191/19 Council 23/09/2019
CF0026 Side Arm Garbage Truck	October 2019 – May 2020	Not Applicable	\$390,896	Webster Trucks	192/19 Council 23/09/2019

5.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND WORKS REPORTS

5.1 CHINAMANS CREEK STORMWATER CATCHMENT RISK ASSESSMENT

File: 32385-09 D576061

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

Strategy 2.3.3 Provide and maintain stormwater infrastructure to appropriate standards

SUMMARY

This report summarises the findings of the recently completed hydraulic analysis of the Chinamans creek stormwater network and recommends actions to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and strategy.

BACKGROUND

Council's urban area is divided into 76 stormwater catchments, which each discharge through a single outlet into either Bass Strait, the Mersey River or other natural water courses.

The Chinamans Creek catchment is Devonport's largest urban catchment, draining from Stony Rise to the Mersey River. The catchment mainly flows eastwards with the flows from Stony Rise joining the main piped flow via the Alison Court detention basin. The main pipeline passes through both the Reece High School and Tas TAFE detention basins before passing under the industrial land adjacent to the Bass Highway and through to the Mersey River outlet. Chinamans Creek catchment is shown in Figure 1.

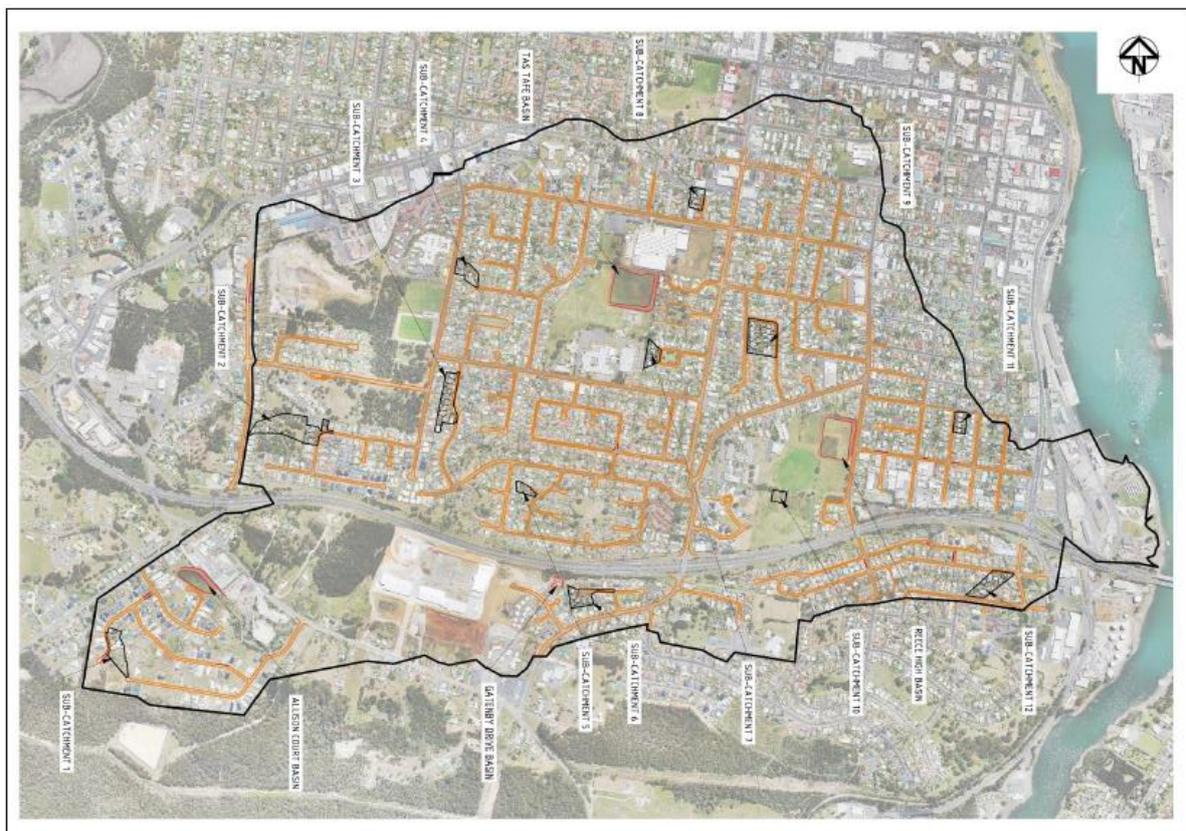


Figure 1: Chinamans Creek catchment

Council's *Stormwater Strategy 2012* defines the capacity requirements of the major (overland) and minor (piped) stormwater systems.

The minor stormwater system carries water from low-intensity rain events in the piped system. During high intensity rainfall events, the pipes flow full while excess water flows above ground in streets and other designated overland flow paths. However, in some areas, the overland flow is uncontrolled and creates a risk to people and property. A typical example of major and minor stormwater systems is shown in Figure 2 below.

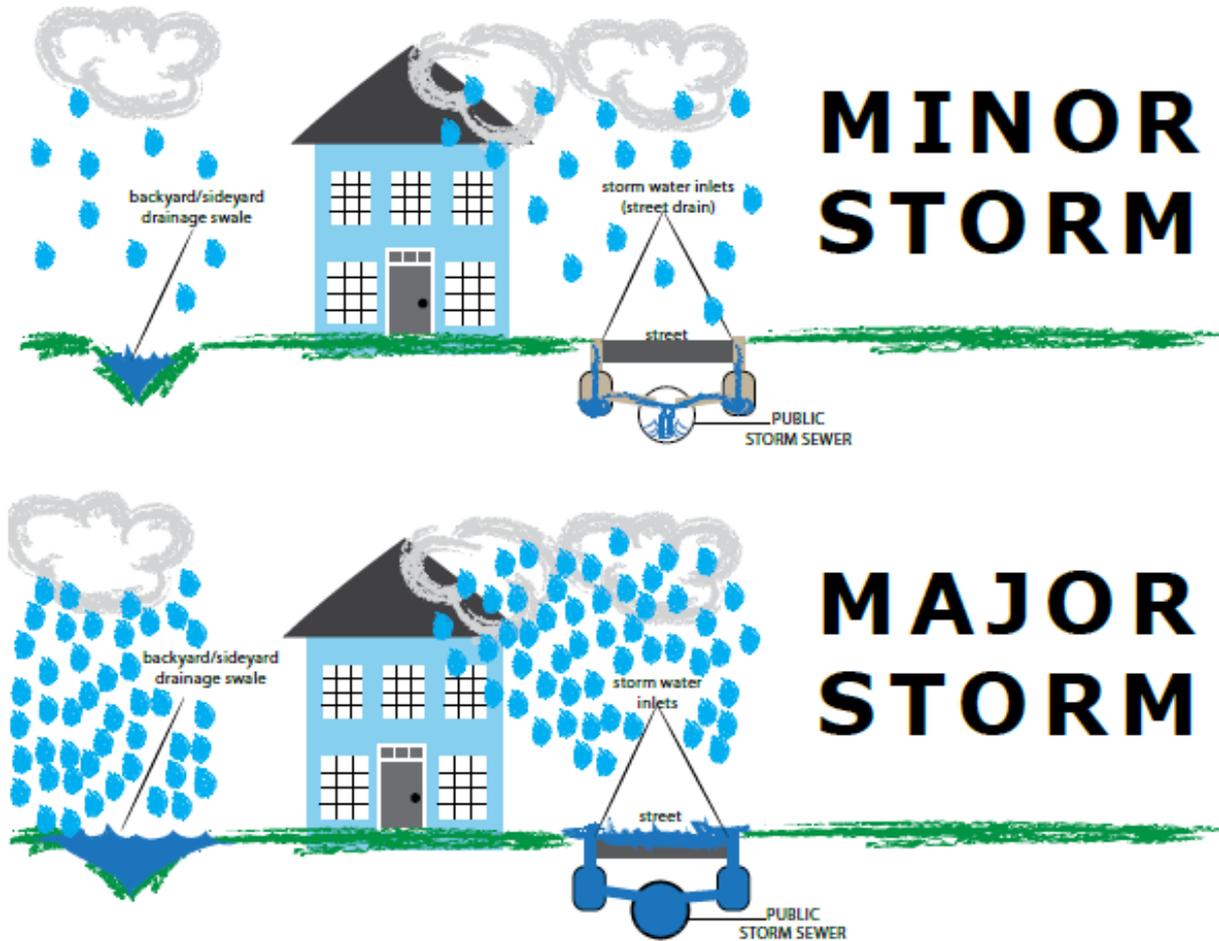


Figure 2: major and minor stormwater systems

Council's *Stormwater Strategy 2012* requires the minor stormwater system to have sufficient capacity for a rain event with a 10-year average recurrence interval (ARI). This can also be described by the likely number of exceedances per year (EY), which for this event is 0.1.

However, a review of the Australian Rainfall and Runoff (ARR) guidelines in 2016 significantly increased the estimated rainfall from a 0.1EY event. The updated guide requires that storm intensity increases of 14-47% be allowed for when compared with the 1987 guide. This is reflective of the better availability of weather and climate data but also the impacts of climate change already being felt. Furthermore, allowing for future impacts of climate change requires that storm intensity increases of 31-69% be allowed for.

This means that stormwater networks that may have once been considered to have adequate capacity are now assessed as lacking in capacity and rain events more frequently pose a risk to people and property.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Section 10 of the *Urban Drainage Act 2013* states that:

- (1) A council must develop a stormwater system management plan for the urban area of its municipal area within 6 years after the day on which this Act commences.
- (2) A stormwater system management plan is to specify –
 - (a) plans for the management of any assets used for the delivery of a stormwater service; and
 - (b) the level of risk from flooding for each urban stormwater catchment in the public stormwater system; and
 - (c) any other matters prescribed in the regulations or that the council considers appropriate.

The multi-year project to develop hydraulic models and risk assessments for the urban stormwater catchments is being undertaken to inform Council's stormwater system management plan. The plan will guide the future expenditure on new and renewed stormwater assets.

DISCUSSION

The process to survey the catchment and develop a hydraulic model for the Chinamans Creek catchment was already underway when the *Urban Drainage Act 2013* was introduced as work had commenced following the flooding experienced in 2011.

The Chinamans Creek catchment is primarily suburban with local streets and some commercial development distributed within it, particularly at the lower end. There are also public open spaces and other land uses such as schools and sports grounds. The topography has a series of valleys with a defined major flow direction tending to follow the Chinamans Creek floodplain, flowing northeast, east and then south east where it drains into the Mersey River. The majority of the flow that is not captured by the underground piped system tends to stay in the catchment following this pathway. There are two major piped systems (one north and one south) that merge around the commercial area of Hiller Street before making its way to the outlet.



Figure 3: two major piped systems

The hydraulic model shows that for a 0.1EY (10 year) event, there are significant overland flows throughout the catchment, so the capacity of the piped system is significantly less than the capacity required by Council's *Stormwater Strategy 2012*. The likely capacity is less than a 1-year ARI event, or greater than 1EY. This means that in theory there will be at least one rain event each year that exceeds the capacity of the piped system resulting in overland flow. The overland flow paths are shown in Figure 4 below.

Overland flows are mostly contained within the catchment except for eight locations on the outskirts of the catchment in Berrigan Road, William Street, Gunn Street and Formby Road which flow south into the Miandetta Catchment and north into the Parker, Best and Ashburner catchments respectively.

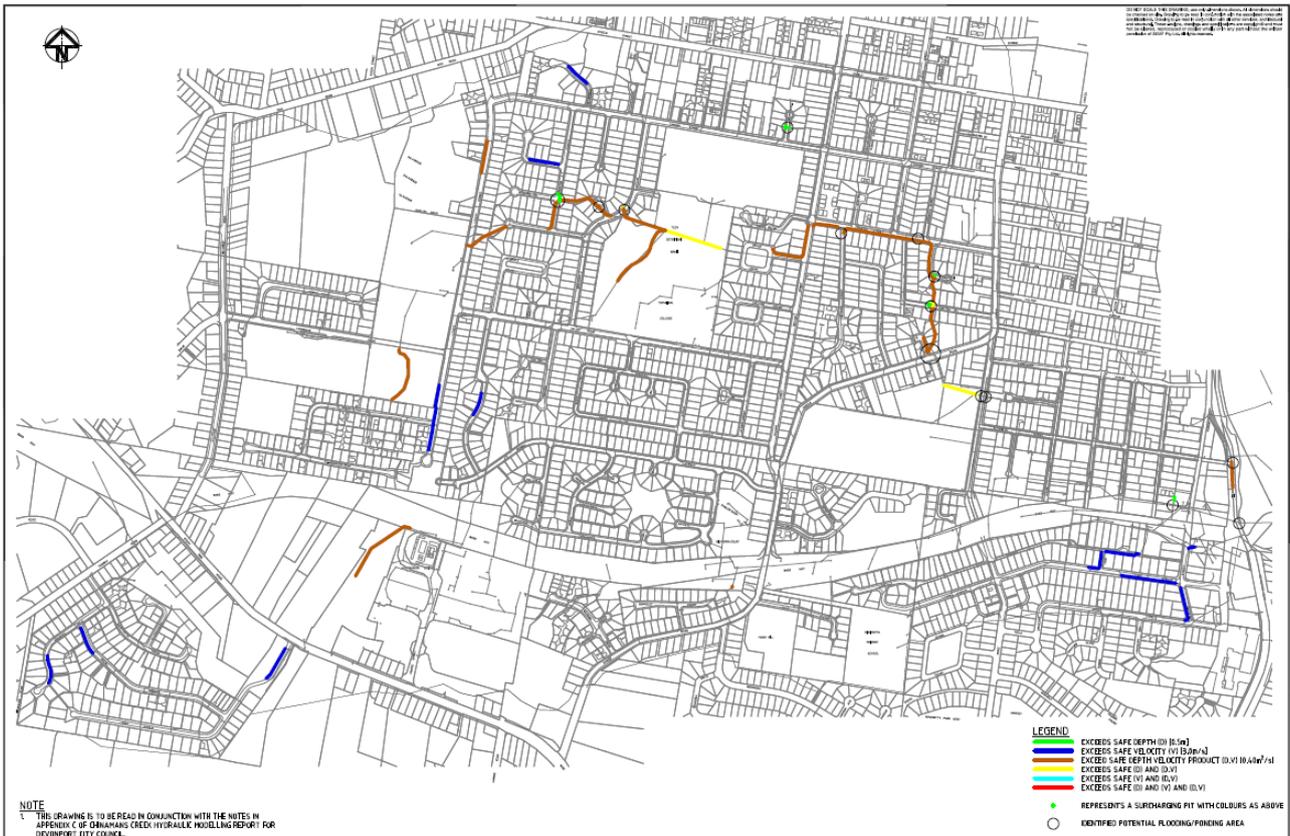


Figure 4: Chinamans creek catchment overland flows – 0.1EY

These results correlate reasonably well with the frequency of reports of flooding. This means the models are likely to be accurate enough to be used for planning upgrades of the minor system, although some further observations may be required to inform the design at a project level. An example of the correlation between the model and observed events is shown in Figure 5 below.



Figure 5: Greenway Avenue, January 2016 (Source: The Advocate)

Following the development of an accurate hydraulic model, the development of a risk rating is required. This is a key input into Council's Stormwater System Management Plan. It also provides a tool for prioritising minor system upgrade work.

The methodology to define the risk of flooding relies on two key criteria:

- Risk to life, based on unsafe overland flow throughout the entire catchment and private property.
- Risk to property, based on the number of properties that will experience overland flow and the cost of repairs per property.

The key inputs from the hydraulic model are:

- Depth of overland flow
- Velocity of overland flow
- Location of overland flow (whether on road or through property)
- Number of properties affected by overland flow

This assessment was undertaken for rain events of various likelihoods, as less frequent events are more severe. The worst-case risk rating is used as the rating.

The risk of flooding in the Chinamans creek catchment is high, meaning work to increase the capacity of the system should be a priority.

Given the under capacity of the piped system and the history of localised flooding throughout the Chinamans Creek catchment, the focus of this study was on removing or reducing some of the major overland flow paths within the system. Reductions in total system flows, by way of detention, improved the piped system performance across areas as surcharging conditions were reduced, however for this study the focus on mitigation did not extend to individual pipe improvements.

Considering these constraints, the most feasible outcome to reduce the risk of flooding is to construct detention basins at strategic locations within the catchment. Three locations were investigated, with the focus being on the use of available public land:

1. Construct a detention basin near the intersection of Lawrence Drive and Lovett Street to reduce overland flow in and around Greenway Avenue. Hydraulic modelling shows that a basin could be constructed at an estimated cost of \$350,000 which would be effective in reducing overland flows in Greenway Avenue. Allocations in the forward capital works program are suitable to deliver this project as early as 2020-21.



Figure 6: Proposed detention basin – Lovett Street

It is understood that this site may have significant environmental value, which may impact the feasibility of this option. It is also understood that there may be other potential uses for the site in future, notably a possible expansion of the Devonport Soccer Club facilities. Multiple uses of the land (eg a detention basin and a soccer field) may be possible.

Although this option would deliver significant risk reduction to downstream properties, further work is required to determine how this aligns with community expectations for the site.

2. Construct a detention basin on available ground at the Devonport Recreation Centre to address overland flows in Charles Street, William Street and Tasman Street. This option requires redirection of a number of flows into the piped system with an extensive network of new pipes required to maximise the effectiveness of the basin. A rising main would be required as the basin outlet.



Figure 7: Proposed detention basin – Devonport Recreation Centre

This option still has some unresolved feasibility issues and further investigation is required to ensure that it could be constructed to deliver the required risk reduction. Various sub-options have been estimated, with costs varying from \$2 to 4.5M.

Despite the high risk of flooding in this catchment, this option is unlikely to be a priority given the identified issues.

3. Construct a detention basin in public open space between William Street and Victoria Street to reduce overland flows in College Court, William Street and Victoria Street. For this option to be effective, a smaller detention basin is required in College Court, and pipe and pit upgrades linking the two new basins would be required.

The estimated cost of this option is \$1.7M, which allows for the basin to be constructed as underground storage, which is required to ensure public safety and amenity.

A location plan of option 3 is shown in Figure 8 below.



Figure 8: proposed detention basin between William Street and Victoria Street

This option would be effective in reducing overland flows in the area. However, the estimated cost of the work is in excess of allocations in Council's forward capital works program. A major allocation for this project may not align with community expectations.

None of the three options considered reduce overland flows to meet the requirements of Council's *Stormwater Strategy 2012* but are able to reduce the risk and consider the constraints of the catchment. Option 1 offers a value for money approach, but there are community and environmental considerations to work through. Options 2 and 3 do not appear to offer value for money at this time.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

No community engagement has been undertaken as part of this report. However, the hydraulic model was checked against the record of requests and complaints made about stormwater flooding. The models correlated reasonably well with Council's record of reported and observed flooding.

Council would need to make major funding allocations to deliver the projects detailed above. Other than for option 1, it is likely that the community doesn't perceive the risk at a

level that would warrant multimillion-dollar projects to address. It is unlikely that options 2 and 3 will be supported by the community on value for money grounds.

While option 1 provides an affordable solution to a known risk, the location of the works may be controversial. Extensive public consultation would be required before Council could commit to the construction of a detention basin on Lovett Street.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Council's forward capital works program includes allocations of \$1.28M for stormwater upgrades in the Chinamans creek catchment, commencing in 2020-21.

None of the three options are well developed enough to commit to commencing work in 2020-21. Funding allocations should be deferred, potentially allowing capacity upgrades in other catchments to be brought forward if they are considered a high priority.

An allocation of \$350,000 for option 1 should be considered as plans for the future use of land on Lovett Street advance.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

- **Asset & Property Infrastructure**
The delivery of a suite of projects to decrease the risk to people and property is required to reduce the risk of flooding. It is physically and financially impractical to meet the requirements of Council's *Stormwater Strategy 2012* in this catchment. Budget allocations need be compatible with Council's long term financial plan while carefully prioritising projects to reduce risk in the highest risk catchments in Devonport.
- **Consultation and/or Communication**
Extensive consultation would be required as part of the progression of any major stormwater projects on public land.
- **Risk Management Practices**
The current capacity of the piped stormwater system represents a high risk of flooding in the catchment. The risk assessment considers the risk from flooding to people and property. A work program is required to deliver projects to reduce the risk. However, the works program must be compatible with Council's long term financial plan, so careful planning and prioritisation is required.

CONCLUSION

As a requirement of the *Urban Drainage Act 2013*, Council has been undertaking hydraulic modelling and risk assessments to inform the Stormwater System Management Plan.

A hydraulic analysis of the Chinamans creek catchment showed that the capacity of the piped stormwater system is significantly less than the capacity required by Council's *Stormwater Strategy 2012* and overland flow is probable to occur one or more times per year.

A risk assessment of the overland flow, considering flow depth and velocity and location of flow paths, determined that the risk to people and property in the catchment is high.

Options have been developed to address overland flow in various parts of the catchment. The option to construct a detention basin near the intersection of Lawrence Drive and Lovett Street is considered value for money, but there are additional community and environmental considerations to work through before committing to this project.

Council's forward capital works program includes allocations of \$1.28M for stormwater upgrades in the Chinamans creek catchment, commencing in 2020-21. These should be

deferred, with consideration given to an allocation of \$350,000 for the construction of a detention basin when assessing options for the future use of land on Lovett Street.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That it be recommended to Council that the report of the Infrastructure and Works Manager regarding Chinamans Creek catchment be noted and that:

- a) an allocation of \$350,000 be considered for a detention basin as part of the assessment of options for the future use of land on the corner of Lovett Street and Lawrence Drive; and
- b) forward capital works funding currently allocated for projects in the Chinamans Creek catchment be reallocated to other high priority stormwater projects.

Author:	Michael Williams	Endorsed By:	Matthew Atkins
Position:	Infrastructure & Works Manager	Position:	Acting General Manager

5.2 PEDESTRIAN STRATEGY 2016-2021 - YEAR THREE STATUS UPDATE

File: 26157 D615054

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

Strategy 2.3.2 Provide and maintain roads, bridges, paths and car parks to appropriate standards

SUMMARY

To report to Council on the progress of the actions outlined in the Devonport City Council Pedestrian Strategy 2016-2021.

BACKGROUND

Council's Pedestrian Strategy 2016-2021 (the Strategy) was adopted in December 2016.

The objective of the Strategy is to make walking in Devonport safe and convenient and to enable and encourage walking as a mode of transport.

The Strategy action plan identifies 11 actions required to achieve the objective. The Strategy is available from Council's website:

<http://www.devonport.tas.gov.au/Council/Publications-Plans-Reports/Council-Plans-Strategies>

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

There are no statutory requirements relating to this report.

DISCUSSION

Implementation of the Strategy is largely the responsibility of the Infrastructure and Works Department, with input from internal and external stakeholders.

Of the eleven actions, one is complete, eight are well underway or ongoing, and two are yet to commence. Details of the status of each action are attached to this report.

Key developments in the last year include:

- Actions 1 & 2: Footpath compliance audits have continued in year three of the strategy. Analysis of the data collected to date has been used to prioritise footpath projects in Council's capital works program. In 2018-19, footpaths were renewed in Steele Street and Wenvoe Street as the audit and analysis identified these assets as priorities for renewal. In 2019-20, work is scheduled in Oldaker Street, Parker Street, Curr Street and in the Don Reserve.



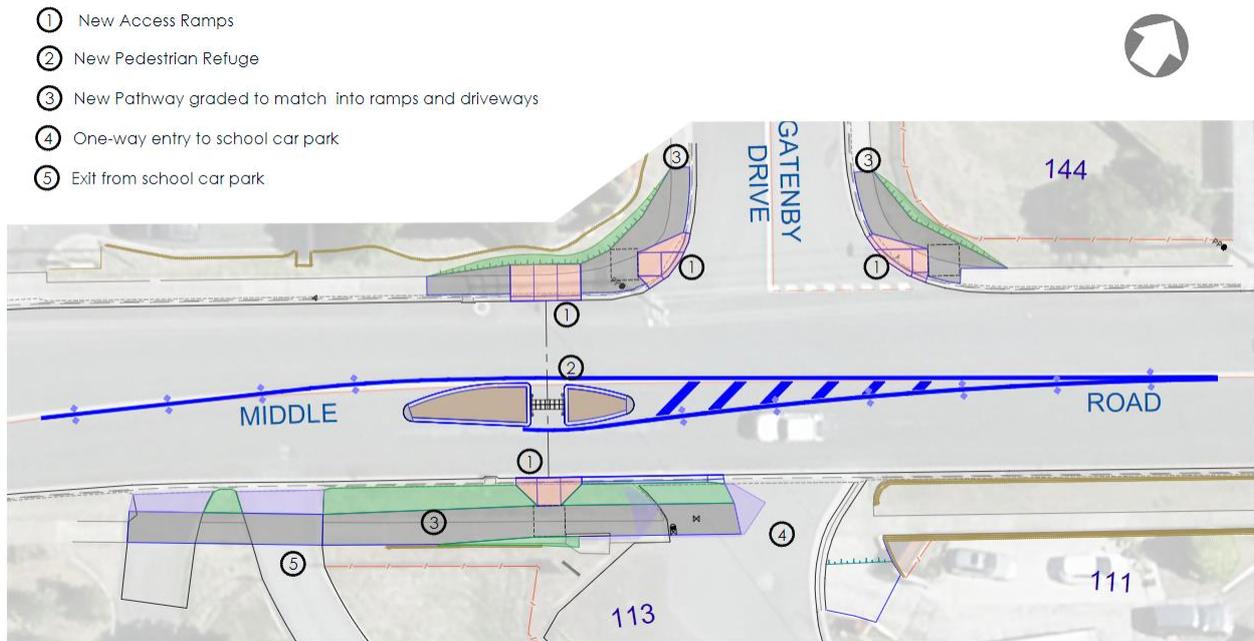
Steele Street footpath renewal

- Action 3: As the construction of new sections of the Coastal Pathway commence across the region in 2019-20, the opportunity to strengthen the branding of this major pedestrian route arises. Council is working with Cradle Coast Authority on consistent regional signage to be implemented on new and existing sections.
- Action 10: Council has undertaken consultation as part of the development of its Disability Inclusion Plan. A key topic was the accessibility of Council's footpaths and pedestrian infrastructure. Improving access for pedestrians with limited mobility strongly aligns with the objective of the Strategy.
- Action 11: Council delivered two projects in 2018-19 funded by the Department of State Growth's "Safer Roads: Vulnerable Road User" program:
 - Steele Street pedestrian facilities (\$80,000)
 - Valley Road pedestrian facilities (\$40,000 additional to Council's allocation)

Funding for two projects has been secured for 2019-20

- Middle Road pedestrian facilities (\$30,000)
- Lovett pedestrian facilities (\$60,000)

These projects closely align with the objective of the Strategy.



Middle Road concept plan

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community engagement was not undertaken in the preparation of this report. However, consultation with relevant stakeholders is undertaken as part of the investigation of pedestrian related issues and the implementation of projects when appropriate.

Furthermore, multiple requests and enquiries regarding footpath and other pedestrian issues are received by Council. Each request is responded to based on its merits using the Strategy as a guide.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The audit results to date have generated many potential projects. Projects have been prioritised using the path hierarchy and considered as part of future budget deliberations. Council's forward capital works program includes an allocation each year to address priority projects.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Implementation of the Strategy action plan will ensure that the pedestrian network meets the requirements of the community into the future.

CONCLUSION

Progress has been made to implement the actions listed in the Devonport City Council Pedestrian Strategy 2016-2021 since its adoption in December 2016.

ATTACHMENTS

- [1.](#) Pedestrian Strategy 2016-2021 - Action List - Year Three Status

RECOMMENDATION

That it be recommended to Council that the report of the Infrastructure and Works Manager be received and Council note the status of actions listed in the Pedestrian Strategy 2016-2021.

Author:	Michael Williams	Endorsed By:	Matthew Atkins
Position:	City Engineer	Position:	Acting General Manager

Action Plan Pedestrian Strategy – Year 5 Status

No	Action:	Year Planned					Priority: H, M, L	Status	Outputs	Responsible Department
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21				
1	Undertake audit of existing facilities Very High Walkability Areas High & Medium Walkability Areas Low & Very Low Walkability Areas						H M L	Underway Underway Underway		Infrastructure and Works Department
2	Undertake gap analysis and develop prioritized works program for Very High Walkability Areas High & Medium Walkability Areas Low & Very Low Walkability Areas						H M L	Underway Underway Underway		Infrastructure and Works Department
3	Confirm consistent naming convention for key routes including sub-routes						H	Underway	Branding of Coastal Pathway in progress. Other routes to follow	Infrastructure and Works Department and Community Services Department
4	Review all route signage and develop program for improvement						H	Underway	Work is proposed at Mersey Bluff, with further work likely to be incorporated with Coastal Pathway construction and branding	Infrastructure and Works Department
5	Review all promotional material and develop program for improvement						M	Underway	Map based signs have been updated, other material updated as required.	Community Services Department
6	Review service level to integrate inspection programs and intervention levels with hierarchy						M	Complete	Completed in the service level review for 2017-18. Reviewed annually	Infrastructure and Works Department
7	Develop and implement a plan to promote a 'park and walk' program						L	Underway	Program for commuter riding being developed and grant funding sought. Easily transferrable to walking.	Community Services Department
8	Consider walking as a key event component when considering support or sponsorship						L	Yet to commence	Yet to be incorporated into assessment guidelines	Community Services Department and

No	Action:	Year Planned					Priority: H, M, L	Status	Outputs	Responsible Department
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21				
										General Management Department
9	Develop and implement a program of walking focussed initiatives						L	Yet to commence		Community Services Department
10	Undertake specific consultation on pedestrian issues annually						H	Ongoing	Consultation occurred in 2019 as part of Council's disability inclusion plan.	Infrastructure and Works Department
11	Identify and pursue grants and other external funding for prioritised projects						H	Ongoing	External funds secured for work on Middle Road (\$30,000) and Lovett Street (\$60,000), increasing the value of Council's capital works program.	Infrastructure and Works Department

5.3 TASMANIAN DRAFT WASTE ACTION PLAN

File: 29119 D616350

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

Strategy 1.4.1 Promote reduction, re-use and recycling options to minimise waste materials within Council, the community and businesses

SUMMARY

For Council to note the three submissions on the Tasmanian Draft Waste Action Plan prepared by Council officers, Dulverton Waste Management on behalf of the Cradle Coast Waste Management Group, and the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT).

BACKGROUND

The draft Waste Action Plan (WAP) provides a framework for discussion with Local Government, business and the community on the best way to address the waste and resource recovery challenges that face Tasmania. It identifies the actions the Tasmanian Government will take to tackle our waste and recycling problems, in particular the State Government's commitment to replace the current voluntary regional council waste levies with a legislated statewide waste levy and to introduce a Container Refund Scheme (CRS) in Tasmania.

A copy of the draft WAP can be found at:

<https://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/environmental-management/waste-action-plan>

All written submissions on the draft WAP closed on 7 October 2019.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

There are no statutory requirements in relation to this report.

DISCUSSION

Council's waste activities are guided by the City's Waste Strategy 2018-2023 and complement the work of the Cradle Coast Waste Management Group (CCWMG) which Council is a member.

Council supports the intention and overall direction of the Draft Waste Action Plan and has submitted our views to the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, in addition to endorsing the Dulverton Waste Management submission on behalf of the CCWMG and the submission by the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT). All three submissions are attached for noting.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

No community consultation was undertaken for this report.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There were no financial impacts in preparation of this report. Any financial changes to Council's waste management activities as a result of proposed activities in the Draft Waste Action Plan will be understood and progressed in due course.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

- Asset & Property Infrastructure
There will be an impact on Council's waste management activities should the Tasmanian Waste Action plan be finalised. The extent to which is presently unknown.
- Environmental Sustainability
A statewide response to waste management and resource recovery, including appropriate Tasmanian Government support, should result in a reduction in the environmental impact of waste.

CONCLUSION

Three submissions on the Tasmanian Draft Waste Action Plan have been provided to Council for noting. These have been provided for Council to be aware of proposed changes to waste management and resource recovery.

ATTACHMENTS

1. [Cradle Coast Waste Management Group Response to the Tasmanian Draft Waste Action Plan](#)
2. [Devonport City Council Response to the Tasmanian Draft Waste Action Plan](#)
3. [Local Government Association of Tasmania Response to the Tasmanian Draft Waste Action Plan](#)

RECOMMENDATION

That it be recommended to Council that Council note the submissions on the Tasmanian Draft Waste Action Plan by Devonport City Council, Dulverton Waste Management on behalf of the Cradle Coast Waste Management Group, and the Local Government Association of Tasmania.

Author:	Carol Bryant	Endorsed By:	Matthew Atkins
Position:	Executive Officer	Position:	Acting General Manager

19th September 2019

Policy and Business Branch
Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
GPO Box 1550
HOBART TAS 7001

Email: WAP.Enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au

Dear Minister Gutwein,

Re: Submission in Response to the Tasmanian Draft Waste Action Plan

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the Tasmanian Draft Waste Action Plan (TDWAP).

This submission is written on behalf of the Cradle Coast Waste Management Group (CCWMG) Councils' (Burnie City, Central Coast, Circular Head, Devonport City, Kentish, Latrobe and Waratah-Wynyard Councils) and Dulverton Waste Management (DWM).

We will respond to the TDWAP under each discreet Focus Area as detailed within the plan. We have not sought to regurgitate content from the plan or to state commonly held views from the waste industry. Generally the content of the plan is agreed with. Comments have only been provided where it is believed it will provide value in a revision of the TDWAP.

For ease of reading, this submission has been broken down into the following subsections:

- a) Background
- b) Focus Area 1 – Moving to a Circular Economy: Government Priorities & Key Sectors
- c) Focus Area 2 – Governance
- d) Focus Area 3 – Data, Innovation Networks & Resource Recovery Targets
 - i. TARGET: Reduce waste generated in Tasmania by 5% per person by 2025 and 10% by 2030
 - ii. TARGET: Ensure 100% of packaging is reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025.
 - iii. TARGET: Achieve a 50% average recovery rate from all waste streams by 2025 and 80% by 2030.
 - iv. TARGET: Have the lowest incidence of littering in the country by 2023.
 - v. TARGET: Reduce the volume of organic waste sent to landfill by 35% by 2025 and 50% by 2030.
 - vi. TARGET: Work at the national level and with local government and businesses in Tasmania to help phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2030.
- e) Focus Area 4 – Infrastructure Planning
- f) Focus Area 5 – Support Resource Recovery across Industry



Dulverton Waste Management
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- g) Focus Area 6 – Education and Community Engagement
- h) Focus Area 7 – State and National Policy and Regulatory Settings
- i) Summary
- j) Appendices:
 - i. CCWVG Annual Plan & Budget 2019/20
 - ii. CCWVG Strategic Plan 2017 - 2022

a) Background

As part of the submission we feel it's important to provide a background summary of the waste initiatives being implemented by the CCWVG.

The CCWVG administers a voluntary waste levy, with funds generated based on \$5.00/tonne of waste landfilled at 3 Council owned landfills. The CCWVG approve a Strategic Plan and Annual Plan and Budget, having a strategic vision to:

'Deliver a sustainable community in the Cradle Coast region of Tasmania by implementing strategies which minimise waste through increases in waste diversion and recovery.'

CCWVG engage DWM to implement the Annual Plan and Budget actions and to report against them at every meeting. A high completion rate of actions (often 100%) is the norm.

Since its inception in 2004, many significant operational improvements and waste diversion activities have been, and continue to be, undertaken. The following table displays the programs and initiatives that are currently funded by the CCWVG:

Table 1 – Programs & Initiatives Funded by the CCWVG

#	Program Summary	Program Details
1	Waste Diversion Initiatives at each (7) regional Waste Transfer Station (WTS) :	Household Battery Recycling
		Fluoro Tube & Globe Recycling
		E-waste Recycling
		Paint Recycling
		Tyre Recycling Subsidy, \$2/tyre recycled
2	Waste Education & Community Engagement:	Rethink Waste Website
		State-wide Waste Communications
		School education program
		Kerbside Recycling Bin Assessments & detailed data analysis and reporting
		Public Event Attendance

3	Regional Contracts Managed by DWM:	Cardboard Recycling at WTS
		Green Waste Mulching at WTS
		Kerbside Co-mingled Recycling
4	Funding is available for Councils to apply for:	Illegal Dumping Preventative Funding
		WTS Improvements Funding
		Public Place Recycling Bin Funding
5	Governance & reporting:	Annual Plan & Budget
		Annual Report
		Financial Management & Reporting
		Illegal Dumping Data Collection Portal Management & Reporting
		Regional Waste Data Reports & Management of the Data Collection Portal

In addition to the above programs, a significant number of educational resources have been developed and are available from the Resources Tab on the Rethink Waste Website. The CCWVG are progressively improving the region's Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) diversion rate, with an estimated 33% diversion rate achieved in 2018/19.

b) Focus Area 1 – Moving to a Circular Economy: Government Priorities & Key Sectors

Consideration of moving to a circular economy is critical in truly achieving improved waste management practices in Tasmania. We support the State's vision and priorities detailed under this section and without trying to repeat information already stated within the plan, we would like to make the following comments:

- A key element of reducing waste is to:
 - Require manufacturers to be more responsible for their product packaging and labelling. Inconsistency with labelling is a considerable source of confusion when recycling.
- Opportunities for developing the resource recovery industry include:
 - Creating local and national processing plants for waste products collected, rather than relying on the international market;
 - Funding FOGO processing infrastructure;
 - Considering landfill bans for some waste streams; and
 - Implementing a landfill waste levy which incentivises recycling in preference to landfilling.
- Points to consider regarding shifting to a circular economy include:
 - The cost to import virgin products should not be significantly lower than utilising (local if possible) recycled goods; and
 - Government creating markets for recycled goods through recycle content requirements during procurement.

c) Focus Area 2 – Governance



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A better understanding of the proposed governance arrangements and resourcing is required to enable further feedback to be provided on this matter. It is important that any new waste governance structure:

- Includes representatives from existing waste management groups;
- Draws on the knowledge of Council and Industry waste experts;
- Provides value equitably across Tasmania (is not Hobart-centric);
- Is efficient and is delivered at the lowest overhead possible;
- Provides for the ongoing delivery of existing waste programs and activities which are currently provided by the CCWMG; and
- Hypothecates a high level of levy funds to on-ground waste initiatives.

The CCWMG have improved infrastructure and programs through utilisation of the levy and Council's own funds, and as such leads the state in many aspects of waste. This region should not be disadvantaged financially by its historic investment in waste while other regions receive a disproportionate allocation of funds to fix legacy issues.

A primary role for Government is to develop policy and legislation, and to provide sufficient resources to regulate waste transport, waste storage, waste treatment, resource recovery and disposal. Adequate regulation is essential to provide a level playing field for responsible operators to be successful.

d) Focus Area 3 – Data, Innovation Networks & Resource Recovery Targets

The need to urgently standardise waste data collection is agreed with. Voluntary provision of data has not been entirely successful in this region or state.

None the less the CCWMG has considerable data on many waste streams being landfilled and recycled. A regional waste data collection portal is in place which captures data on the different types of recyclables diverted from landfill by the participating Council's and also the tonnages of waste to landfill.

The CCWMG have also conducted kerbside recycling bin, kerbside general waste bin and landfill audits, gaining an understanding of the composition of wastes being landfilled and recycled.

Through undertaking these data collection activities, the CCWMG have gained a greater understanding of the barriers and areas to be considered when implementing a standardised data collection system for the state, including:

1. Difficulties in determining the composition of waste being landfilled. Most Councils do not keep detailed records of the types of wastes being landfilled, many Councils do not have a weigh bridge and records vary from Council to Council. Landfill and kerbside waste audits can assist in determining the types of waste being landfilled, but can be a costly activity.
2. Determining the type of data to be collected can be restrained by Point 1, which is why the CCWMG focusses on items being recycled by each WTS. This data is usually obtained from documents provided by the supplier engaged to collect the recyclables.

3. There can be difficulty implementing a system that suits the varying needs of each Council and the staff responsible for collecting the data. Internet access at each site varies and some data requires information to be provided collaboratively by different Council departments which hasn't always been effective.

Comments on each of the targets are as follows:

- i. **Reduce waste generated in Tasmania by 5% per person by 2025 and 10% by 2030:**
This target is supported by DWM and the CCWVG.

- ii. **Ensure 100% of packaging is reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025:**
For this target to be successful it will be critical for packaging to be labelled accurately and consistently. We are aware of labelling claiming that packaging is compostable and/or recyclable when it is not.

Standards for 'compostable' packaging need to be clearly defined as there can be confusion around the difference between 'compostable', 'degradable' and 'biodegradable' bags/packaging. This is particularly important if residents are encouraged to place compostable packaging into their Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) collection. Biodegradable packaging require specific conditions to enable adequate break down and Degradable packaging relies on a chemical break down process that risks adding micro plastics to the environment, both typically are unable to be adequately composted without causing contamination.

There appears to be a disconnect between the types of packaging materials currently being used by the market and the ability to adequately process and recycle these materials within Australia. Work is required to determine the types of packaging materials that can actually be recycled within Australia and then develop a policy to incentivise the use of these products over imported products.

- iii. **Achieve a 50% average recovery rate from all waste streams by 2025 and 80% by 2030.**

A clear definition of 'recovery' and 'all waste streams' needs to be determined.

The CCWVG currently calculate a regional MSW recovery rate. The rate is calculated as the percentage of tonnes of MSW that Councils have diverted from landfill, to the total MSW generated. The MSW data includes the total tonnes of waste received at Council WTS and generated domestically through kerbside bin collections. The 2017/18 diversion rate was 31%.

Diverting FOGO will make the strongest contribution to Tasmania achieving this target. Funding of FOGO infrastructure is worthy recipient of levy (or other) funding.

- iv. **Have the lowest incidence of littering in the country by 2023.**

The following questions arose regarding this target:

- How will littering be measured?
- The NW has had a focus on illegal dumping, with funding made available to Councils to erect signage, conduct clean-ups and to investigate illegal dumping incidents. In 2014 the CCWVG developed a regional illegal dumping reporting

database for Councils and land owners to report illegal dumping. This regions sees this as a critical issue. Does illegal dumping sit within this target?

- Will this target include resourcing to allow for enforcement for littering offences and will the existing litter hotline play a role?
- v. ***Reduce the volume of organic waste sent to landfill by 35% by 2025 and 50% by 2030.***
The DWM composting facility already diverts 29,000 tonnes of commercial organic waste from landfill annually. This target is supported if investment in infrastructure will be considered to assist facilities in processing additional commercial organic waste streams and FOGO.
- vi. ***Work at the national level and with local government and businesses in Tasmania to help phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2030.***
This target is supported by DWM and the CCWVG.

Achieving a solid information base is critical for understanding the high impact areas to address, to achieve the targets. A baseline dataset should be established for each target, to provide a measure when assessing the impact of the initiatives implemented and progress towards the target.

Based on regional knowledge, some actions that could result in early progress include:

- Implementing domestic FOGO (Target v);
- Requiring disposable coffee cups to be made of compostable material (Target ii);
- Resourcing of the littering hotline and enforcement officer(s) (Target iv);
- Implementing public place recycling in all Council areas (Target iii); and
- Focusing on the building sector to improve waste sorting and divert construction and demolition waste (C&D) from landfill (Target iii).

e) Focus Area 4 – Infrastructure Planning

In response to this focus area, attention is drawn to Table 1 of this correspondence and the recycling services which are already in place at each WTS in this region.

It is critical to this region that these on-ground services continue to be delivered under any future waste governance arrangements.

The highest priority infrastructure requirements for waste management and resource recovery in Tasmania are:

- FOGO processing infrastructure;
- C&D processing infrastructure; and
- Plastic processing infrastructure (i.e. silage wrap which is a considerable issue for rural areas).

f) Focus Area 5 – Support Resource Recovery Across Industry

The general direction of this Focus Area is supported. Until further details are understood regarding the plans and options associated, it is difficult to comment in detail.

It will be important to be cognisant that support of one option/industry could be cannibalising a product/material which could affect the viability of another option/industry. The waste and energy industries are heavily interconnected.

g) Focus Area 6 – Education & Community Engagement

The basis of the statement that “the State's recycling system is not as effective as other states” is unknown. It is suggested that a Hobart-centric view of recycling is being projected state-wide.

The CCWMG have a single contract between 7 Councils and a contractor for the collection and processing of kerbside recyclables. The contract incentivises production of low contamination materials. As these materials are highly suited to domestic markets, this regional contract has been largely unaffected by international waste policy. This contract has been successfully in operation for a decade.

Education is only a small (but critical) aspect of the waste initiatives carried out by the CCWMG across the region, some activities undertaken include:

- Annual one-on-one education to residents about kerbside recycling. The information is specific to each individual household, provided by applying a bin sticker with written feedback regarding the bin contamination and speaking to residents.
- The development of a School Toolkit and undertaking waste workshops at schools.
- Attendance at community events to provide event participants with the opportunity to ask waste related questions and obtain waste educational resources.
- Development of signage and postcards targeting tourists, providing information on where the local WTS is located.
- WTS specific brochures for each Council, which include a map of the WTS to help residents to sort their load and understand what can be recycled.
- State-wide waste communications plan which includes management of the Rethinkwaste Facebook page and website (the hub for all the state-wide waste resources that have been developed).

With regard the question posed in this focus area, it is disappointing that the considerable resources which have been developed by the CCWMG and continue to be rolled out have not been recognised. Even a cursory review of the Rethink website would highlight the extent of the activities being undertaken and the depth of resources available, specifically adapted for the Tasmanian context. An example of some of the resources include a comprehensive and professionally developed school toolkit and extensive fact sheets, all of which can also be provided upon request.

Further improvements in education at a school level require a review of the current curriculum, to ensure that waste education is adequately addressed.

h) Focus Area 7 – State and National Policy and Regulatory Settings

It is important that a future waste levy:

- Is supported by an extensive communication plan to gain community and industry acceptance;
- Provides value equitably across Tasmania (is not Hobart-centric);
- Is efficiently administered and is delivered at the lowest overhead possible;

- Provides for the ongoing delivery of existing waste programs and activities which are currently provided by the CCWVG;
- Hypothecates a high level of levy funds to on-ground waste initiatives; and
- Considers the impacts of a potential increase in illegal dumping associated with the higher landfill fees.

Under the current voluntary levy arrangements, private landfills do not pay a levy. A state-wide levy must ensure it captures all landfills and compels each facility to invest in appropriate infrastructure, such as weighbridges and software, to support the levy.

Product Stewardship schemes often do not adequately address the needs of rural communities. Understandably greater efficiencies can be achieved in urban centres and if targets can be met from these centres rural areas are offered a lesser or no service. As Tasmania has a large rural population, it will be important to advocate on behalf of these communities.

The CCWVG support the proposed implementation of a Container Refund Scheme (CRF) on the basis that there is a collection point setup (at minimum) at each Council WTS and development of the scheme is carried out in collaboration with the existing kerbside recycling service providers.

i) Summary

We would like to thank you for the opportunity to provide a response to the TDWAP and hope that the information provided will be carefully considered in the next revision of the plan. If it will be of assistance, we can provide many of the resources detailed above upon request. As previously stated, comments were provided that sought to add value and generally the content of the plan is agreed with.

j) Appendices

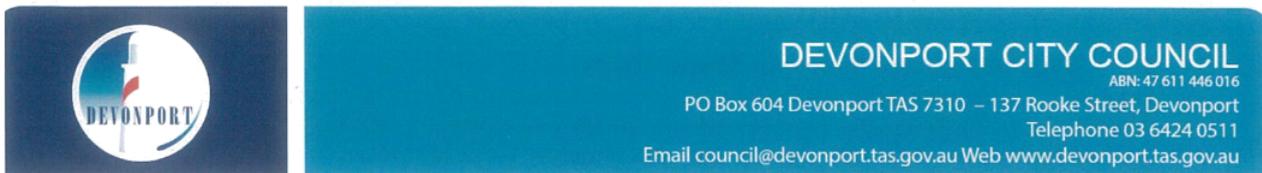
The CCWVG Annual Plan and Budget and Strategic Plan have been attached to support this response.

Yours Sincerely



Sandra Ayton
Chair

Cradle Coast Waste Management Group



30 September 2019

Policy and Business Branch
 Department of Primary industries, Parks, Water
 and Environment
 GPO Box 1550
 HOBART TAS 7001
 WAP.Enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam,

RESPONSE TO THE TASMANIAN DRAFT WASTE ACTION PLAN

Devonport City Council's current waste activities are guided by the City's Waste Strategy 2018-2023 and complement the work of the Cradle Coast Waste Management Group (CCWMG).

Council supports the intention and overall direction of the Draft Waste Action Plan (WAP) and have submitted our views in addition to endorsing the Dulverton Waste Management submission on behalf of the CCWMG and the submission by the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT).

Council provides the following comments on the seven focus areas of the WAP.

1. Moving to a Circular Economy

Council supports the shift to a Circular Economy, exploring opportunities for reducing waste and developing resource recovery but feel further investigation is required to understand how a move is proposed.

2. Governance

Council strongly supports the recommendations (specifically Recommendations 2 and 4) of the Tasmanian Statewide Waste Management Arrangement Feasibility Study commissioned by LGAT, relating to the purpose, role, governance structure and functions of a proposed statewide arrangement, whereby delivery is led by a partnership between state and local government.

3. Data, Innovation Networks and Resource Recovery Targets

A comprehensive standardised statewide data set is required to establish and report against targets, with enough resources required for data collection, monitoring and analysis.

4. Infrastructure Planning

Any planned infrastructure improvements need to consider downstream processing opportunities and market interventions, supported by State investment.



The City with Spirit

- 2 -

5. Support Resource Recovery across Industry

Council's waste management activities largely focus on domestic waste. Improved systems, infrastructure, and investment should be developed to support industry and business resource recovery, specifically construction and demolition waste. Local markets should also be developed to reuse and recycle waste.

A strong focus should be placed on increasing the diversion of organic waste, including targeting entities in the commercial sector which produce the highest rates of organic waste.

6. Education and Community Education

Improving waste literacy across all sectors is a high priority in order to meet draft WAP targets. Council would like to see more specific education actions. For example:

- Increase investment in school-based education (ties to curriculum) and early learning centres.
- Deliver education initiatives tied with incentives to avoid/reduce waste (for instance by supporting local governments to introduce weight-base charging mechanism on kerbside waste)

7. State and National Policy and Regulation

Regarding the proposed state waste levy, it is essential that the levy is 100% hypothecated to deliver waste management, resource recovery and education initiatives. A levy should also be appropriately designed so that there are no unintended negative outcomes. For instance, current waste levy schemes in QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA and ACT have led to undesirable consequences such as variances in landfill levies across states results in substantial interstate movement of waste. In this case it is important to ensure that any waste and recycling system does not become fixated on levy avoidance. In design of a waste levy, it will be essential to review learnings from other states and territories.

Council supports an appropriately planned and timed Container Refund Scheme based on analysis of successes and failures from other States and understanding of the Tasmanian context and markets.

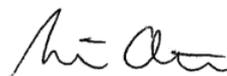
Other Comments

Council encourages the State to address the safe disposal of hazardous waste.

In addition, consideration of options to support and apply smart technologies across the material recovery chain from collection and processing to recovery; extending to smart data collection.

Thank you for the opportunity provide comment on the Draft WAP. Council eagerly awaits the development of a final plan that reflects the waste priorities across the entire community.

Yours sincerely



Matthew Atkins
ACTING GENERAL MANAGER

Enquiry Officer: Carol Bryant
Direct Line: 03 6424 0517



Our Ref:KS/JN

4 October 2019

Policy and Business Branch
Department of Primary Industries, Park, Water and the Environment

WAP.Enquiries@dpiwpe.tas.gov.au

Dear Sir or Madam

Tasmanian Draft Waste Action Plan

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a submission on the Draft Waste Action Plan. This submission has been prepared by the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) on behalf of the Local Government Sector in collaboration with our Members, all 29 Local Councils in Tasmania.

LGAT is incorporated under the *Local Government Act 1993* and is the representative body and advocate for Local Government in Tasmania. Where a Council has made a direct submission to this process, any omission of specific comments made by that Council in this submission should not be viewed as lack of support by the LGAT for that specific issue.

If you have any questions or would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact Dion Lester at dion.lester@lgat.tas.gov.au or via phone on (03) 6246 3740

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Katrena Stephenson', is written above the printed name.

Katrena Stephenson
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



LGAT Submission: Tasmanian Draft Waste Action Plan

Introduction

The Tasmanian Government is at a crossroads. Local Government and the community have been calling for leadership and action on waste for several years. Consequently, we welcome the release of the draft Waste Action Plan (WAP) for consultation and particularly the commitment to a statewide waste levy and container refund scheme. However, the WAP does not deliver the clarity and leadership required in adopting a circular economy, particularly in the face of significant global, national and state pressures related to resource use and waste management.

There is a significant opportunity for our state in adopting a circular economy, however the WAP lacks a clear framework, principles, objectives and specific plans for how our state will unlock waste as a resource, so that we can create jobs in new industries and reduce landfill. Local Government, industry and the community are ready to commence this transition, evidenced by the highly successful Food and Waste System Forum recently held at Parliament House. The event brought together leaders and decision makers from government, business, industry, community and research to:

- Identify key priorities in our food and waste systems, including a preliminary set of measurable 2030 goals and targets;
- Identify solutions in Tasmania that are advancing more sustainable food and waste systems; and
- Co-create a roadmap to coordinate greater action to deliver the goals and targets.

Feedback from the participants was overwhelmingly positive, with a significant desire to continue to work together towards achieving a Circular Food Economy in Tasmania.

The opportunities to unlock the value of waste at an industry level are immense but require significant coordination and collaboration from our State Government, as well as real on-ground action.

General Comments

The following section provides overarching commentary against the key Focus Areas and Actions within the WAP. **Attachment 1** provides additional specific comments against each Action.

Statewide Waste Levy

Implementation of a statewide waste levy is strongly supported by the Local Government Sector, but it will be critical to work closely together to deliver the right model for



Tasmania. In particular, a statewide waste levy must be fully hypothecated to fund a range of waste management and resource recovery services and projects.

Pricing mechanisms are used internationally and in most Australian states to achieve targets for diverting waste from landfill and to help fund waste reduction activities. The application of a landfill levy is widely held to be the most effective financial lever to divert waste from landfills into resource recovery activities, provided the quantum is sufficient to encourage behavioral change.

In the absence of a statewide levy, Tasmanian landfill prices are amongst the lowest in the country and low landfill prices equate to poor resource recovery. This lack of a statewide landfill levy has created a market environment in our state where resource recovery has a limited capacity to compete with landfill. The low landfill diversion rates result in a low economic benefit from the waste and recycling sector and the loss of the value of recoverable resource. Resource recovery operations employ more people and require greater investment in infrastructure per tonne of material processed compared to landfills.

The current regional and Local Government levies are not adequate to significantly encourage investment in resource recovery by private industry. Additionally, these are applied inconsistently across the state, and consequently waste is likely to be being transported greater distances than necessary in order to realise gate fee savings. In some instances, long-term contracts are a barrier to regional/Local Government landfill operators implementing and/or altering levies.

The implementation of a waste levy needs to be thoroughly considered, and lessons can be learned from other jurisdictions. For example, South Australia recently suffered extreme negativity following a decision to raise the levy considerably without appropriate consultation. Applying levies can impact existing contracts that have not catered for a levy or assumed a lower levy. Queensland has a curious history with their levy being implemented, then withdrawn, then re-implemented. Long term modelling needs to be undertaken and all stakeholders informed throughout the process, and legislative frameworks need to be implemented to ensure future governments cannot repeal or dramatically alter the levy.

This can also be applied to a Container Refund Scheme, where planning needs to consider what has been undertaken elsewhere, and the lessons learned.

The principles of good levy design include:

- Introduce a landfill levy at an appropriate price, with gradual increases over time until the desired level is achieved;



- Provide sufficient lead time and phasing in of the levy to allow the market to respond and transition to the new regulatory environment;
- Levy pricing should provide clear and credible projections, providing industry with certainty and informing investment decision-making;
- Levies should be applied as broadly and consistently as possible to limit the risk of intentional reclassification of some waste, reducing the effectiveness of the levy;
- Exemptions should be kept to a minimum and only granted in accordance with clear, statutorily defined criteria; and
- There needs to be a mechanism for a differential levy structure, having regard to the relative capacity of regions to divert waste to recycling and other facilities. Taking account of socio-economic differences, lack of waste recovery infrastructure and distances (and associated higher transportation costs) in rural and regional areas. This will be particularly important for municipalities such as King Island, Flinders and West Coast Councils.

The Tasmanian Government must provide clear direction on the application of levy revenue. To promote stakeholder acceptance of the need for a levy, the proceeds should be used to fund initiatives in areas such as waste avoidance, market development, recovery and recycling infrastructure, education, increased compliance and enforcement and promoting regional collaboration.

Effective compliance and enforcement are fundamental to the success of any policy and regulatory regime. The intent of legislation and regulation is to shape behaviour and sanction breaches where necessary. In other states, the introduction of, or any significant increase in, a waste levy has generally been the precursor to an escalation in illegal dumping and stockpiling activities. In order for the State to mitigate this risk (or address the unintended consequences), a range of targeted monitoring and enforcement programs will need to be implemented.

The first line of defence is the enforcement capability of the regulators (EPA and Local Government). Appropriate resourcing is required to be both responsive and proactive in engaging with industry and the community. In addition, there needs to be a suite of monitoring and compliance controls and instruments developed or applied to support the effectiveness of regulation and compliance. Data will play a crucial role and is discussed in more detail later in this submission. Without the right data, it will be difficult to understand the effectiveness of regulations and gaps that may allow non-compliance activities. To improve regulation and compliance awareness, the Government must also roll out a fit-for-purpose education program, with target audiences ranging from waste producers to waste and recycling facility operators.



Container Refund Scheme

Local Government welcomes the introduction of a Container Refund Scheme (CRS). It is well documented that the benefits of such a Scheme include increased resource recovery, a reduction in litter and an increase in community awareness and involvement in waste management.

Other jurisdictions have found that the design of their CRS can be captured by the beverage industry, who unsurprisingly seek to influence the Schemes to limit the return rate of containers. While the beverage industry should be a stakeholder in the design and development of a CRS for Tasmania, it must not be the dominant driver. The resource recovery, logistics, not-for-profit and Local Government sectors are critical stakeholders whose participation in Scheme design is paramount.

Moving to a Circular Economy

In Tasmania, there appears to have been limited discussion, outside of the waste management industry, on what a Circular Economy is, and if a move to a Circular Economy is an approach that would benefit the State. However, the Circular Economy is becoming a mainstream focus for industry development, waste and resource recovery policies in many jurisdictions. The European Union has taken a strong lead with *Closing the Loop—An EU action plan for a Circular Economy*, which is supported by national strategies in Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Scotland. Waste strategies in England, Wales and Canada explicitly target circular practices and China and Japan are implementing a circular approach to reduce their reliance on raw materials. Cities, such as San Francisco and Amsterdam, are also playing an important role in leading the shift at a subnational level. In Australia, most mainland states are investigating what a circular economy would look like for their communities.

Research and analysis from Australia and overseas have shown that transitioning to a Circular Economy can create jobs and contribute to economic growth¹. Modelling undertaken in NSW² and South Australia³ indicates that material efficiency gains could deliver significant long-term job growth compared to a 'business as usual' scenario. South Australia, which already has a current recovery rate of over 80 per cent, has estimated that moving to a Circular Economy could create an additional 25,700 jobs within the state by 2030⁴. Recognising and responding to this shift is important for Tasmania's national and international competitiveness.

¹ McCarthy, Dellink, and Bibas, *The Macroeconomics of the Circular Economy Transition: A Critical Review of Modelling Approaches*. OECD Environment Working Papers, 2018(130).

² NSW EPA, *Too good to waste - Discussion paper on a circular economy approach for NSW 2018*, NSW Government Sydney.

³ Green Industries SA, *Benefits of a circular economy in South Australia 2017*, Government of South Australia Adelaide.

⁴ Ibid



The Circular Economy approach has potential to change the way waste is viewed and lead to a shift in how products are developed and services provided. However, such a move will require a considerable change to Tasmania's current economic system, which will require a whole of Government approach. Local Government believes the Circular Economy could bring significant benefits to not only the waste management industry in Tasmania, but also the economy more broadly. However, detailed analysis of the Circular Economy in a Tasmanian context is required to understand and quantify the costs and benefits of moving to this approach.

The Government needs to clearly identify its position and commitment regarding the Circular Economy and outline its roadmap for transitioning to this different economic system. The roadmap should consider how the economy is currently structured and what policy tools could be used to address priority issues over and above the high-level targets provided in the WAP. The changes to the structure of the economy would initially require incentives to encourage businesses to change their operating model and to create markets for waste materials that would eventually need to become self-sustaining.

When considering what a Circular Economy would mean for Tasmania, it is important to clearly define:

- The scale of the Circular Economy to be adopted - local, regional, state or national;
- The type of benefits that could be realised in Tasmania and the associated adjustment costs (e.g. implications for jobs and economic growth); and
- How other jurisdictions with similar structures and challenges to Tasmania have approached the Circular Economy.

To achieve a shift towards a Circular Economy there is a need to foster cross-government collaboration on resource recovery and waste management issues in the first instance. While the final WAP should incorporate principles that set a path to the Circular Economy, a standalone policy statement on the Circular Economy should be developed as a priority to signal to industry where Tasmania is heading and to guide infrastructure and investment planning during the transitional period and over the longer-term.

As a starting point the Final WAP needs to demonstrate how it will link to other existing Government strategies and policies.

Governance

The waste and resource recovery industry has a myriad of touchpoints with different agencies and levels of government and operates within a complex and evolving legislative and policy environment. Tasmania does not have a dedicated body with capacity to provide advice on statewide waste issues to the Tasmanian Government and which has



the resources to deliver statewide programs. For example, Sustainability Victoria, Green Industries South Australia and the Western Australian Waste Authority all have strategic planning and program delivery roles with guaranteed core funding hypothecated from a landfill levy.

In the absence of a single statewide body responsible for implementing the WAP, there is a significant risk of different understandings of who has ownership of the WAP's implementation and which party is responsible for implementing individual actions. Local Government considers that a coordinated and effective agency must drive the implementation of the WAP. This is particularly relevant for the delivery of waste related policy, strategy, planning, statewide data collection and analysis, coordination of education, Government procurement support and market development. The current Departmental structure does not appear to facilitate easy collaboration across Departments and as a result there could be limited coordination in the approaches of multiple agencies delivering on the WAP. This will make it difficult to effectively influence the decisions of business, the waste management industry and other Government agencies.

The development of the WAP presents an opportunity to review Tasmania's existing governance framework.

The final WAP requires an organisation to lead and provide oversight of its implementation and funding to deliver programs and or strategic actions. Understanding what this might look like has been an area of investigation by LGAT on behalf of Local Government over the past 12 months.

Statewide Waste Arrangements Feasibility Study

At the July 2018 General Meeting, councils endorsed LGAT undertaking a feasibility study into Statewide Waste Arrangements (the Feasibility Study). The final report is now complete and is available on the LGAT website under [Media and Publications > Reports and Submissions](#).

The Local Government sector considered the recommendations in the Feasibility Study at its General Meeting on 13 September 2019 and overwhelmingly provided in principle endorsement of the recommendations, and in particular numbers two and four included below. LGAT has been instructed to commence discussions with the State Government on the proposed model to gain an understanding of the level of support for the arrangements, as well as the proposed implementation network (co-investment funding model).



Recommendation 2

That LGAT accept a formal shared collaboration structure, co-owned by and accountable to State and Local Government, as the preferred option to deliver the statewide waste management arrangement.

Recommendation 4

That LGAT pursue a co-investment funding model (involving State and Local Government) to enable the implementation arrangement from 1 July 2020 for a period of two years.

This option sets out a model that formally partners Local Government and State Government in leading a statewide arrangement (see Figure 6⁵). The aim is to pair the historic progress made and competencies held by local governments and their regional bodies with the Tasmanian Government's ability to formally represent the state, enforce regulations, and enact legislation.

Tasmanian councils have indicated they believe there is significant merit in our sector and the State Government collaborating via a formal partnership to lead the delivery of the final WAP and ongoing strategic management of waste management and resource recovery in this State. The immediate co-investment proposed will enable, via an agreed work plan, progress towards formation of the preferred ongoing arrangement and establishment of statewide functions and activities to complement regional and local actions.

The proposed arrangements (Option 3 in the Feasibility Study) brings together the comparative strengths in local and regional functions and service delivery experience, with the state's formal representation, regulation and lawmaking capacity. The collaboration model allows for the statewide waste management arrangement to directly use local and regional networks to identify issues. It can also ensure strategies and action plans take account of issues raised regionally and also the decision processes required of Local Government. For example, it will offer a suitable delivery vehicle to implement the final WAP and arguably help to fill many of the gaps in the draft WAP highlighted throughout this submission.

A statewide body can deliver a critical role in brokering and coordinating partnerships between sectors at local, regional and state scales; and applying its functions to drive more resource efficient practices in line with Circular Economy principles. Over time, its influence could extend from a focus on waste and resource recovery market interventions to impact activities 'upstream' of waste management (such as influencing purchasing

⁵ In the Part B Report available on the LGAT website



decisions, supply chains, production systems, and product specifications) as well as those that are 'downstream' (such as developing new markets and unblocking impediments to market access).

There must be agreement regarding shared responsibility to implement the WAP, between Governments and the waste management industry to deliver improved waste avoidance, resource recovery and consequent diversion of material from landfill. Roles and responsibilities must be clearly negotiated, understood and agreed to by all stakeholders.

Data, Innovation Networks and Resource Recovery Targets

Unlike most jurisdictions, Tasmania has not established clear performance targets for resource recovery. Statewide waste resource recovery data collection management systems are required to monitor and evaluate effectiveness of programs and provide public transparency on the progress toward Tasmanian waste and resource recovery goals.

Data

Effective decision-making by governments, business, industry and the community, must be supported by reliable, timely and relevant information, including data on material composition, volumes, consumption streams, locations, movements and ultimate fate.

The current absence of data and targets inhibits the comparison of the performance of regions and municipalities against state objectives and/or to identify a need for support or targeted programs. As a minimum data management systems and resources to collect, quality check and disseminate data are required to establish statewide waste baseline data (e.g. waste generation and recovery rate) and to monitor against performance targets.

To support the better use of resources and resource recovery, Government needs to collect and communicate enough information to support investment, inspire public confidence, prevent levy avoidance and facilitate continuous improvement. However, measuring progress towards the Circular Economy also requires a rethink of the traditional indicators and the evidence base required. Whilst it will be essential to ascertain how materials are kept in circulation through reuse and recycling, and other efforts to divert materials from landfill, it is also important to recognise and measure the economic benefits such as the greater jobs, investment in resource recovery and productivity improvements.



Targets

Targets should be based on modelling of realistic configurations of infrastructure, engagement and service delivery, with due regard to the differences between metropolitan and regional areas. The methodology used to develop the WAP targets has not been provided. The Waste Strategies adopted by other jurisdictions clearly explain what rationale and data have been used to set targets. For example, targets for municipal solid waste (MSW), commercial and industrial (C&I) and construction and demolition (C&D) waste streams in the South Australian Waste Strategy 2015-2020 are based on a detailed analysis that was undertaken as part of the Review of South Australia's Waste Strategy 2011-2015, annual recycling activity surveys and Zero Waste SA's own internal analysis. Similarly, targets for the MSW, C&I and C&D waste streams of the NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21 are based on an independent modelling study conducted on behalf of the EPA.

What analysis and modelling has been undertaken to inform the development of the targets in the WAP?

The WAP fails to detail how targets will drive improvements in the recovery of specific materials. To change behaviours and focus activity, there needs to be a combination of strategies grouped around knowledge, enabling infrastructure and incentives. Knowledge plays an important role in getting individuals and organisations started on behavioural change, but it is only a start. Knowledge needs to be complemented with the incentives and the practical support individuals and organisations need to act on their decision to change behaviours. Access to appropriate enabling infrastructure is critical in allowing individuals and organisations to engage with waste management options to improve their effectiveness and efficiency. Enabling infrastructure includes the physical facilities necessary to manage waste, as well as the organisational structures of government and legislation applying to individuals and organisations.

Appropriate knowledge and enabling infrastructure can assist in removing barriers to behaviour change, and incentives can provide a driving force for change. Incentives can be positive, such as funding, or negative, such as penalties and compliance actions.

The final WAP needs to detail how the targets will drive improvements in the recovery of specific materials through a combination of strategies grouped around knowledge, enabling infrastructure and incentives.

Priority Materials

Have the highest priority wastes for Tasmania been identified? Will they be?



In order for the resource recovery targets to be achieved there is a need for implementation/action plans to be included in the final WAP on priority issues and materials. It is difficult to identify the methodology that will be used to determine priorities from the information provided in the WAP. Local Government suggests that the focus of the final WAP, as communicated through targets, should also determine priority materials. For example, if the aim of the WAP is to divert tonnes from landfill, materials such as organics and C&D waste will become high priority materials. However, if the WAP is designed to pursue the adoption of a Circular Economy, an assessment of available materials and where they can be used will determine priority.

By way of illustration, and to inform consideration of the priority areas the WAP needs to address, the LGAT Statewide Waste Feasibility Study previously discussed, captured stakeholder interests across Local Government, regional authorities, the Tasmanian Government and the resource recovery sector. As part of this engagement, four problem areas were identified by stakeholders as priorities:

1. Poor cohesion in the demand for organics recovery services;
2. Insecure market for investing in recovery infrastructure;
3. Risks and harms incurred by tyre stockpiles and illegal dumping; and
4. Resource inefficient use of single use plastics and packaging.

Attachment 2 presents Investment Logic Map (ILM) outputs for the four agreed problem areas that a statewide arrangement (and the WAP) could prioritise. Four diagrams were then prepared; drawing on stakeholder views on the nature of problems, benefits and potential functions relating to those problem areas. These functions define the scope of roles and inform the procedural objectives that need to be delivered. Each diagram is accompanied by a set of bullet points that explains why a problem is perceived in that area and why action is justified.

This work illustrates the type of plan that needs to be developed for the final WAP on priority materials.

Infrastructure Planning

The capacity of Tasmania's statewide waste and resource recovery system to manage the current and likely future need has been untested. Infrastructure planning is required to:

- Identify the existing critical waste infrastructure required to guarantee delivery of essential waste and resource recovery services;
- Address future infrastructure gaps likely to arise from population and economic growth (including landfill airspace);



- Identify appropriately zoned precincts for future developments and ensure adequate buffers;
- Identify contingency arrangements for emergency events and/or natural disasters; and
- Provide a roadmap to achieve a mix of infrastructure that will maximise the recovery of valuable resources and minimise the environmental and public health impact on Tasmania's communities.

Support Resource Recovery across Industry

A range of issues in the current resource recovery system have been identified that prevent greater resource recovery; including infrastructure, services and the recovery of priority materials. Significant opportunities exist for improving resource recovery rates which target priority materials such as organics, materials from the C&D sector, optimising kerbside systems, upgrade of Local Government infrastructure to best practice and addressing more efficient collection of problematic wastes such as hazardous household wastes. For each of these, local solutions are particularly important, as access to markets is limited in Tasmania, and transport costs and impacts are high. Tasmania also has a significant opportunity to benefit from greater local recovery and recycling activity.

The final WAP must focus on identifying and prioritising local market solutions for those recyclable materials traditionally exported from the state. Attracting investment into local reuse options requires a degree of certainty which has not been present under standard market conditions in Tasmania. This will rely on procurement decisions recognising the benefits that local reprocessing, and the use of products made locally from recycled materials, can offer compared to national or international export options. The WAP is silent on Government procurement targets.

Councils and regional waste authorities are the primary waste managers that provide household waste collection and recycling services, manage and operate landfill sites, and deliver education and awareness programs. They also provide information, infrastructure and incentives that encourage behaviour change and plan for the management of waste within their local areas. With increased support it is councils and regional waste authorities that will identify local, fit-for-purpose solutions working with their local industries that align with the final WAP and support a move towards becoming a Circular Economy.

The recent disruptions to the global trade in recyclables have created major challenges in the short-term for some parts of Tasmania. However, with appropriate market development there is an opportunity for a number of existing and new Tasmanian businesses to scale up or find new, productive uses for much of the recycled materials



that we traditionally exported. To support this transition, the Tasmanian Government must consider its role (and that of Local Government) in driving better material outcomes, particularly by:

- Purchasing more products made from recycled materials; and
- Using more recycled materials in the construction of roads, buildings and other civil infrastructure, for example.

Education and Community Engagement

In recent decades, there has been increasing awareness of the impact of waste on the environment, and the need to adopt more sustainable habits and practices of production, consumption and disposal. However, there are still multiple barriers to change in Tasmania. For example, awareness still remains low (particularly in a practical, day-to-day sense) and for those who are aware, there is uncertainty about what action to take and the reliability of the end to end processes, a situation made more acute by the recent challenges with kerbside recycling.

To overcome these barriers, a cohesive, high-impact education strategy is required at a whole-of-state level. This will require collaboration across all levels of government, informed by community and industry input. Roles and responsibilities for education should be clearly articulated in a Government education strategy, with funding and incentives linked to education outcomes and objectives.

State and National Policy and Regulatory Settings

A clear policy commitment is required to evaluate and implement national product stewardship schemes which provide a cost/benefit to the state. State leadership, support and co-ordination is required to ensure the success of extended producer responsibility programs.

To date, a lack of State Government advocacy and support for implementation of national product schemes has resulted in additional costs to Local Government and poor outcomes for the state.

Conclusion

All Australian states and territories, except Northern Territory and Queensland, divert a significantly greater percentage of material from landfill. The Tasmanian landfill diversion rate is significantly lower than the national average and almost half that of the ACT, NSW, Victoria and South Australia.

In order to unlock waste as a resource, so that we can create jobs in new industries and reduce landfill, we need a tangible commitment and action from the State Government. The opportunities to realise the value of waste at an industry level are immense. While the draft



WAP provides a useful starting point, as outlined in this submission there is significant further work required in producing the final WAP to drive the significant coordination and collaboration necessary from the State Government, as well as real on-ground action. Without this Tasmania risks missing out on the significant opportunities that improved resource recovery offers.

ATTACHMENT 1 – Draft Waste Action Plan Actions Assessment

AREA & ACTIONS	COMMENTS
<p>1. Circular Economy</p> <p>No Actions</p>	<p>Local Government is supportive of moving towards a circular economy and promoting and adopting circular economy principals.</p> <p>However, no actions are listed regarding this focus area.</p>
<p>2. Governance</p> <p>Investigate and discuss models for waste management governance with Local Government.</p> <p>Establish a relevant administrative structure.</p>	<p>Local Government is supportive of development of a state-wide governance model. Councils and regional waste authorities have been actively involved in providing input into the feasibility study into a statewide waste arrangement (as discussed earlier in this submission) coordinated by LGAT, with support from the EPA. The Study has gained support from Local Government and feedback from the resource recovery industry is also positive.</p>
<p>3. Data, Innovation Networks and Resource Recovery Targets</p> <p>Help to support the establishment of standardised data management systems to capture waste data, to monitor progress against targets and facilitate businesses investment in resource recovery.</p> <p>Develop and support waste-related innovation and research networks in the bioeconomy, agritech, tourism, education (STEM), and renewable energy sectors.</p> <p>Adopt the following targets for waste and resource recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce waste generated in Tasmania by 5% per person by 2025 and 10% by 2030; • Ensure 100% of packaging is reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025; • Achieve a 40% average recovery rate from all waste streams by 2025 and 80% by 2030; • Have the lowest incidence of littering in the country by 2023; • Reduce the volume of organic waste sent to landfill by 25% by 2025 and 50% by 2030; and 	<p>Standardising data has been a common theme amongst Local Government and industry for a long time. This is applicable not only to Tasmania but also to national waste data reporting. Any action led by the State in this regard is welcomed.</p> <p>Consideration needs to be given to how to obtain data from no-regulated or informal waste and recycling treatment options. There is also development needed on how it is proposed to appropriately capture data on litter (as there is a target for Tasmania having the lowest litter rates by 2023)</p> <p>The targets within the plan mirror the targets agreed to by the Environment Ministers under the National Waste Policy. It is positive that targets are being adopted, as the government has been lobbied to do for some time.</p> <p>While targets are listed and supported, the State Government is not responsible for provision of waste services, operating landfills or recycling facilities, and other than through legislative frameworks, cannot enforce operators or Local Governments to meet targets.</p>

ATTACHMENT 1 – Draft Waste Action Plan Actions Assessment

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work at the national level and with Local Government and businesses in Tasmania to help phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2030. 	
<p>4. Infrastructure Planning</p> <p>Develop a Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Plan by 2021. Work with Local Government to address potential planning issues around waste management and resource recovery infrastructure.</p>	<p>Local Government is supportive of the development of a Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Plan. This will assist with delivering state and/or regional facilities and generate benefits from economies of scale.</p> <p>There are significant opportunities for rationalisation of infrastructure and long-term planning that isn't defined by municipal boundaries.</p> <p>Any infrastructure plan needs to include detailed mapping of infrastructure across government, private business, and community groups. There is an opportunity to widen the scope to include services in addition to infrastructure.</p> <p>Infrastructure to support re-manufacture, re-purpose, design for re-use, and recycling are preferable to any infrastructure that focusses on end of pipe treatment of waste (such as incineration).</p> <p>Regional facilities are required right now to recover and treat waste items such as organics, construction and demolition waste, and commercial and industrial waste. Investment by the State in this field is welcomed.</p>
<p>5. Support Resource Recovery Across Industry</p> <p>Develop capacity across Government to support business development in the waste and recycling industry.</p> <p>Establish a loan scheme for businesses and local government that helps grow locally based and innovative recycling and processing facilities which increase recycling rates while also delivering new jobs across Tasmania.</p>	<p>Local Government has received feedback from industry regarding a need for access to capital to realise projects and to enable business creation. As such Local Government is supportive of actions, such as loan schemes, and business development.</p> <p>While the actions contained in this section are supported, it remains unclear how they will be resourced, both in terms of finance required, and staffing.</p>

ATTACHMENT 1 – Draft Waste Action Plan Actions Assessment

<p>Support industry to use materials effectively, reuse materials and to understand the business case to improve resource recovery.</p> <p>Develop an Organic Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy by the end of 2020.</p> <p>Develop a Tasmanian Market Development Study by the end of 2021.</p> <p>Continue to investigate and provide appropriate support for Energy from Waste and Bioenergy options, which includes the management and utilisation of forest residues.</p> <p>Support the investment in industrial waste sorting – in particular construction and demolition waste.</p> <p>Boost demand for recycled products through adoption of sustainable procurement practices across State and local government.</p>	
<p>6. Education and Community Engagement</p> <p>Provide support to Local Government and the regional waste groups to continue their targeted education and grant programs for schools, businesses, householders and other stakeholders such as charitable recycling organisations.</p>	<p>There is no indication of the level or type of ‘support’ to be provided, and for a plan that is tackling waste, the focus on education and engagement here is extremely small.</p> <p>Education and engagement are vital to the success of programs in this field, and by presenting one paragraph it appears to be significantly undersold, and the one action within the plan is quite vague.</p> <p>Local Government is supportive of broad community engagement to educate about waste minimisation, particularly with a focus on consumption and avoidance of waste, however more details are required on what is envisaged with this action.</p>
<p>7. State and National Policy and Regulatory Settings</p> <p>Work with Local Government to introduce a statewide waste levy by 2021 to fund waste management and resource recovery activities.</p>	<p>Local Government has been advocating for a waste levy for a number of years and is supportive of this action. In the course of advocating for a levy, Local Government has detailed certain criteria including that any levy be returned to waste management, and not absorbed into State Government general revenue.</p>

ATTACHMENT 1 – Draft Waste Action Plan Actions Assessment

<p>Introduce a Container Refund Scheme into Tasmania by the end of 2022</p> <p>Work with the Australian Government to ensure that reviews of relevant legislation, such as the <i>Product Stewardship Act 2011</i>, result in effective programs that enhance resource recovery</p>	<p>There is no detail in regard to the levy charge. Voluntary levies have existed in Tasmania, ranging from \$2 up to \$10 per tonne of waste to landfill.</p> <p>The levy needs to be set at a rate high enough to provide a substantial revenue stream to provide administration and deliver projects. Driving up landfill rates by adding a levy will also reduce the gap between landfill and recycling programs, making recycling options more attractive.</p> <p>Local Government has been advocating for a Container Refund Scheme (CRS) to be introduced in Tasmania. Council officers have consulted with the EPA appointed consultants who developed the model framework for a CRS. A well-managed CRS will reduce the strain on kerbside recycling systems, in particular a large portion of glass (around 40% of the kerbside recycling bin). It will lead to reduced litter as items become more valuable, and it will deliver financial benefits to community groups.</p> <p>Local Government will continue to monitor development of the CRS and its suitability, such as adequate number of drop off points proposed, and impacts on kerbside recycling contracts.</p> <p>Local Government is supportive of the development of further programs under the Product Stewardship Act. Many councils have tapped into national programs in the past such as paint, and ewaste.</p>
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GAPS IN THE WAP

Response to emergency situations

From time to time there are unforeseen events that impact the waste industry. Circumstances such as loss of markets, and loss of facilities and infrastructure through natural disasters, can lead to emergency actions being required. Contingencies should be planned for within this plan.

ATTACHMENT 1 – Draft Waste Action Plan Actions Assessment

Determination of resourcing levels to implement this plan

To achieve the outcomes contained within the plan, a significant level of resourcing, both in terms of finance, and staffing, needs to be secured. There is no indication of the level of resources required to implement this action plan, or where the funds or staff will come from.

Local Government resource recovery facilities and kerbside collection

For Local Government, key responsibilities include the collection of waste and recycling from rate payers, whether through kerbside collection or by providing transfer stations and landfills.

All regions have identified a need for the assessment of the operation of transfer stations to best practice. The upgrade of facilities and the transfer station network, in particular smaller sites, is required in order to improve usability and site safety, recover more materials of differing types and improve site management including data collection.

The recent recycling market disruptions and resultant challenges with kerbside recycling are unlikely to abate in the near future. The final WAP needs to recognise and respond to the recent COAG commitment that “Australia should establish a timetable to ban the export of waste plastic, paper, glass and tyres, while building Australia’s capacity to generate high value recycled commodities and associated demand”.

Household hazardous waste

The issues with household hazardous waste have been constantly raised for a number of years by Local Government as a priority action. Household hazardous wastes include items such as old medications, chemicals, paints, and batteries. Several years ago, the State Government funded a 3-year program providing an avenue for the community to dispose of household hazardous wastes in a controlled environment through a series of free drop off days shared amongst regions. This program was very successful but ceased when government funds allocated to the program were exhausted.

6.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND WORKS BI-MONTHLY UPDATE

6.1 DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH SERVICES REPORT

File: 29543 D609231

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

Strategy 5.4.1 Provide timely, efficient, consistent services which are aligned with and meet customer needs

SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of the activities undertaken by the Development Services Department for the months of August and September 2019.

BACKGROUND

This report is provided to the bi-monthly Infrastructure, Works and Development Committee meeting to summarise the activities of the Development Services Department in the preceding two months.

The Council functions undertaken by the Department are:

- Planning;
- Building and Plumbing Services;
- Environmental Health;
- Animal Control; and
- Risk and Regulatory Compliance Services.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

In carrying out its activities, the Development Services Department is required to ensure compliance with a substantial amount of legislation and regulation. The principal legislation administered by the Department includes the:

- *Local Government Act 1993*
- *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*
- *Building Act 2016*
- *Building Regulations 2016*
- *Public Health Act 1997*
- *Food Act 2003*
- *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*
- *Dog Control Act 2000*
- *Devonport Interim Planning Scheme 2013*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*

DISCUSSION

1. State Planning Scheme/Local Provisions Schedules

Council continues to progress towards finalising its draft Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) with the Tasmanian Planning Commission (TPC). The LPS will form part of a single state-wide planning scheme to be known as the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.

The draft LPS package (which includes a full set of zone and code maps and supporting documentation) has been submitted to the TPC for review.

The TPC have commenced their review and Council have been working with the TPC to address any clarification they have required.

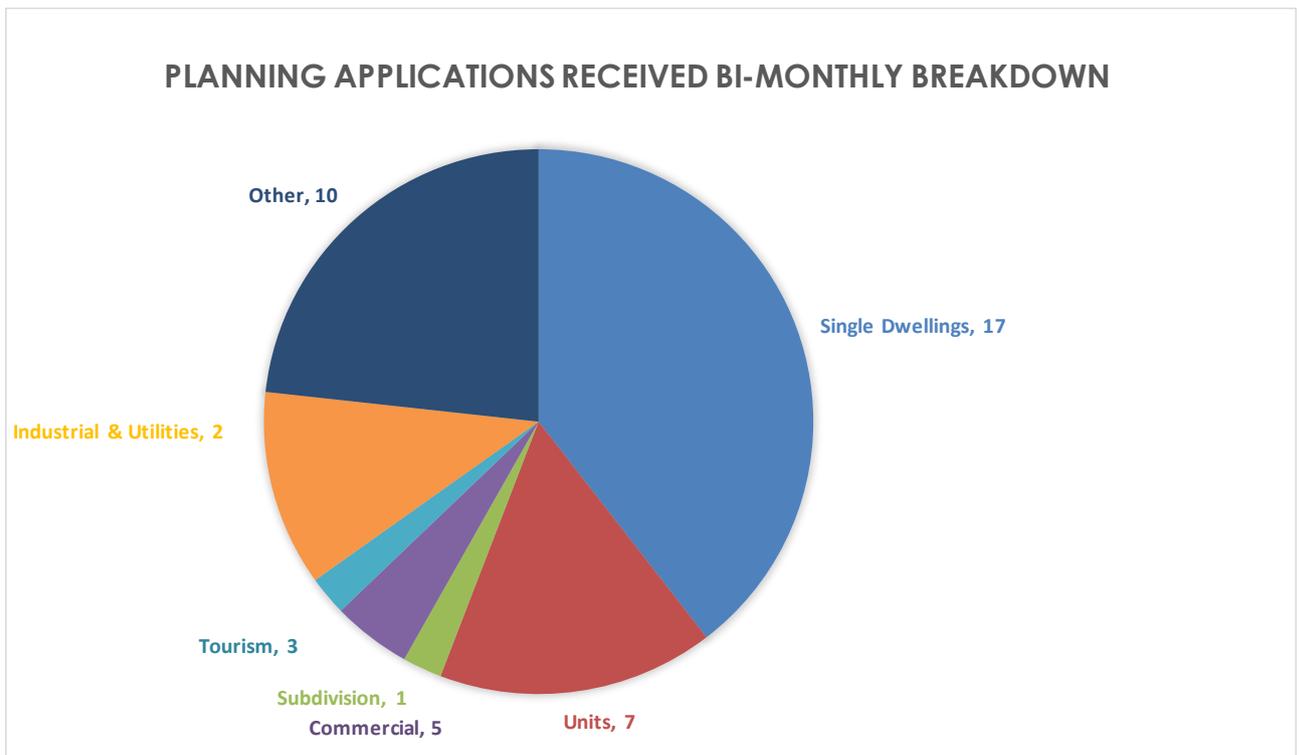
2. Building Control

Consumer, Building and Occupational Services (CBOS) have released the Occupational Licensing (Building Services Work) Determination 2019. The new Determination covers all licensing requirements for building services providers, covering the designers, builders, building surveyors and council permit authorities. Owner builders are included as a special category of persons who can perform prescribed work.

The Determination replaces the Scheme for the Accreditation of Building Practitioners 2008 and several other interim licensing Determinations that have applied since 2016. A copy of the Determination is available from the CBOS website: www.CBOS.tas.gov.au

3. Planning

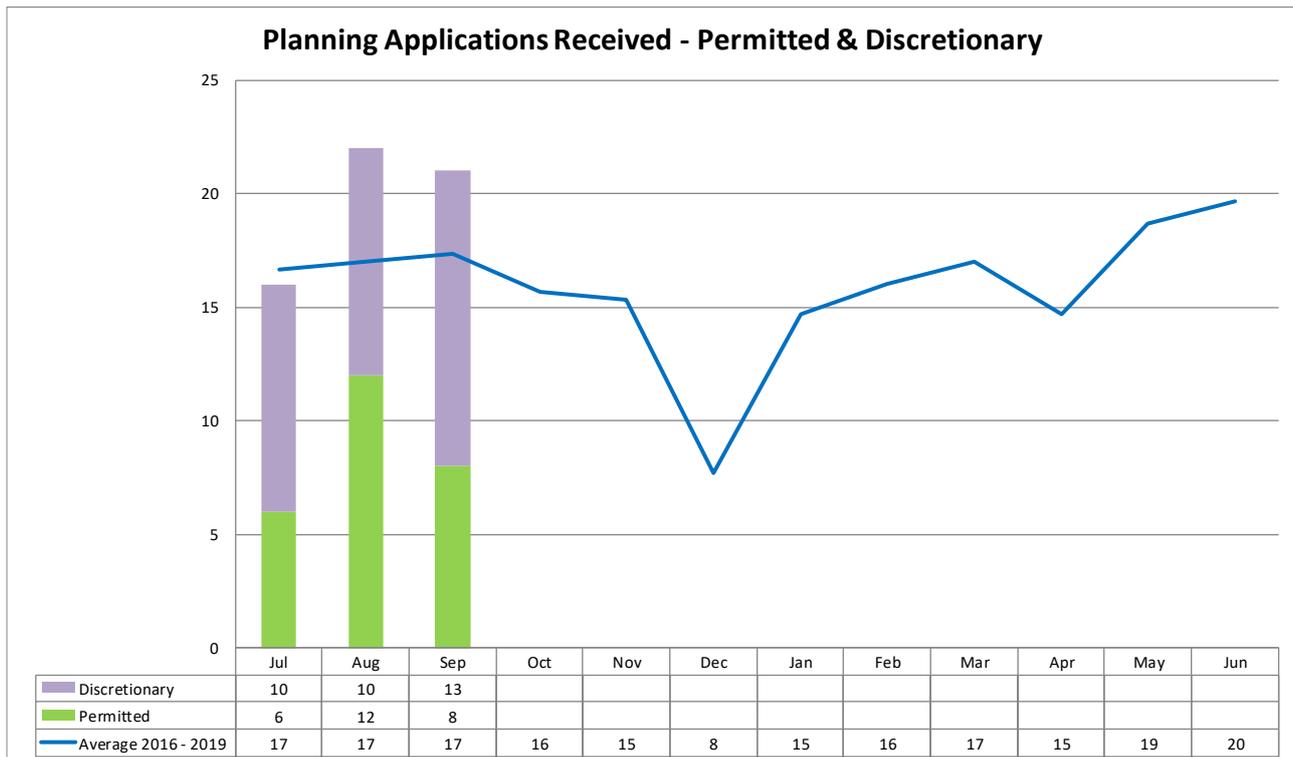
3.1. The following graph details the breakdown of planning applications received during August and September:



Note:

- Single Dwellings – means single residential dwelling on a single lot.
- Units – means two or more dwellings on a site.
- Subdivision – means the division of a single lot into multiple lots giving separate rights of occupation, excluding boundary adjustments.
- Commercial – means bulky goods sales, business and professional services, community meeting and entertainment, educational and occasional care, equipment and machinery sales and hire, food services, general retail and hire, hotel industry, research and development.
- Tourism – means tourist operations and visitor accommodation.

- Industrial and Utilities – means extractive industry, manufacturing and processing, port and shipping, recycling and waste disposal. Resource processing, service industry, storage, transport depot and distribution, utilities, vehicle fuel sales and service.
 - Other – means all other use classes.
- 3.2. 23 Discretionary Planning Applications and 20 Permitted Planning Applications were received in August and September. The following graph details the number of Planning Applications received compared to previous years:



4. Building/Plumbing

4.1. The Australian Bureau of Statistics have released a new interactive map which details monthly building approvals.

The map displays monthly dwelling approvals information in three categories:

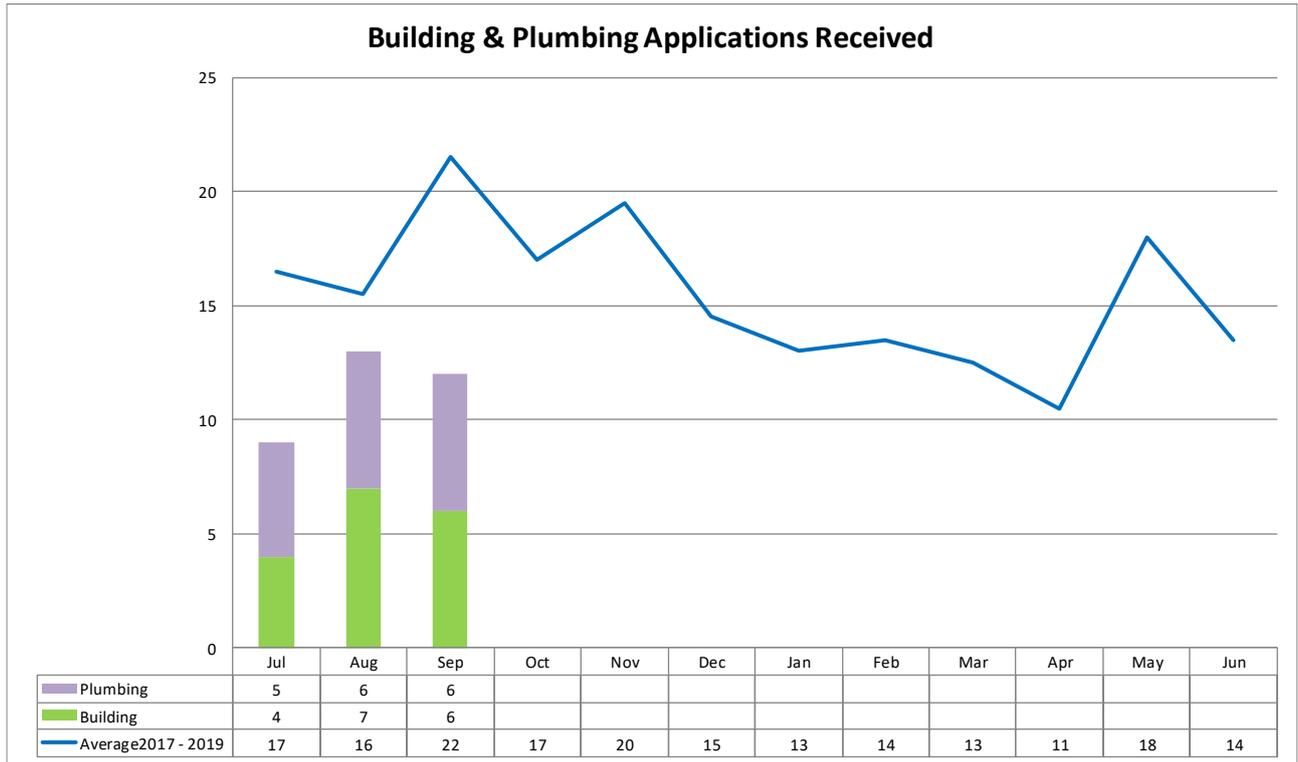
1. Number of new houses approved
2. Number of new other residential dwellings approved
3. Total dwellings approved

The map also includes data on the total value of building work approved for each area including breakdowns for total residential and total non-residential.

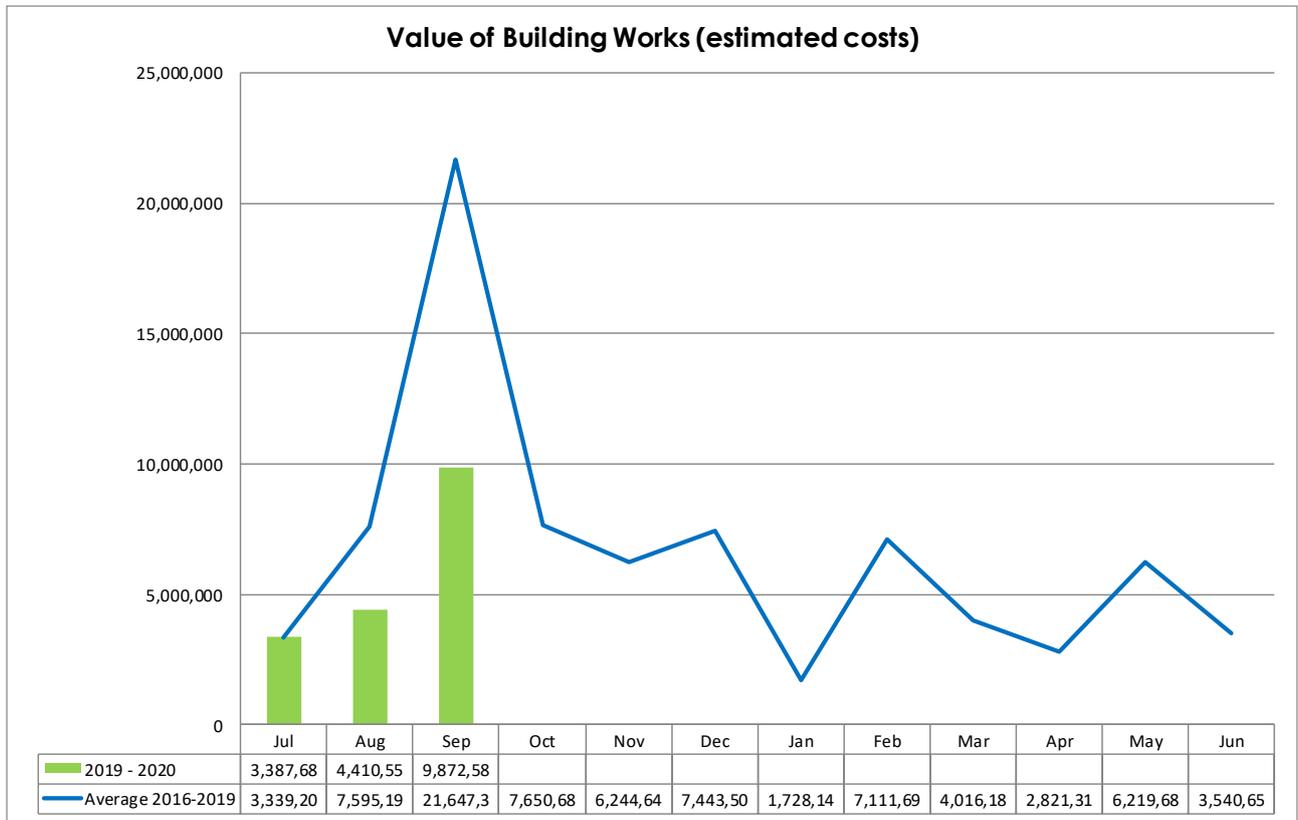
The map will be updated monthly. The map can be viewed at:

<https://absstats.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=8a6e970b01d84f49a05e3d7da86221b2>

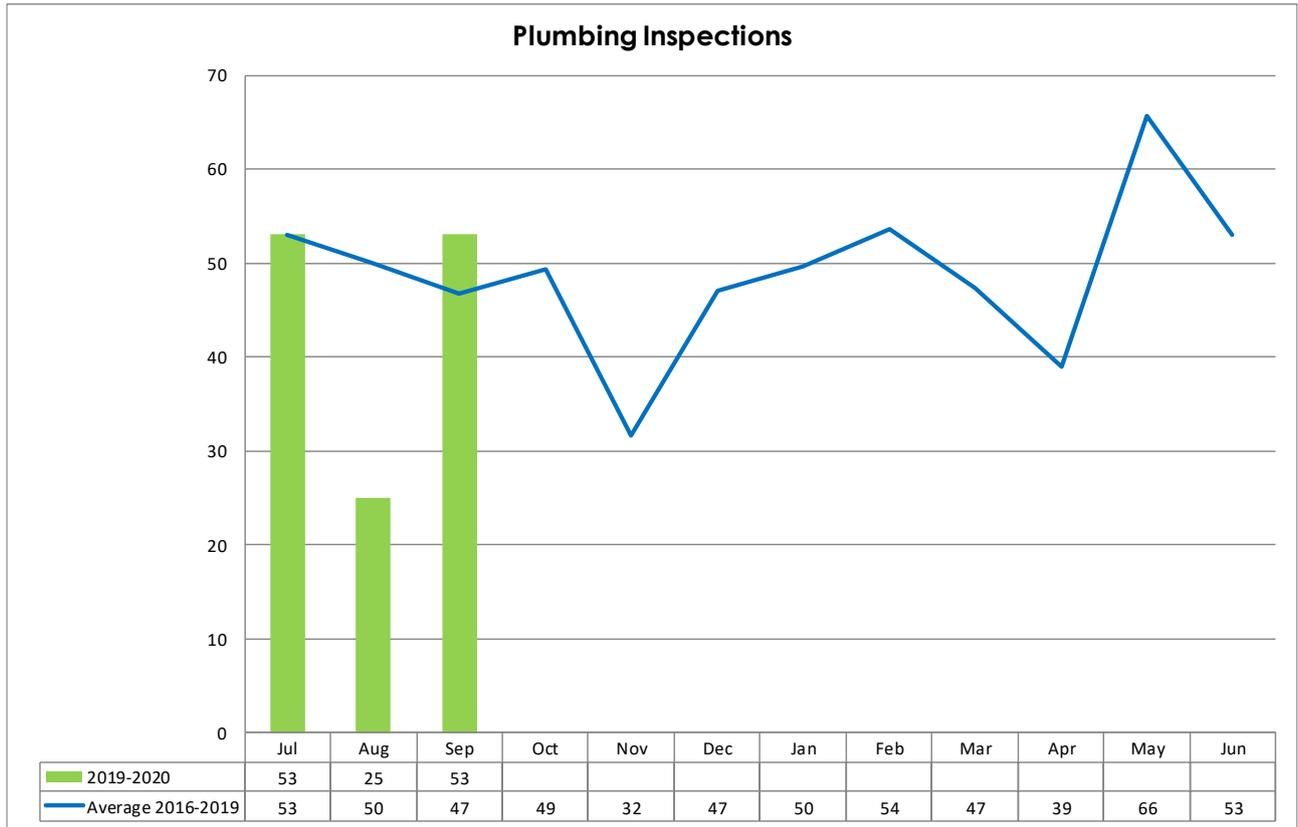
4.2. Thirteen Building Applications and twelve Plumbing Applications were received in August and September. The following graph details the Building and Plumbing Applications compared to the previous year:



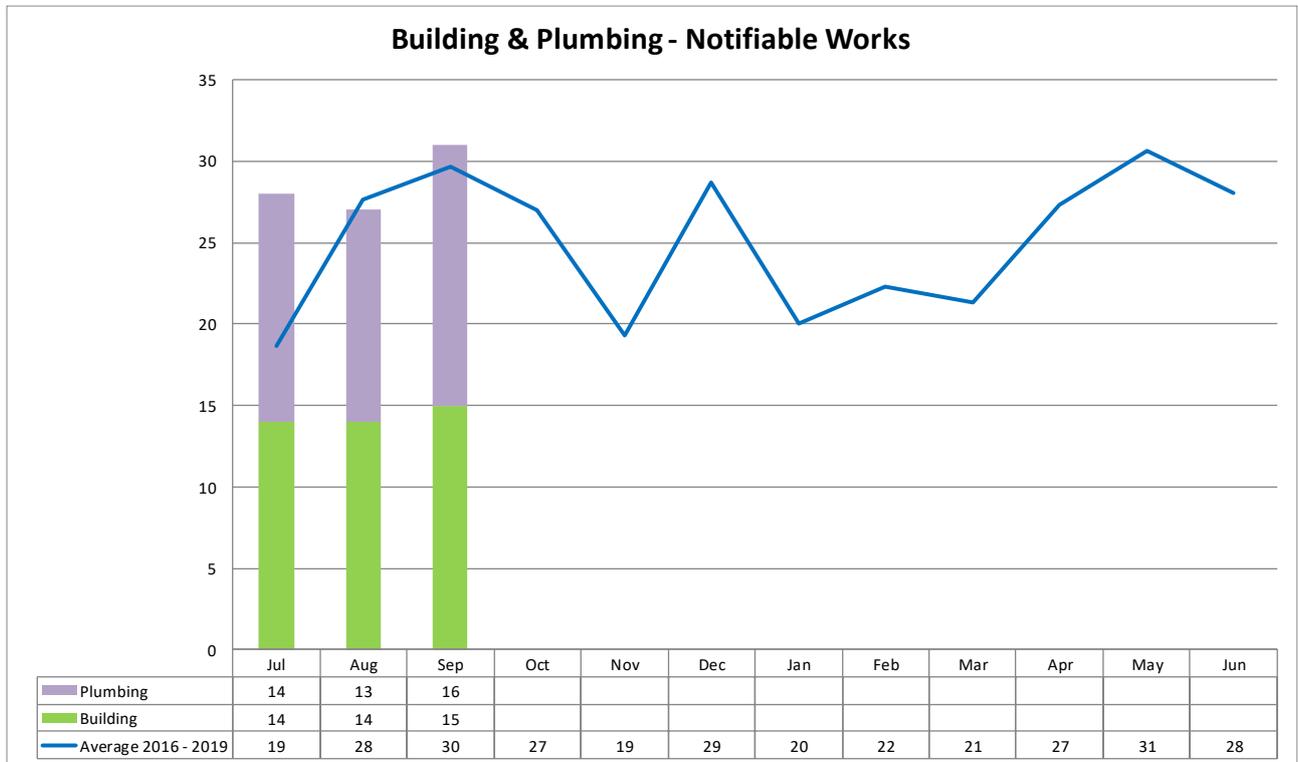
4.3. Building Applications for \$4,410,555 worth of building works was received in August and \$9,872,586 in September. The following graph details the value of buildings works received compared to previous years:



4.4. 25 plumbing inspections were carried out in August and 53 in September. The following graph details the number of plumbing inspections carried out this financial year compared to previous years:



4.5. The following graph details the notifiable works received for building and plumbing that have been issued this year compared to previous years:

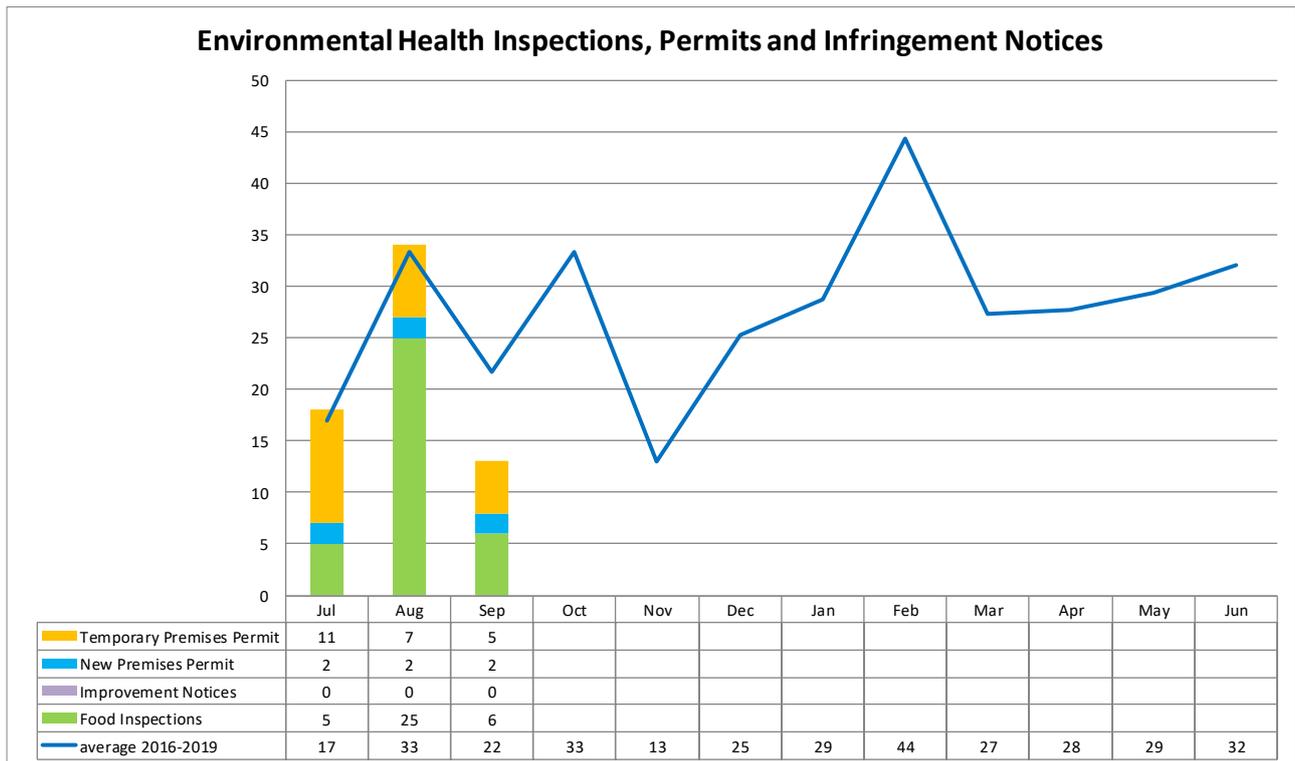


5. Environmental Health

5.1. Council has reporting obligations under the *Public Health Act 1997*, *Food Act 2003* and associated legislative guidelines as required by the Director of Public Health that must be completed for each financial year by 30 September. This reporting has been completed recently and includes:

- Food Safety Annual Report - under Section 100 of the *Food Act 2003*.
- Private Drinking Water Suppliers and Water Carriers Annual Report under Section 35 of the *Tasmanian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines 2015*.
- Recreational Water Quality Annual Report under the *Recreational Water Quality Guidelines 2007*.
- Regulated Systems Annual Register as required under Section 11 of the *Guidelines for Control of Legionella in Regulated Systems 2012*.
- Environmental Health Officer Annual Register under Section 148 of the *Public Health Act 1997*.

5.2. The following graph details the inspections, permits and infringement notices that have been issued by the Environmental Health Officers this year compared to previous years:



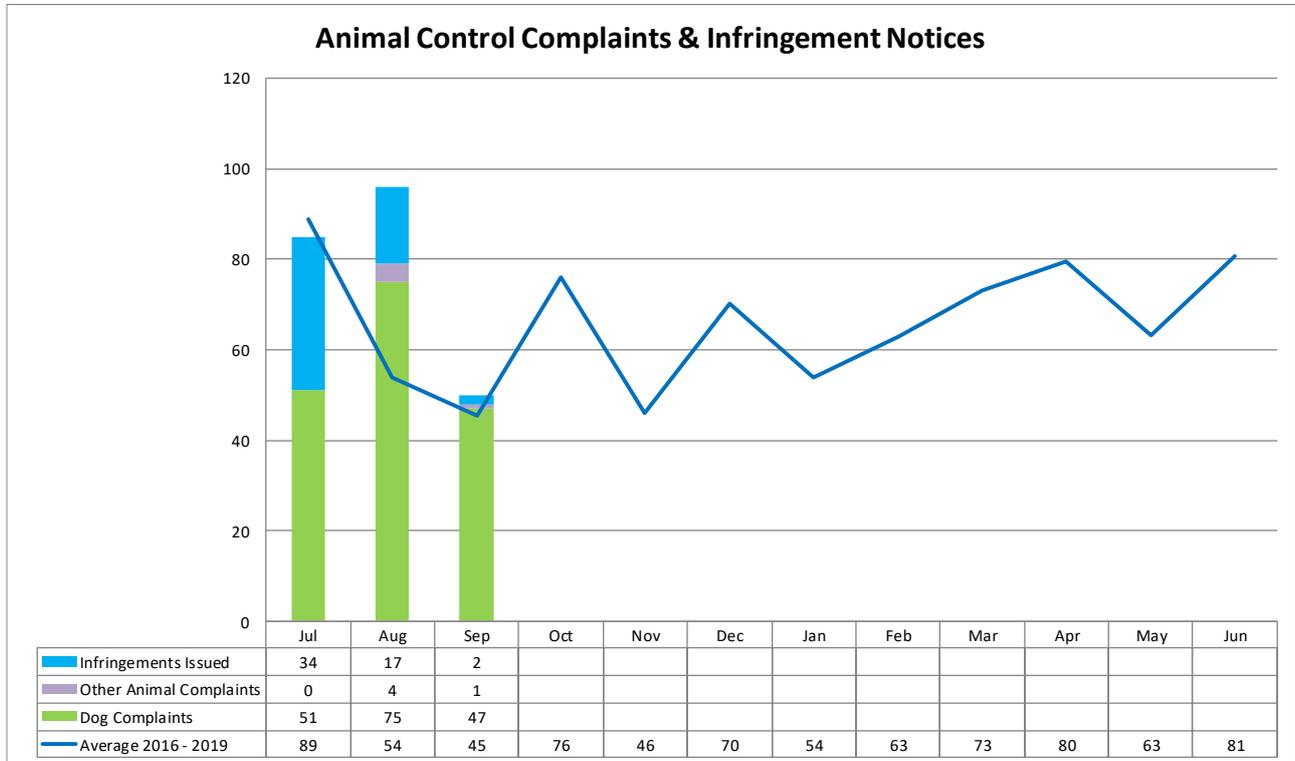
6. Animal Control

6.1. The State Government have been publicly consulting on the proposed changes to the *Cat Management Act 2009*. The proposed amendments seek to improve levels of responsible cat ownership and welfare, provide for the effective management of cats, and reduce the potential negative impacts of cats on the community, agriculture and the environment in Tasmania.

6.2. At the end of September there were 3,665 dogs registered in Devonport.

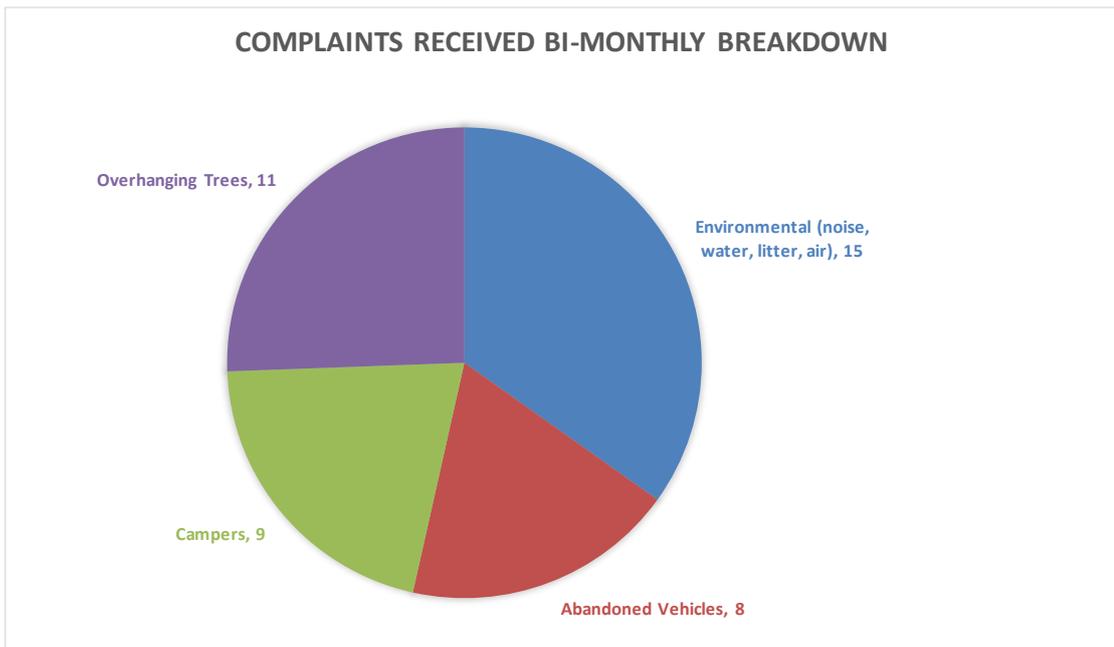
6.3. In August and September, a total of 122 animal complaints were received. These complaints predominately related to dog at large and barking dogs. All complaints were responded to within two working days.

6.4. The following graph details the number of animal complaints for this financial year compared to the same period last year:



7. Risk and Compliance

7.1. The following graph details the breakdown of the complaints received by the Risk Department during August and September:



7.2. Thirteen internal incidents and eight external incidents were reported during August and September. The following table details the types of incidents:

Internal Incident Type	No. of Reports	Description
Personal Injury	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain in shoulder • Scraped knee and knuckle • Laceration to hand
Property Damage	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stolen property • Damaged infrastructure • Vandalism to public toilets
Motor Vehicle	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor damage to vehicle
Report Only	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard reported
Near Hit	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard reported
External Incident Type	No. of Reports	Description
Personal Injury	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor injury • Trip and fall
Motor Vehicle	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidents reported
Report Only	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident reported
Near Hit	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Near miss reported

The following table details the breakdown of actual claims:

	Internal Incidents	External Incidents
Actual Claims	1	0
Actual Claim Costs	\$1,000	\$0

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The information provided above details any issues relating to community engagement.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Any financial implications arising out of this report will be reported separately to Council.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

There are no specific risk implications as a result of this report.

CONCLUSION

This report is provided for information purposes only as it relates to the activities of the Development Services Department in August and September 2019.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That it be recommended to Council that the Development and Health Services Report be received and noted.

Author: Position:	Kylie Lunson Development Services Manager	Endorsed By: Position:	Matthew Atkins Acting General Manager
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6.2 INFRASTRUCTURE AND WORKS REPORT

File: 29528 D615053

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

Strategy 5.4.1 Provide timely, efficient, consistent and quality services which are aligned with and meet our customers needs

SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of the activities undertaken by the Infrastructure and Works Department during the months of August and September 2019.

BACKGROUND

The report is provided to the Infrastructure, Works and Development Committee and aims to update Councillors and the community on matters of interest. The functional areas of Council covered by this report are:

- Asset Management Program (forward planning and maintenance)
- Capital Works
- Roads, Footpaths and Cycleways
- Streetscape Design (including lighting, signs, furniture, vegetation)
- Stormwater Management
- Traffic Management
- Waste Management
- Recreation Reserves (including playgrounds, parks and gardens)
- Sporting Grounds and Facilities
- Tracks and Trails
- Public Buildings (including public halls, toilets)
- Marine Structures (including jetties, boat ramps)
- Recreation and open space planning

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Council is required to comply with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* and other relevant legislation.

DISCUSSION

1. Capital Works Program

- 1.1. In August and September, progress was made on the 2019/20 capital works program. Projects to be carried forward from 2018/19 have been finalised and have been included in the 2019/20 program.

Capital Works Income & Expenditure Report was provided to the Governance, Finance & Community Services Committee in September.

- 1.2. Work on the traffic parking and pedestrian improvements at Mersey Bluff has been completed, providing two priority pedestrian crossings across Bluff Road an improved path network and precinct signage.



Work on the next stage of the implementation of the recommendations from the 2018 Mersey Bluff Traffic, Parking and Pedestrian Study will commence in 2020.

- 1.3. Stormwater improvements on the east side of the 'Fourways' in William Street have been completed. This project has reduced the risk of flooding and improved pedestrian accessibility during heavy rain events.



- 1.4. Construction work in Adelaide Street is progressing. Completion is expected in October.



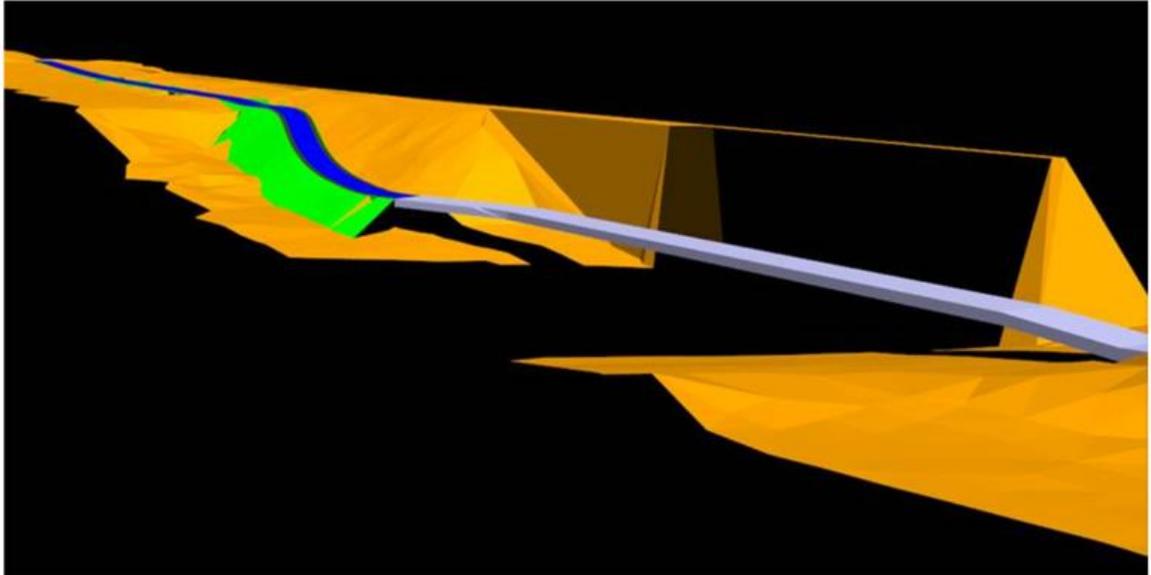
- 1.5. The installation of pedestrian facilities on Middle Road is complete. This project included a median refuge island near the School of Special Education and Devonfield. The project was part funded by the Tasmanian Government's Road Safety Strategy through the Vulnerable Road User Program administered by the Department of State Growth.



- 1.6. An order has been placed for the manufacture of 20 new ash interment columns. These will be installed in the Mersey Vale Memorial Garden in early 2020.
- 1.7. The renewal of lighting at Mersey Vale Memorial Park is complete. Work included lighting round the main entrance and office and solar lights in parts of the lawn cemetery.
- 1.8. Tenders have closed and options are being assessed for the renewal of Maidstone Park lighting.

- 1.9. Design work is progressing on the Coast Pathway project. Development applications are expected to be submitted for the Ambleside to Latrobe section in October. Tenders will be requested while the application is assessed.

Preliminary design work is well advance on the proposed Don River Bridge. This will be tendered as a design and construct package separate from the remainder of the Don to Leith section.



Three-dimensional view of proposed Don River Bridge.

- 1.10. Council has placed an order for a new side arm garbage truck. Delivery is expected in May 2020.
- 1.11. Design and planning work has commenced on several projects in the 2019-20 capital works program. Projects that are likely to see construction commence in the next two months are:
- Lyons Avenue and Berrigan Road intersection safety improvements (roundabout)
 - Lovett Street soccer ground renovation and drainage improvements
 - Construction of children's memorial pavilion at Mersey Vale Memorial Park
 - Renewal of park furniture at Mersey Bluff and Victoria Parade foreshore
 - Lighting of Coastal Pathway between Aikenhead Point and skate park

2. Management

- 2.1. A process has commenced to make a minor adjustment to Council's municipal boundary with the Kentish Council at Paloona Road. There is a discrepancy between the property titles and the boundary displayed on State Government and Council mapping systems. The change formalises existing asset ownership and maintenance arrangement which were agreed between Devonport City and Kentish Councils in 2007. There will be no impact on residents.



Palooa Road boundary adjustment (orange=current, blue = proposed)

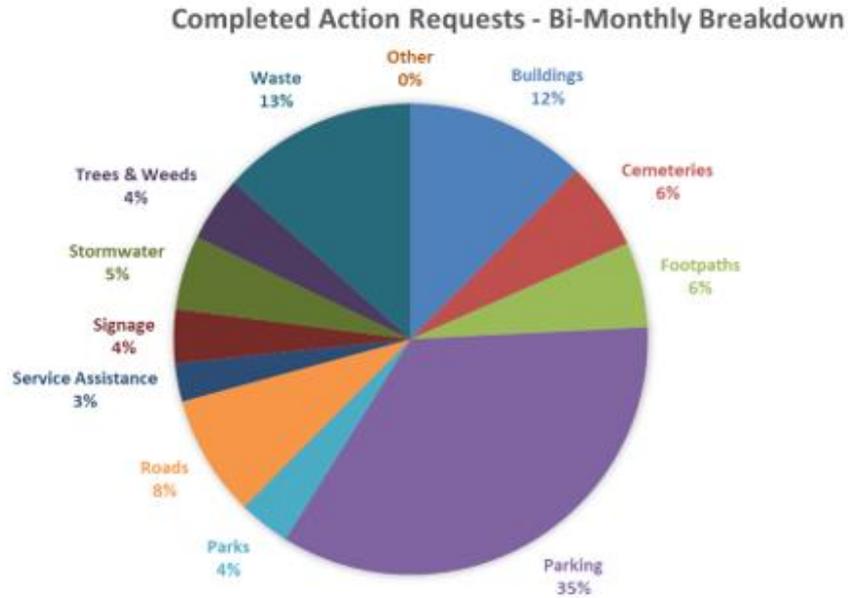
- 2.2. Council has submitted two “medium” grant applications to the Tasmanian Community Fund for infrastructure projects. An application has been made for the external funding required to complete the Don River Rail Trail between the Don Hall and Tugrah Road, which is included in Council’s capital works program. The second application is for a Reflection Garden in Pioneer Park, which is identified as an action in the Pioneer Park Master Plan. Both projects require external funding to progress.

It is anticipated that a “large” grant application will be made for outstanding actions from the Highfield Park Master Plan including a BBQ shelter and a skate park when “large” grant applications open.

- 2.3. The following table is a summary of the action requests for the Infrastructure and Works Department:

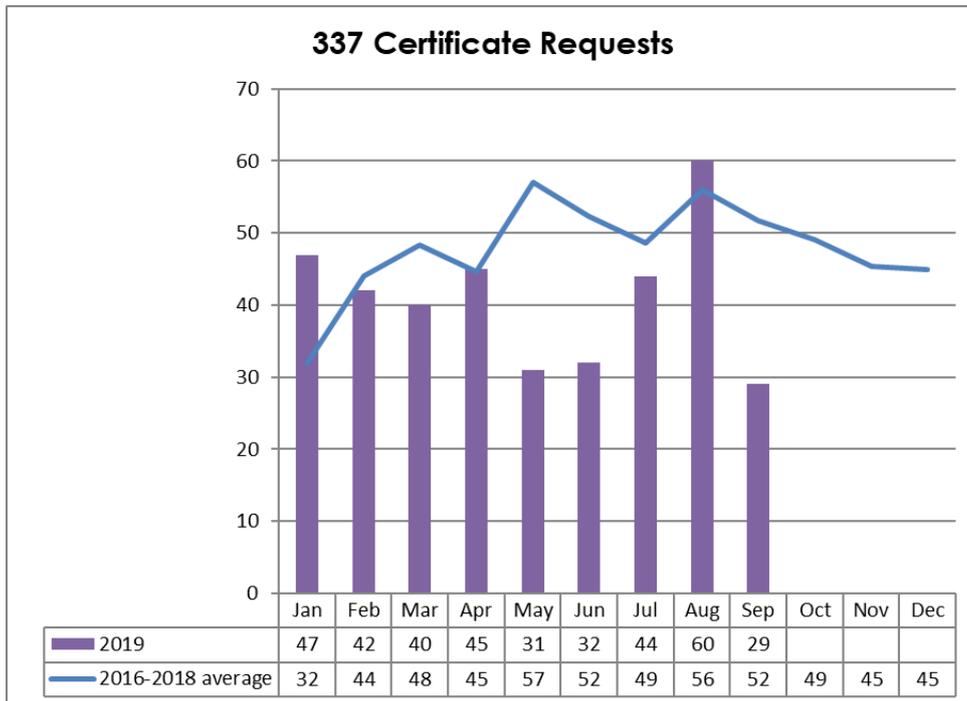
Balance of Action Requests as at 31 July 2019	550
Action Requests created in August and September	690
Action Requests completed in August and September	659
Balance of Action Requests as at 30 September 2019	581

- 2.4. The following graph details the categories of the action requests completed during August and September.



3. Technical and Engineering

3.1. 60 Section 337 Certificates were processed in August and 29 in September. The following graph details the 337 Certificates that have been assessed by the Infrastructure and Works Department this calendar year compared to previous years:

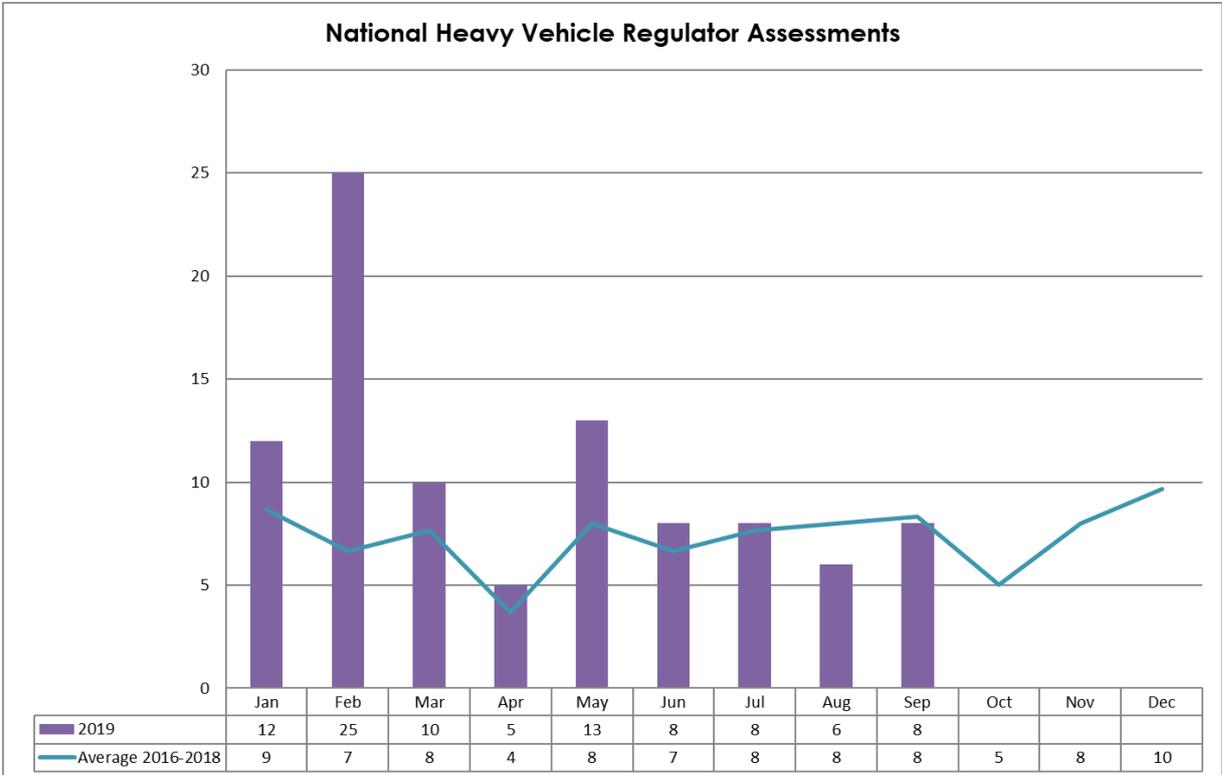


3.2. The following is a summary of the projects capitalised in the period since the last report until 31 August.

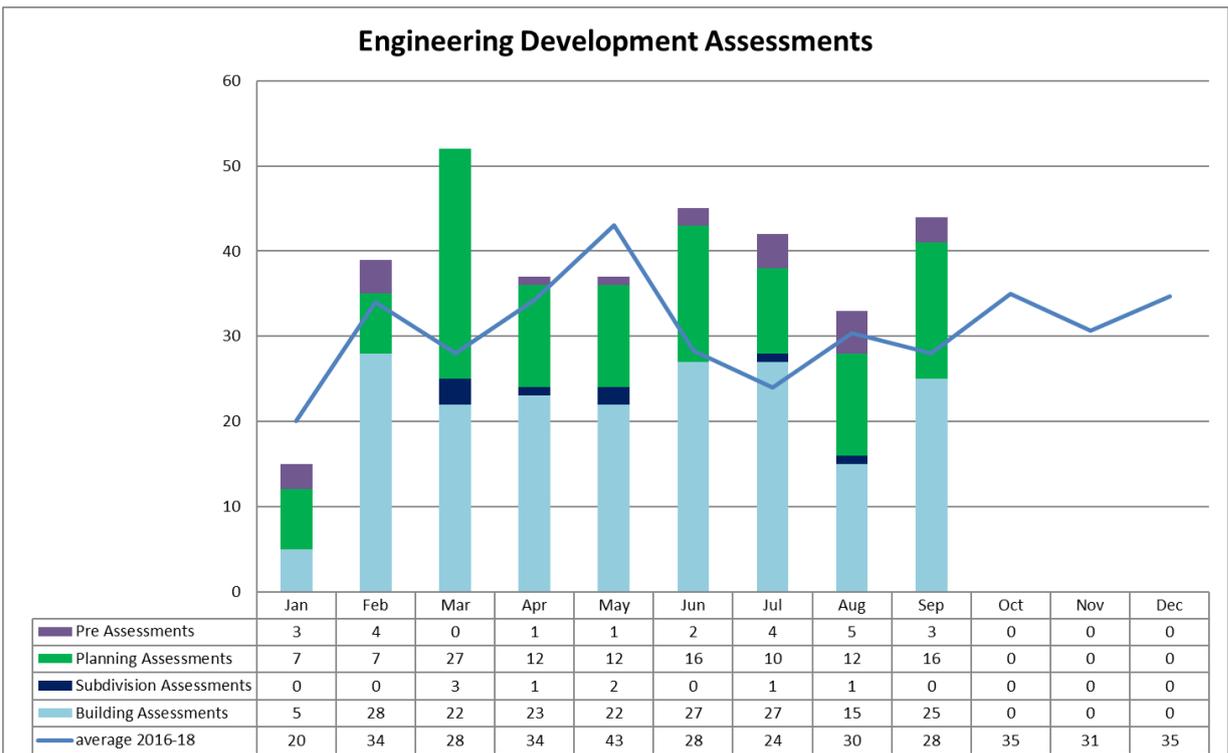
Number of projects capitalised in period	23
Total value of capitalisations in period	\$50.3M
Total value of Works in Progress (WIP) as at 30 June	\$5.1
Donated Asset Capitalised (Subdivisions) in February	\$0
Number of projects awaiting capitalisation next month	0

The WIP balance has been reduced significantly due to the capitalisation of the paraple centre.

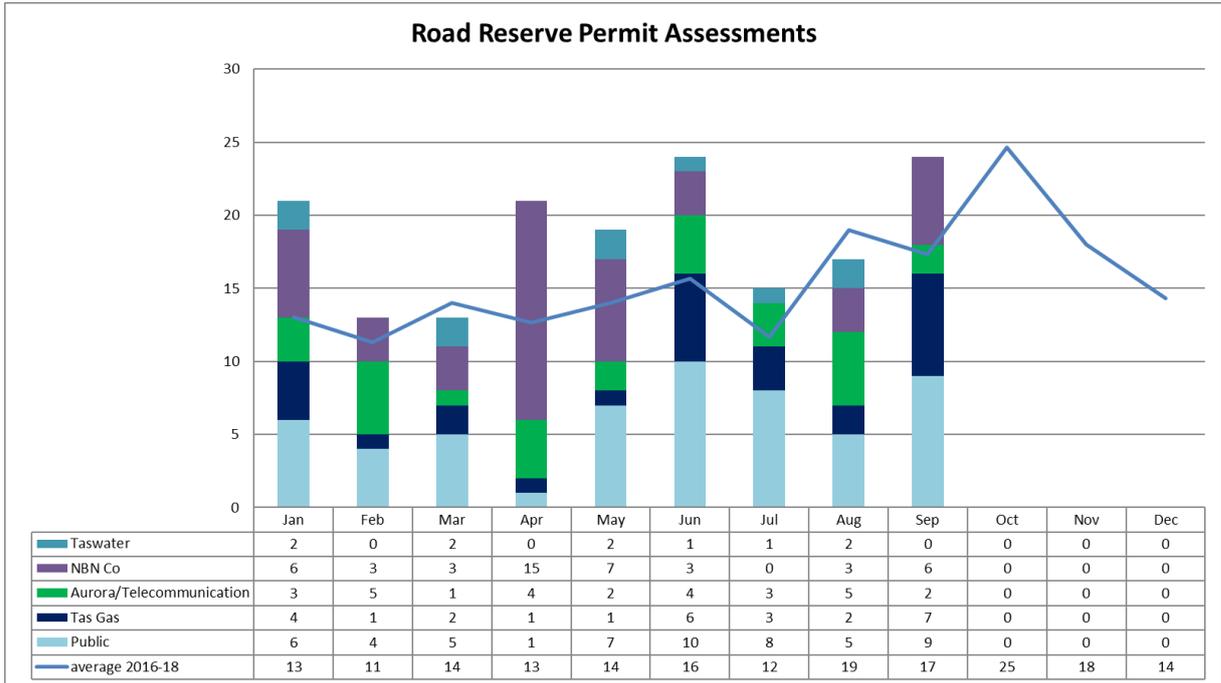
3.3. The following graph details the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator Assessments that have been issued this year compared to previous years:



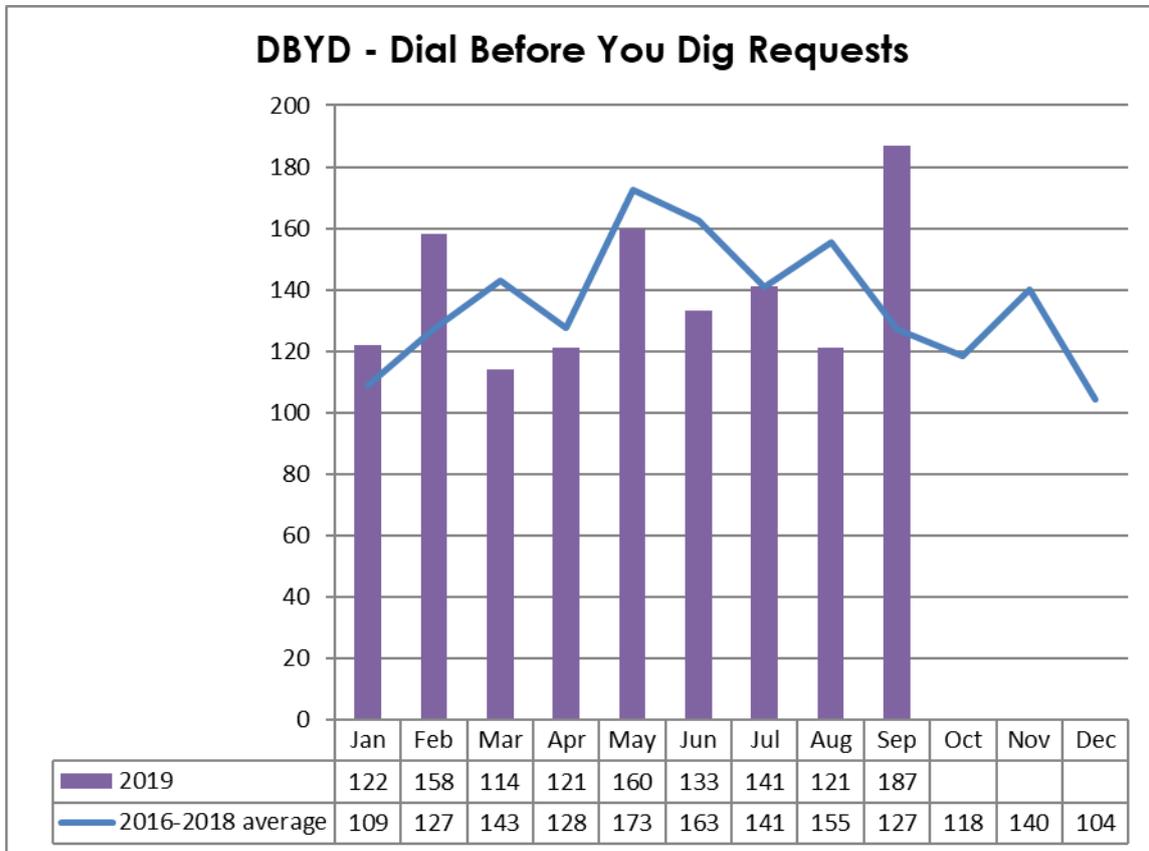
3.4. The following graph details the Engineering Assessments for Development Applications that were completed in August and September compared to previous years:



3.5. The following graph details the Road Reserve Permit Assessments that were completed in June and July compared to previous years:



3.6. The following graph details the Dial Before You Dig requests that have been processed this year compared to previous years:



4. Operational Contracts

4.1. The following table details the contracts managed within the Infrastructure and Works Department that have been extended this financial year:

Contract	Contract Period	Extension Options	\$ Value (Excluding GST)	Contractor
Contract 1314 - Supply & Delivery of Pre-mixed Concrete	1/07/2019 option 1+1	The original contract signed in June 2017 was for a 12 month period and had an option for two 12 month extensions. Further to a review the option for the second 12 month extension was accepted.	Schedule of Rates	Boral Construction Materials
Contract – 1320 - Weed Control	1/07/2019 option 1+1	The original contract signed in June 2018 was for a 12 month period and had an option for two 12 month extensions. Further to a review the option for the second 12 month extension was accepted.	\$107,180 per annum	Steeds Weeds Solution
Contract – 1321 - Roadside Mowing	1/07/2019 option 1+1	The original contract signed in June 2018 was for a 12 month period and had an option for two 12 month extensions. Further to a review the option for the second 12 month extension was accepted.	\$65,250 per annum	Mareeba Trust

5. Civil Works and Stormwater Maintenance

5.1. Maintenance in accordance with the Service Level Document, undertaken in August and September included:

- Creation of a bus zone in Oldaker Street as a temporary measure for Redline
- Various footpath repairs identified from inspections
- Shouldering of Tugrah Road
- Urban Road patching on River Road and Tarleton Street

5.2. In October and November, it is anticipated that civil works and stormwater maintenance works will include:

- Shouldering of Kelcey Tier Road and Forthside Road
- Urban road patching on Formby Road, Best Street Fenton Street
- Stormwater pipe inspections and maintenance
- Footpath grinding

6. Parks and Reserves Maintenance

6.1. Maintenance in accordance with the Service Level Document, undertaken in August and September included:

- Removal of goal posts at the conclusion of winter sports
- Ground renovation of Maidstone Park ground including thatch removal, over sewing and releveling

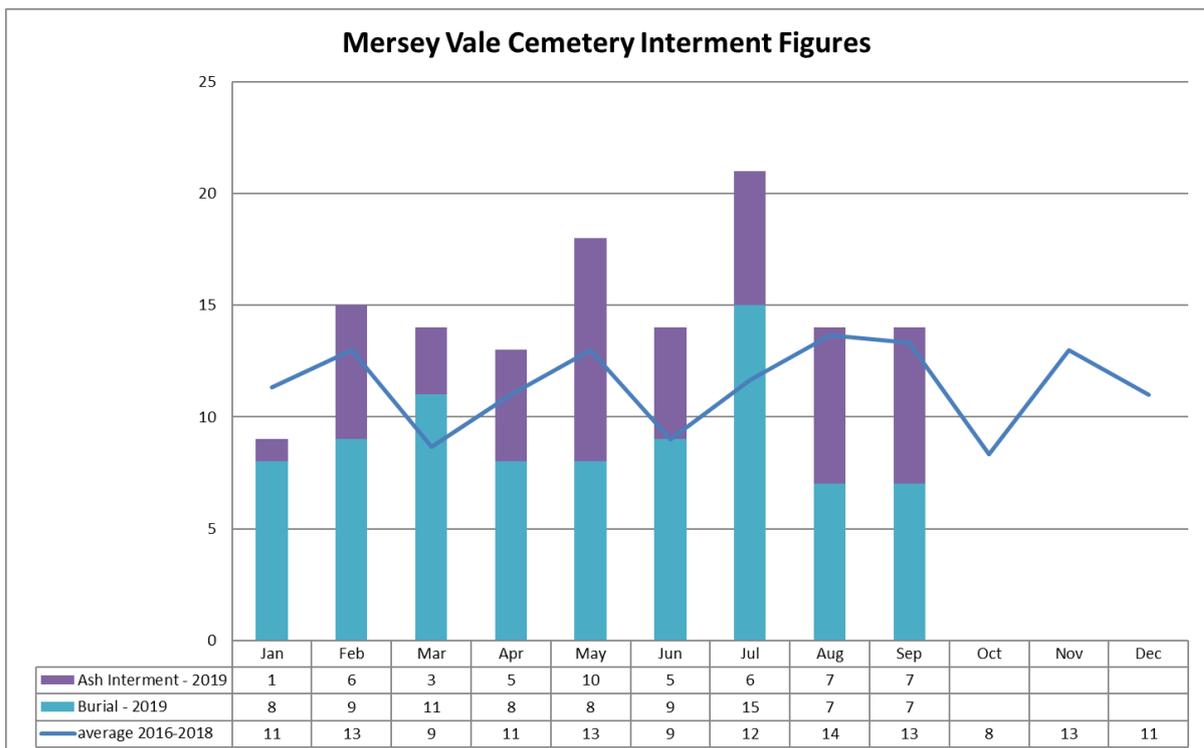
- Improvements to the transition to the centre wicket area on Devonport Oval
- Turf improvements to Devonport Oval



6.2. In October and November, it is anticipated that parks and reserves maintenance works will include:

- Ongoing watering of immature trees due to lower than average rainfall over winter
- Preparation of sports ground for summer sports, including irrigation, fertilisation and mowing

6.3. Mersey Vale Memorial Park interment figures for last year compared to previous years are as follows:



7. Building and Facilities Maintenance

7.1. Maintenance in accordance with the Service Level Document, undertaken in August and September included:

- Replace gas struts on basketball backboards at the Youth Centre
- Commenced replacing external doors at Devonport Oval
- Safety improvements in office and shed at Mersey Vale Memorial Park

- Staining BBQ shelter timber at Coles Beach

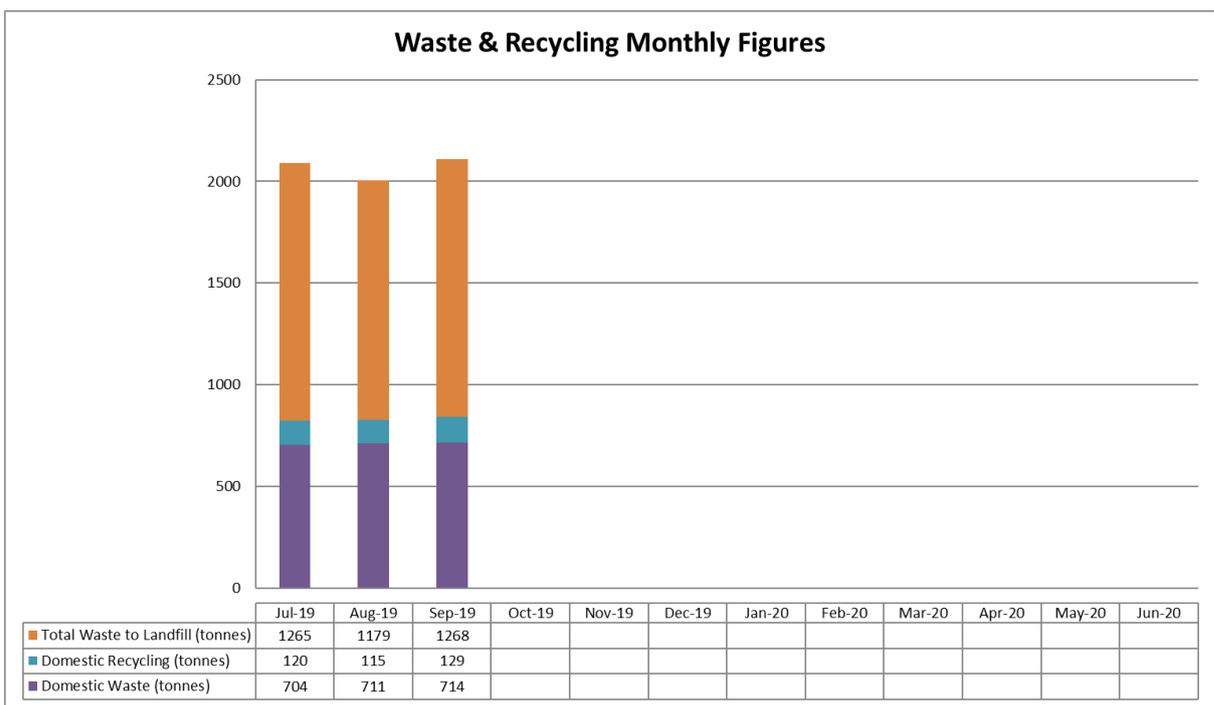


7.2. In October and November, it is anticipated that building and facilities maintenance works will include:

- Complete replacing external doors at Devonport Oval
- Graffiti shield to the interior of the multi-level car park
- Staining BBQ shelter timber in East Devonport
- Service assistance to spring events

8. Waste Management Operations

8.1. Waste Management Services were conducted in accordance with the Service Level Document during August and September. The following graph details the volumes of waste and recycling from the domestic collection services and the total volume of waste to landfill from the Spreyton Waste Transfer Station.



- 8.2. The following table details the monthly figures for the Spreyton Waste Transfer Station:

Item	Aug 19	Sep 19	19/20 YTD	18/19 Total	17/18 Total
Asbestos – large loads (Tonnes)	0.64	0.44	1.92	9.16	9.94
Asbestos – small loads (no.)	14	10	38	149	90.5
Mattresses (no.)	134	144	445	1,128	828
Vehicle Loads – up to 0.5m ³ (no.)	365	384	1126	5,688	5,117
Vehicle Loads – 0.5m ³ to 1.5m ³ (no.)	1,317	1,369	3,966	17,940	11,724
Vehicle Loads – 1.5m ³ to 2m ³ (no.)	154	169	473	3,135	6,380
DCC Garbage Trucks (Domestic & Commercial Collection Services) (tonnes)	711	714	2,129	8,981	9,207
Steel Recycling (tonnes)	67	84	221	1,135	845
e-Waste (tonnes)	0	0	12	45	12
Tyres (no.)	29	75	123	439	348

- 8.3. Input is being sought into the waste collection services being required by Devonport City Council ratepayers in the Leith, Forth and Braddons Lookout areas. 15 properties have their waste collection services undertaken by Central Coast Council under a commercial agreement with Devonport City Council. However, from October, Central Coast Council will commence a FOGO collection service and reduce waste collection to fortnightly. Three options are available for the continuation of waste collection for affected properties within Devonport City Council.

1. Reduce waste collection to fortnightly in line with Central Coast Council collection. This reduction in service would be offset by a \$90 reduction in Council's waste management service charge.
2. Reduce waste collection to fortnightly in line with Central Coast Council collection, but a second bin would be provided at no cost, so two waste bins would be collected fortnightly. This would maintain the volume of waste collected, so no adjustment to the waste management service charge is proposed.
3. Reduce waste collection to fortnightly in line with Central Coast Council collection but introduce FOGO collection fortnightly in line with Central Coast Council collection. No change to the waste management service charge is required for this option.

For operational purposes, the selected option would need to apply to all 15 properties. Affected property owners will be advised of the outcome once the consultation period closes.

- 8.4. Dulverton Waste Management's Best Practice Improvements grants program is open for submissions. It is anticipated Council will make a submission to enable further improvement to practices at the Waste Transfer Station within the modest value of the grant program.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The information provided above details any issues relating to community engagement.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Any financial or budgetary implications relating to matters discussed in this report will be separately reported to Council.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Any specific risk implications have been outlined in the discussion above. Any specific issue that may result in any form of risk to Council is likely to be the subject of a separate report to Council.

CONCLUSION

This report is provided for information purposes only and to allow Council to be updated on activities undertaken by the Infrastructure and Works Department.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That it be recommended to Council that the Infrastructure and Works report be received and noted.

Author:	Michael Williams	Endorsed By:	Matthew Atkins
Position:	Infrastructure & Works Manager	Position:	Acting General Manager

7.0 CLOSURE

There being no further business the Chairperson declared the meeting closed at pm.