

# Local government waste plan

## City of Vincent

### Part 1 - services and performance

#### 1.0 Introduction

Part 1 of the City of Vincent waste plan establishes the city's waste profile and baseline information in relation to the objectives and targets set out in the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 (Waste Strategy):

**Avoid** - Western Australians generate less waste.

**Recover** - Western Australians recover more value and resources from waste.

**Protect** - Western Australians protect the environment by managing waste responsibly.

Where data was available, the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) has pre-filled sections of Part 1. If any of the pre-filled information is incorrect, please amend accordingly and advise of the changes.

Please take the time to ensure that you complete each section, where relevant. In some tabs, you may need to scroll down to ensure that you have not missed any sections.

# Part 1 - Services and performance

## 2.0 Integrated planning and reporting

All local governments plan for the future<sup>1</sup> through the development of strategic community plans and corporate business plans. Waste plans form part of local government integrated planning and reporting as an issue-specific informing strategy.

Table 1: Links between plan for the future and waste management (Please complete the table, even if the answer is "waste isn't mentioned in our SCP or CBP")

Strategic Community Plan	
Title:	Strategic Community Plan 2018-2028
Came into force:	16-Oct-18
Date of next review:	2022
Waste-related priorities:	Improvement to resource efficiency and waste management to deliver a contemporary and sustainable waste service that minimises waste generation and increases recovery, reuse and recycling.
	<a href="https://www.vincent.wa.gov.au/documents/1545/strategic-community-plan-2018-2028">https://www.vincent.wa.gov.au/documents/1545/strategic-community-plan-2018-2028</a>
Corporate Business Plan	
Title:	Corporate Business Plan 2020/21 - 2023/24
Came into force:	2020
Date of next review:	annually
Waste-related priorities:	In accordance with WARR Strategy 2030 implement three bin FOGO system (Waste Strategy Project 1)' and 'Develop and deliver waste and recycling education, awareness and promotional programs' (CBP Page 57)
	<a href="https://www.vincent.wa.gov.au/documents/1541/corporate-business-plan-202021-202324">https://www.vincent.wa.gov.au/documents/1541/corporate-business-plan-202021-202324</a>

<sup>1</sup> 'Plan for the future' means a plan made under section 5.56 of the *Local Government Act 1995* and Division 1 and 3 of Part 5 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996.

# Part 1 - Services and performance

## 3.0 Avoid

Avoidance of waste generation is the preferred waste management option in the waste hierarchy. This section looks at waste generation rates and the reduction required to contribute to the state's waste generation reduction targets - **2025:** Reduction in MSW generation per capita by 5%, **2030:** Reduction in MSW generation per capita by 10%.

Reviewing this data is a critical element of waste planning as it can show how waste generation has changed, identify potential reasons for changes and indicate areas to target in *Part 2 – Implementation plan* (Table 21).

Table 2: City of Vincent population, households and waste generation compared with state averages and targets for 2025 and 2030

(Local government to review prefilled data)

	Actual				Targets	
	2014-15 (baseline)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2024-25	2029-30
Population <sup>(1)</sup>	38,500	35,760	36,202	36,644	41,754	46,364
Households <sup>(1)</sup>	17,500	16,255	16,455	16,887	18,979	21,075
Total domestic waste generated <sup>(2)</sup>	18,667	20,342	17,914	16,887		
Waste generation per capita/year (kg) <sup>(2)</sup>	485	569	495	461	461	436

(1) Source (except 2014-15): Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 11 <https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/information-and-services/land-supply-and-demography/western-australia-tomorrow-population-forecasts>. Population for 2014-15 from Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 10. Population for intercensal years extrapolated. Households estimated using 'Average people per households' from 2016 ABS Census Quickstats.

(2) Source: Local Government Census data - domestic waste

Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

Please note that information for total domestic waste collected does also contain commercial data as the City of Vincent currently collects domestic and commercial waste and recycling comingled.

# Part 1 - Services and performance

## 4.0 Recover

Where waste generation is unavoidable, efforts should be made to maintain the circulation of materials within the economy. Table 3 gives the overall recovery rate for your local government compared to Waste Strategy targets and the state average. This is broken down into the proportion of the recovery which was materials recovery (reuse, reprocessing or recycling) or energy recovery. The Waste Strategy includes a target that from **2020**, energy should only be recovered from residual waste (see *Guidance Document – Table 1* , for more information).

Table 3: City of Vincent population, households and recovery rate compared with state averages and targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030

(LG to review the pre-filled data and amend/update if necessary. Add additional comments if necessary.)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2020 target	2025 target	2030 target
Population <sup>(1)</sup>	38,500	35,760	36,202	36,644			
Households <sup>(1)</sup>	17,500	16,255	16,455	16,887			
Overall recovery (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	42%	33%	40%	45%	65%	67%	70%
Materials recovery	42%	33%	40%	45%	>80%	>80%	>80%
Energy recovery	0%	0%	0%	0%	<20%	<20%	<20%
Perth metro average <sup>(3)</sup>	36%	38%	40%	41%			

(1) Source (except 2014-15): Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 11 <https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/information-and-services/land-supply-and-demography/western-australia-tomorrow-population-forecasts>. Population for 2014-15 from Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 10. Population for intercensal years extrapolated. Households estimated using 'Average people per households' from 2016 ABS Census Quickstats.

(2) Source: Local Government Census data - domestic

(3) Source: Waste Authority data fact sheets <http://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/programs/data/data-fact-sheets/>

**Additional comments** (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

The City has developed a Waste Strategy (2018-2023) with the target of sending zero waste to landfill by 2028. <https://www.vincent.wa.gov.au/documents/1588/waste-strategy-2018-2023> (or refer to Part 2 - Implementation Plan for the hyperlink)

# Part 1 - Services and performance

## 5.0 Protect

Objective 3 of the Waste Strategy is to protect the environment by managing waste responsibly, with targets for achieving better practice, reducing litter and illegal dumping. **By 2030 all waste is managed by and/or disposed to better practice facilities, by 2030 move towards zero illegal dumping and zero littering.**

### 5.1 Better practice

Adoption of better practice approaches to waste management is an important way in which local government can better protect the environment from the impacts of waste, and contribute to achievement of the targets under objective 3 of the Waste Strategy. See *Guidance Document - 5.0 Better practice, Table 4* for a summary of the Waste Authority's current and planned better practice guidelines.

Table 4: Better practice approaches and programs adopted by the City of Vincent

(LG to complete the table)

Waste management activity/service	Waste Authority better practice guideline or program	Date of adoption/ implementation	Comment
Behaviour Change Programs and Initiatives	Waste Sorted communications toolkit	Oct-21	FOGO to be rolled out to all households from October 2021. Currently using toolkit for FOGO in MUDs trial project
Kerbside waste services (FOGO)	Better Bins Plus	Oct-21	FOGO roll out to all households from October 2021

### 5.2 Litter

The data in Table 5 was reported by the your local government in the 2017-18 local government census. Additional information to be provided by the local government in Table 6 if available.

Table 5: 2017-18 litter data (LG to review prefilled and complete the table)

	Response and comments	
Litter hotspot used on a regular basis for littering in 17-18	4 (illegal dumping hotspots), no information for litter hotspots captured in 17-18	
What are the main items littered at these hotspots?	See above	
Current measures aimed at contributing towards the zero littering target	No specific programs in 2017-18 apart from Keep Australia Beautiful Campaign	Keep Australia Beautiful information is being used. The City also created waste education material to address littering and illegal dumping issue. In 2018 our Sustainability Team investigated the use of single use plastics by the city and the users of it's facilities and at City events. Key findings are in the attached report.
Estimated cost of clean-up (due to collection, disposal, education, infrastructure and enforcement)	\$18,820, this cost also includes removal and disposal of illegal dumping	

Source: Local government Census data 2017-18

#### Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

Refer attachments:

- Single Use Plastics Investigation Summary report 2018

Table 6: Additional litter information (LG to complete the table where information is available)

Is littering increasing or decreasing in your local government authority?	Increasing for illegal dumping and littering
How were the costs associated with cleaning up litter calculated? Employee time? Dollar value? Both?	No costs for 2017-18 available
Does the city have a litter strategy? If not, what is the ETA for completing one?	Not currently - there is no ETA at this stage to complete one as litter it not currently a major issue for the City. However, the new CRM process will help identify issues and can assist with creating a scope for a strategy.
Have any of the city's compliance and waste education officers undergone training on litter prevention? If so, what training?	No - the City would be interested in reviewing any training available/completed by other LGA's
What current policies and guidelines does your council enact to prevent litter? E.g. Event planning guidelines on the use of balloons in council facilities and the release of helium balloons; no cigarettes on the beach; no single use plastics at events.	Keep Australia Beautiful information is being used. The City also created waste education material to address littering and illegal dumping issue. In 2018 our Sustainability Team investigated the use of single use plastics by the city and the users of it's facilities and at City events. Key findings are in the attached report.
How does your local government measure the effectiveness and impact of programs designed to reduce littering and illegal dumping?	The City has now introduced CRM IT programs to assist with request management and reporting. From 2020/21 FY the City will be able to report on requests raised and action taken
Which division/unit/section of your organisation is responsible for litter management/prevention? Waste services? Compliance (e.g. Rangers)? Infrastructure?	Waste Services is responsible for removing illegal dumping and littering after Ranger Services have investigated incidents
How important is litter management to your organisation? (1 - Not at all important; 5 - Highly important).	4 - Important

5.3 Illegal dumping

The data in Table 7 was reported by your local government in the 2017-18 local government census. Additional information to be provided by the local government in Table 8 if available.

Table 7: 2017-18 Illegal dumping data (LG to review prefilled data and complete the table)

	Response and Comments	
Cost of cleaning up illegally dumped waste during 2017-18	\$	18,820
Sites used on a regular basis for illegal dumping in 2017-18. Where possible, please provide site address/es	4 sites	
What are the main items dumped at these sites?	Furniture and general waste	
Current measures aimed at contributing towards the zero illegal dumping target	The City is working on these at the moment in conjunction with both WALGA and DWER.	

Source: Local government Census data 2017-18

<b>Additional comments</b> (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

Table 9 indicates the type of detailed data local governments may collect to enable better targeted monitoring and enforcement of illegal dumping. Please provide this information here, if available.

Table 9: Detailed illegal dumping data collection by the City of Vincent

(LG to complete the table if data available)

Date of data collection: 2019/20

Waste Type	# of incidents	Total approximate Weight (tonnes)	Change from previous year	Regulatory notices issued
C&I				
C&D				
E-waste				
Household waste				
Mulch & green waste				
Scrap metal				
Soil & excavated material				
Hazardous/problem waste				
Other				
TOTAL				
Cleaned up by	% of total incidents		Clean-up costs (\$)	
Local government				
Land owner				
Offender				
TOTAL				

Table 8: Additional illegal dumping information (LG to complete the table where data is available)

Is illegal dumping increasing or decreasing in your local government authority?	Increasing
How does your local government measure the effectiveness and impact of programs designed to reduce illegal dumping?	The City has now introduced Customer Request Management (CRM) IT programs to assist with request management and reporting. From 2020/21 FY the City will be able to report on requests raised and action taken
Which division/unit/section of your organization is responsible for illegal dumping management/prevention? Waste services? Compliance (e.g. Rangers)? Infrastructure?	Waste Services is responsible for removing illegal dumping and littering after Ranger Services have investigated incidents

Part 1 - Services and performance

6.0 Waste management tools

6.1 Waste services

Local government data relating to the waste collected, recovered and landfilled is presented in Table 10. It is important to review this data when developing *Part 2 – Implementation Plan*, as it can:

- provide an understanding of how different systems are performing (e.g. recovery levels)
- highlight the need for any new collection systems or infrastructure
- identify the timing and capacity of any new collection systems or facilities required to meet the changing needs of local governments.

In working towards alignment with the Waste Strategy, the local government should focus on the materials resources with the greatest potential to support the objectives and targets of the Waste Strategy.

NB: DWER is currently developing a range of better practice guidelines. Better practice rates will need to be updated as the guidelines are released.

Table 10: Significant sources and generators of waste in 2017-18 (LG to review pre-filled data and amend/update if necessary. Add additional comments if necessary)

Service/Sources		Tonnes collected	Tonnes recovered	Recovery rate	Better Practice rate	Target rate 2025	Target rate 2030						
Kerbside	mixed waste	11,710	4,083	46%	%	55% major regional centres	60% major regional centres						
	comingled recyclables	3,667	2,985										
	green waste	-	-										
	FOGO	-	-										
Vergeside	green waste	456	456	63%	%			67% Perth and Peel	70% Perth and Peel				
	hard waste	630	232										
Drop-off	mixed waste	-	-	#DIV/0!	%					67% Perth and Peel	70% Perth and Peel		
	dry recyclables	-	-										
	green waste	-	-										
	hard waste	-	-										
	hazardous waste	-	-										
Public place	mixed waste	424	0	0%	%	67% Perth and Peel	70% Perth and Peel						
	comingled recyclables	-	-										
Special event	mixed waste	-	-	#DIV/0!	%							67% Perth and Peel	70% Perth and Peel
	comingled recyclables	-	-										
Commercial	mixed waste	collected comingled with domestic	-	#DIV/0!	n/a			67% Perth and Peel	70% Perth and Peel				
	comingled recyclables	collected comingled with domestic	-										
	paper/cardboard	-	-										
Local government waste	Illegal dumping clean up			#DIV/0!	%					67% Perth and Peel	70% Perth and Peel		
	street sweepings												
	roadworks												
	other C&D activities												
	roadside pruning												
	other												
TOTAL		16,887	7,756	46%									

Source: Local Government Census Data 2017/18

Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

Please note that total tonnes collected for kerbside services also contain commercial tonnages as the City currently collects domestic and commercial waste and recycling in the same vehicles.

Table 11 provides space for the local government to include bin audit information for kerbside waste services, if available. Bin audits can help local governments understand the material composition in kerbside bins, highlight where additional efforts are required to increase performance and assist in planning for future service options such as FOGO collection. **See Appendix for full breakdown of composition categories**

Table 11: Compositional audit data for kerbside waste services (Complete if data is available. Add additional comments if necessary).

General waste bin	
Yield per household (kg/hhl/week)	13.12
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	
Audit year	2018
Composition	Total %
Recyclables (paper, cardboard, plastics, steel, aluminium, glass)	27.00
Organics (organics, wood/timber, textiles, earth)	66.36
Hazardous (medical, sanitary/ hygiene, nappies, chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent tubes, light bulbs, oil, building material)	5.31
Other (electronic waste, miscellaneous)	1.31

Recycling bin	
Yield per household (kg/hhl/week)	
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	
Audit year	
Composition	Total %
Recyclables (paper, cardboard, plastics, steel, aluminium, glass)	
Organics (organics, wood/timber, textiles, earth)	
Hazardous (medical, sanitary/ hygiene, nappies, chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent tubes, light bulbs, oil, building material)	
Other (electronic waste, miscellaneous)	

Garden organics or FOGO bin	
Yield per household (kg/hhl/week)	N/A
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	
Audit year	
Composition	Total %
Recyclables (paper, cardboard, plastics, steel, aluminium, glass)	
Organics (organics, wood/timber, textiles, earth)	
Hazardous (medical, sanitary/ hygiene, nappies, chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent tubes, light bulbs, oil, building material)	
Other (electronic waste, miscellaneous)	

Part 1 - Services and performance

6.0 Waste management tools

6.2 Waste infrastructure

The number, type, capacity and location of key existing local government owned and/or operated waste and resource recovery infrastructure is required to understand the future need for different facility types. **This section is not relevant to local governments that do not own/operate waste facilities.**

Table 12: Current waste and resource recovery infrastructure operated by the local government (LG to complete the table)

Facility name (and licence number if applicable)	Facility Type	Location	Managed by	Licence category and approved production or design capacity	Material type	Service/activity	Remaining Capacity (if applicable)	Anticipated Closure (year)
N/A								
Other								

Table 13 provides space for local governments to provide information about planned waste and resource recovery infrastructure, if relevant.

Table 13: Planned waste and resource recovery infrastructure (LG to complete the table)

Location	Managed by	Licence category and approved production or design capacity (if known)	Waste type	Service/activity	Estimated operation start date
N/A					

Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

The City does not own or operate any infrastructure and no new infrastructure is planned.



# Part 1 - Services and performance

## 6.0 Waste management tools

### 6.3 Policy and procurement

#### 6.3.1 Contracts

Information on your local government's existing waste contracts should be detailed in Table 14. When reviewing services, it is a good opportunity to evaluate how they are performing, opportunities for regional collaboration and to identify any opportunities for improvement, review or renegotiation.

Table 14: Existing waste management contracts (LG to complete the table)

Contractor	Services		Notes/comments
Cleanaway	Kerbside mixed recyclables collections	Stock and Inventory of recycling MGBs	Contract finishes on 16th September 2021 with the option of a one (1) year extension
Soft Landing	On-demand vergeside collections of whitegoods/mattresses		Services finish on the 30th June 2021 with new quotes required
Steann	Scheduled Green Waste Verge Collection		Contract finishes in March 2022 with the option of a twelve month extension

#### 6.3.2 Waste local laws and policies

Information on your local government's existing local laws, strategies or policies that may complement/support this waste plan and contribute to the Waste Strategy objectives should be detailed in Table 15.

Table 15: Existing waste-related local laws, strategies and policies (LG to complete the table)

Type of local law, strategy or policy	Name of local law, strategy or policy	Came into force	Comments
Health Local Law	Health Local Law	2004	Part 4 - Food Waste and Refuse, Division 2 - Disposal of Refuse
Waste Policy 2.2.11	Waste Policy 2.2.11	1997	Will be reviewed after FOGO implementation and cease of Commercial Waste Services in 2021 <a href="https://www.vincent.wa.gov.au/documents/710/2211-waste-management">https://www.vincent.wa.gov.au/documents/710/2211-waste-management</a>

### 6.3.3 Land use planning instruments

Information on your local government's existing local planning instruments which contribute to the management of waste should be detailed in Table 16.

Table 16: Existing waste-related land use planning instruments related to waste management (LG to complete the table)

Local Planning Strategy	TITLE:	Local Planning Strategy - City of Vincent	
	ENDORSED BY WAPC:	08-Nov-16	
	NEXT REVIEW DUE:	2021	
	Is waste considered and reflected in the Local Planning Strategy?	YES <u>NO</u>	Please provide details below:
	Does the Local Planning Strategy identify current and future waste facility sites?	YES <u>NO</u>	Please provide details below:
	Does the Local Planning Strategy identify buffers around existing and/or future sites to avoid land use conflict?	YES <u>NO</u>	Please provide details below:
Local Planning Scheme	TITLE:	City Of Vincent Local Planning Scheme No 2	
	GAZETTED:	16/05/2018	
	NEXT REVIEW DUE:		
	Are resource recovery facilities, waste disposal facility and waste storage facility defined as land uses (as per <i>Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015</i> ) and included in the council Local Planning Scheme zoning table, with either a P/I/D/A/X permissibility?	YES <u>NO</u>	If NO please provide comments below: there are no such facilities in the City and none are planned.
	If these land uses are not defined and not in the zoning table, how does the Scheme deal with such land uses (i.e. is an alternative definition used to that in the <i>Regulations 2015</i> ? Or are these land uses zoned as "Use not listed")?	Please provide details below: There is a provision for Special Use Zones to facilitate categories of land uses which do not sit comfortably within any other zone and to enable the Council to impose specific conditions associated with the special use	
	Does the Local Planning Scheme identify statutory buffers as Special Control Areas for strategic waste infrastructure facilities to avoid encroachment by incompatible land uses?	YES <u>NO</u>	If NO please provide comments below: No area has been identified for future use as a waste facility.
Local planning policies	TITLE:	Policy 7.5.10 Sustainable Design	
	ADOPTED BY COUNCIL:	22-Mar-11	
	RELATIONSHIP TO WASTE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES:	Reduced levels of waste	
	Does the local government have any local policies which relate to the objectives of the Waste Strategy (reduce generation, increase recovery, protect the environment)?	YES <u>NO</u>	If YES please provide comments:
Other	TITLE:	Waste Guidelines for New Developments	
	ADOPTED BY COUNCIL:	N/A, approved by Executive Director Infrastructure and Environment in May 2020	
	RELATIONSHIP TO WASTE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES:	Long term waste management needs of each development are met in an efficient and sustainable manner and provides for waste minimisation in a manner that protects the environment. <a href="https://www.vincent.wa.gov.au/documents/1812/waste-guidelines-for-new-developments">https://www.vincent.wa.gov.au/documents/1812/waste-guidelines-for-new-developments</a>	

6.3.4 Sustainable procurement

Local governments can be significant consumers whose purchasing decisions and procurement policies can have positive impacts. This section reviews activities relating to procurement of infrastructure, goods and services that avoid waste, promote resource recovery or encourage greater use of recyclable and recycled products. Information on existing sustainable procurement policies or practices that may contribute to the Waste Strategy objectives should be detailed in Table 17.

Table 17: Existing sustainable procurement policies and practices (LG to complete the table)

Sustainable procurement policy or practice	Date adopted by council	Actions implemented e.g. switching to recycled printer paper	Alignment with Waste Strategy targets, objectives or focus materials
Purchasing Policy	06/03/2018	Vinyl event/promotional banners replaced with recyclable cardboard banners; Portable water refill station used at events to replace bottled water; Event Kit with reusable crockery and cutlery has replaced disposable items at City-run events; All dog waste bags supplied in parks are compostable and a special dog waste bin is currently being trialled to facilitate diversion from landfill to composting; Invoice authorisation process has been digitised, avoiding large volumes of printing.	The City is committed to sustainable procurement and will adopt strategies to avoid unnecessary consumption and manage demand. Where appropriate, the City shall endeavour to design quotations and tenders to provide an advantage to goods, services and processes that minimise negative social and environmental impacts, while maximising social and environmental benefits.  Refer Sustainable Environment Strategy (Page 34, Table 11 - Strategy 1 - via hyperlink below)
			<a href="#">City of Vincent Sustainable Environment Strategy</a>
Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)			

Part 1 - Services and performance

6.0 Waste management tools

6.4 Behaviour change programs and initiatives

Communication and engagement with waste generators and managers underpins many local government waste management activities, and are vital in driving behaviour change needed to achieve the objectives and targets of the Waste Strategy.

Behaviour change programs and initiatives refers to activities that increase awareness, skills and knowledge; provide consistent messaging; help people to use waste infrastructure; and encourage the adoption of specific, positive waste behaviours and attitudes.

Most local governments have existing behaviour change programs and initiatives and it is important to evaluate their effectiveness. This section includes an opportunity for a high level qualitative assessment process to understand what has worked and what has not. The results can be used to inform actions for *Part 2 – Implementation plan (Table 21)*.

Information on the local government's existing waste behaviour change programs or initiatives should be detailed in Table 18. This may include participation in Waste Authority funded programs, or programs/initiatives run by the local government.

Table 18: Behaviour change programs and initiatives, including Waste Authority programs and other local government initiatives (LG to complete the table)

Local government program/initiative	Description	Outcomes achieved as a result of the program (Qualitative/quantitative)	Evaluation method	What’s worked/not worked	Suggested improvements
Environmental Grants for Schools, Local Groups, Individuals	Fund allocations for projects that include a reduction in the use of resources and production of waste within the City, and through the re-use and recycling of materials or a reduction in the use of toxic and hazardous materials within the City and facilitate the proper disposal of such materials.	Greater awareness of environmental impact caused by excessive waste being sent to landfill, the importance of recycling many household items and clothing, recycling kitchen scraps and greenwaste into compost through worm farms. Through the Repair Café many items (an estimated 320kg – Based on International Repair Café Measurements) were repaired and recycled, rather than disposal and purchasing of new items. Positive behavioural changes with schools, homes and the greater community.	To receive funding the program or project must demonstrate contributing to least one objective of the City's Sustainable Environment Strategy.	Great projects have been established as part of this program, for example Repair Café and Community Composting Station.	Additional resources to enable follow up and discussion with applicants regarding outcomes.
Waste Education Program for Primary Schools	The free program is run by the City of Vincent in partnership with Cleanaway and aims to educate students about waste minimisation and management through implementing reduce, reuse and recycle principles.	Consistent messaging, targeting students (currently primary schools only) and parents, this will increase recovery rate (due to correct waste sorting)	Student participation, Number survey responses (parents are given are survey as part of the education sessions)	Worked: incentive given to students if they return survey (parents to fill)	Not all primary schools within the City (6 in total) have participated in the free program yet, suggestion to meet with Principal to explain initiative.
Alternative Waste Drop Off Sites and Collection	In 2019/20 FY the City received funding from the Waste Authority and WALGA to host a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Day, over 14 tonnes of HHW material was collected. The City also has Recycling Stations for batteries, light globes, mobile phones and ink cartridges in local shopping centres and CoV administration buildings.	Reducing amount of HHW going to landfill	Tonnages collected, event participation (HHW day)	Contamination (mostly general waste) in Recycling Stations	More education (review existing signage)
FOGO in Multi-Unit-Dwellings (MUDs) Trial	Effective waste management and resource recovery in Multi Unit Dwellings (MUDs) have been an issue for Local Governments historically, and this issue will only intensify as the number of higher density developments increases. In order to combat this, the City of Vincent planned and implemented Project 3 of the City's Waste Strategy 2018-2023- Improving Collection and Waste Recovery in MUDs. A component of Project 3 is to trial a Three Bin Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) system in a selected number of MUDs throughout the City, record findings, deliver education to residents and highlight limitations directly related to the change of waste service at high density properties.  Project objectives: Improving Collection and waste recovery in MUDs  The City is using the WASTE SORTED TOOLKIT branding for stickers etc., recycling magnets etc.	This project allows the City to gain more insight in recycling habits in MUDs and improve resident participation in sustainable waste management, increase diversion from landfill and cleaner resource recovery in line with the City's Waste Strategy target and the WA Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030. This also allows the opportunity to trial food waste recycling collection schemes in preparation for the council approved FOGO Roll-Out to all residential dwellings from October 2021.  Project deliverables: Increased community engagement and opportunity for waste education and awareness. Establishing stronger relationships with residents, strata managers and Department of Housing.	In preparation for the citywide FOGO roll-out 2021/2022, the City of Vincent is currently doing a full assessment of all MUDs (450+ properties) including: 1. Site visits to inspect bin store areas/verge space etc. 2. Determine Strata company 3. Determine baseline – bins and behaviour 4. Identify demographics – language and other factors 5. Determine education approach (in line with WALGA recommendation)  Post implementation (in 2021/22): 6. Determine Kerbside infrastructure (from Step 3, are more bins needed i.e.: if uptake of the FOGO system is low, general waste bins might be overflowing 7. Evaluation – did it work? 8. Monitoring – did it keep working?	Ongoing monitoring seems to be the key in improving resource recovery and behaviour change in MUDs. Due to the fact that there is reasonable degree of variability, it takes a MUD by MUD approach, which has been identified as a costly/time-consuming task.	As per <i>What's Worked/Not Worked</i> column
Waste Education Material and Promoting Waste Education Campaigns	Annual Waste Guide for residents with sorting information, Recycling Info Fridge Magnets distributed to all households with artwork based on the Waste Sorted Toolkit, Quarterly DL <i>What's on in Waste containing</i> education information and events info distributed to all households (currently on hold due to COVID-19)  Additionally, the City, through its web page, is advertising and advocating for various volunteer, State and Regional Government campaigns and directing interested parties to their web pages, including: Own Your Impact ,Plastic Free July ,The Responsible Café Program, RENOME, The Last Straw and What’s Your Bag Plan?, Container Deposit Scheme (CDS).	All residents receive most up to date info and consistent messaging	Event participation and feedback. Monthly meetings with Marketing to discuss communication campaign methods, progress and lessons learnt.	Communications timelines impacted and adjusted due to COVID-19.	Ensure regular meetings with Stakeholders are maintained.

Garage Sale Trail	The City is currently in a 2-year signatory of the Garage Sale Trail (2019-2020)	Promotion of waste hierarchy to residents and community, with encouragement to reduce, reuse and recycle.	Number of Garage Sale Trails held across the City.	Low participation during COVID-19.	Ongoing evaluation of the program to determine if this the most appropriate and cost effective approach (including COVID-19 community safety considerations).
Composting	The City has a range of highly subsidised composting and worm farming equipment available for Vincent residents to purchase. This and advice on composting techniques promoted on the City's Webpage. The City also runs free composting and worm farming workshops for residents	Encouraging residents to recycle their food and garden waste, reducing the amount of waste being sent to landfill	Uptake of the initiative - equipment and workshop participation	Extremely successful program which was established in 2015, however this program will need to be monitored after FOGO roll-out.	Monitor uptake of the program after FOGO roll-out.

**Additional comments** *(local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)*

*Please provide comment if your regional council is undertaking the waste education function for your local government.*

The City's Sustainable Management Strategy (2019 - 2024) has a vision to achieve zero waste to landfill by 2028 and aims to provide residents with cost effective, sustainable and contemporary waste services to achieve this. In line with this commitment the City increased diversion of waste from landfill from 39% in 2016/17 to 44% in 2017/18. The City's Waste Strategy 2018 – 2023 recognises that the management of waste poses a number of risks for the City through growing population, rising landfill costs, environmental impacts and increased multi-unit development, which poses its own set of waste management challenges. The Waste Strategy focusses not only on increasing recovery to decrease waste to landfill, but also on decreasing waste generation itself. To achieve this, the City has committed to community education and engagement that aims to progress waste behaviour through the waste hierarchy, toward waste avoidance and minimisation.

## 6.5 Data

Table 19 provides an opportunity to assess existing waste data practices, identify strengths and gaps and consider the kinds of data activities which could be included in the *Part 2 – Implementation Plan* to improve the local government's waste data. It should be completed based on the data/information covered in *Part 1* of this document, as well as the individual experience of the officer/s responsible for collecting and using waste data.

Where 'no', please comment on:

- the kinds of data that is missing, where data gaps exist
- barriers to collecting or accessing adequate data
- the kinds of data collection, analysis or reporting practices that are not currently in place which would assist local government waste management functions.

Table 19: Assessment of waste data *(LG to complete the table)*

	Please ✓		Comment
	YES	NO	
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data to complete Part 1 of the waste plan?	yes		The City has prioritised data capture of all waste streams over the past 2 years and has made progress collating the information, however improvements in some areas can be made. This forms one of the City's Waste Strategy Projects and is currently being developed as part of the business system review and upgrade (CRM/waste register). Refer Implementation Plan (Waste Strategy - Project 7).
Does the local government use waste data when undertaking planning activities for waste projects/programs?	yes		as above
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	yes		
Does the local government use waste data when monitoring or assessing waste projects/programs?	yes		as above
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	yes		
Does the local government use adequate waste data to measure progress toward the targets and objectives of the Waste Strategy?	yes		as above
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	yes		
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data to fulfil annual data reporting obligations under the WARR Regulations? (previously undertaken through the Waste and Recycling Census)	yes		as above
Are there any types of waste data that the local government does not currently collect or have access to that would be helpful/useful?		no	as above
Are there any ways which local government waste data collection, storage or use could be improved?	yes		Further improvements to be undertaken through business system upgrades
Is the data collected by the local government accurate? Are any new strategies needed to improve accuracy?	yes		Ensure consistent record keeping
Does the pre-filled data provided in this template align with the data the local government has? i.e. is this pre-filled data accurate?		no	As per comments in P1-Avoid
Any additional comments?			

# Part 1 - Services and performance

## 7.0 Summary

The purpose of *Part 1* of the waste plan is to consolidate information about current waste management practices, to enable you to assess and identify:

- current waste management performance
- alignment between current waste management practices and the Waste Strategy
- strengths and successes, as well as gaps and opportunities for improvement.

Table 20 provides space to analyse the data and information presented in *Part 1*, and should be used to determine waste management priorities for the short, medium and long term, and translate these priorities into actions in *Part 2 – Implementation plan (Table 21)*.

Table 20: Assessment of current waste management performance and prioritisation of future actions *(Completing this table is optional)*

<b>Waste management achievements</b> (for example, performance/achievement against Waste Strategy targets or objectives or where particular waste management objectives have already been met)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved Council decision to move to a FOGO system for all households from October 2021</li> <li>• Waste Guidelines for New Developments, factoring in a 3-Bin System - released in May 2020</li> <li>• Council decision to cease commercial waste services from July 2021: Commercial Businesses to move to a tailored waste service (suited to the individual business needs rather than a standard 2-bin system) which should increase resource recovery (Objective 1 Waste Strategy: Recover)</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities for improvement</b> (for examples, where performance against Waste Strategy targets or objectives could be improved or where waste management objectives have not been met)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve verge side recycling/recovery rates (current Bulk Verge Options Appraisal - Waste Strategy Project 2)</li> <li>• Development of new policies and local laws (Waste Policy 2.2.11 outdated and scheduled for review 2021)</li> </ul>
<b>Priority areas for action in Part 2 – Implementation plan</b>	<b>Ongoing (activities currently under way and/or continuously undertaken)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FOGO in MUDs project</li> <li>• Educate Commercial Businesses - Improved resource recovery and prepare businesses for cease of Commercial Waste Services from 30 June 2021 (already commenced).</li> <li>• Bulk Verge Options Appraisal</li> <li>• Develop and implement behavioural change programs and programs targeting waste education, litter and illegal dumping.</li> </ul>
	<b>Short term (within the next 1-2 years)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of FOGO (phased roll-out from October 2021 to all Vincent households)</li> <li>• Cease of Commercial Waste Services from July 2021</li> <li>• Review of Waste Policy 2.2.11</li> <li>• Waste Strategy Project 5: Research into Alternative Waste Treatment Options</li> </ul>
	<b>Medium term (within the next 3-5 years)</b> Waste Strategy Project 5: Research into Alternative Waste Treatment Options
	<b>Long term (more than five years)</b>



	Waste Management Tool	Action (OR link to existing local government plan/document that details this activity)	Is the action new or existing?	Hyperlinks	Detailed actions/sub-actions (OR link to existing local government plan/document that details this activity)	Milestones (SMART - Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timed)	Target (SMART)	Timeframe for delivery (completion date)	Cost of implementation incorporated into annual budget and Corporate Business Plan? Y/N - (if not, why?)	Aligns to Waste Strategy Objectives			Responsibility for implementation (branch, team or officer title, not the names of individual officers)	Identified risks (Impact/consequences and mitigation strategies)
										Avoid	Recover	Protect		
1	Waste services	Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 1: Recovery of Organic Material Food and Green Options Appraisal.	Existing	<a href="#">Waste Strategy 2018-2023</a>	<b>Introduction of 3 bin FOGO system</b> 1. In conjunction with <b>Better Practice FOGO Kerbside Collection Guidelines</b> develop a business case to identify preferred service options. 2. Present a business case identifying preferred service and processing options, implementation timeline and strategy to council. 3. Tender for FOGO processing/collection. 4. Engage with and educate local community on FOGO methodology and implementation timeline. 5. Roll out FOGO service. 6. Undertake monitoring and evaluation (Bin Tagging)  Refer to Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 1 - Section 5.1 Page 15.	1. Better Practice FOGO reviewed and business case completed and preferred service process options established – March 19. 2. Presented to Council and approved – March 19. 3. Tender process Nov 2020 *please note initial roll-out was postponed due to Covid-19. 4. Local community engaged and informed – from July 2021 onwards 5. FOGO rollout commencing October 2021 6. Annual monitoring and evaluation completed – September 2022	100% of residents will have access to FOGO collection system by July 2022	Jul-22	Yes. This is a priority project identified in the Corporate Business Plan Strategic Projects (CBP Project No.2). The projects estimated capital and operational implementation costs have been identified and included in the City's CBP and Long Term Financial Plan and will be partially offset by Better Bins Plus Grant Funding.		✓		Waste Operations and Waste and Recycling Strategy Team.	<b>Risks:</b> Community resistant to change/uncooperative, contamination, lack of effective communication, poor rollout service, FOGO plant commissioning pushed out. Processing facility. <b>Mitigation:</b> Ensure ongoing and effective communication with all stakeholders and engage community, careful planning with effective milestones, have options for people with special needs/large families, bin audits/tagging to reduce contamination levels. Sufficient time for procurement/contract process to ensure processing facility is available.
2	Waste services	Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 2: Bulk Hard Waste (junk) Service Options Appraisal to assess alternative means of collection that are suitable for our community.	Existing	<a href="#">Waste Strategy 2018-2023</a>	<b>Bulk Hard Waste (junk) Service Options Appraisal to assess alternative means of collection that are suitable for our community</b> 1. Initial modelling on alternative options presented to council June 2019. 2. Detailed options report prepared by an external consultancy in 2019. 3. Community Engagement Panel Session held in March 2020. 4. Community Perception Survey carried out in August 2020. 5. Administration to prepare report with recommendation and present to Council March 2021 to approve next steps.  Refer to Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 2 - Section 5.2 Page 16.	1. Detailed Options report - completed. 2. Community Engagement Panel Session - completed. 3. Community Perception Survey - completed. 4. Move to a new verge side service by July 2023.	To achieve the City's vision of zero waste to landfill by 2028	Jul-23	Yes - costs will be endorsed by Council as part of the annual budget review process	✓	✓	✓	Waste Operations and Waste and Recycling Strategy Team, Marketing	<b>Risks:</b> Community resistant to change/uncooperative. Contamination levels. Contract management <b>Mitigation:</b> Increase community education. Monitor contract and contamination levels.
3	Waste services and Behaviour Change & Initiatives	Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 3: Improving collection and waste recovery in Multi-Unit Developments (MUDs)	Existing	<a href="#">Waste Strategy 2018-2023</a>	In preparation for the citywide FOGO roll-out in 2021/2022, the City of Vincent is currently undertaking a full assessment of all MUDs (450+ properties) including: 1. Site visits to inspect and record various property and logistical considerations, including: bin store details, verge space, access/egress, etc. 2. Determine Strata company 3. Define baseline data – bins and behaviour 4. Identify demographics – language and other factors 5. Determine most appropriate education approach (in line with WALGA recommendation and above factors)  Post implementation (in 2021/22): 6. Determine Kerbside infrastructure (from Step 3, are more bins needed i.e.: if uptake of the FOGO system is low, general waste bins might be overflowing 7. Evaluation – did it work? 8. Monitoring – did it keep working?  Refer to Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 3 - Section 5.3 Page 17.	1. Site assessment all large MUDs - completed October 2020. 2. Report to go to Council workshop presenting MUDs trial results - March/April 2021. 3. Roll out FOGO to all remaining MUDs after SUDs roll out completed - by July 2022. 4. Ongoing education, monitoring and bin tagging.	1. Full site assessment of all large MUDs. (October 2020) 2. 100% MUDs serviced by CoV to have a FOGO collection system by July 2022.	Jul-22	Yes	✓	✓		Waste Operations and Waste and Recycling Strategy Team.	<b>Risks:</b> Community resistant to change/uncooperative, contamination, lack of effective communication, poor rollout service, FOGO plant commissioning pushed out. Processing facility. Support from external Stakeholders (Strata Management, Dep of Housing. Impact on staffing resources. <b>Mitigation:</b> Ensure ongoing and effective communication with all stakeholders, adequate supervision of project
4	Policies and procurement	Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 4: Regional and Cross Boundary Collaborative Partnership Working to identify solutions to shared cross-boundary issues	Existing	<a href="#">Waste Strategy 2018-2023</a>	Refer to Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 4: Regional and Cross Boundary Collaborative Partnership Working (Section 5.4 Page 18).	Ongoing collaboration with City of Perth, City of Stirling, WALGA and Mindarie Regional Council.	• To identify solutions to shared issues (cross-boundary) • To explore economies of scale • Develop consistent approach in a region	ongoing		✓	✓	✓	Waste Strategy Team	
5	Policies and procurement	Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 5: Research into Alternative Waste Treatment Options	Existing	<a href="#">Waste Strategy 2018-2023</a>	Refer to Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 5: Research into Alternative Waste Treatment Options (Section 5.5 Page 19).	1. Develop Project Plan and GANTT timeline April 2021 2. Research available options June 2021 3. Liaise with external Stakeholders August 2021 4. Site visits August-September 2021 5. Prepare outcome report. Dec 2021	Zero waste to landfill by 2028	Jul-23	Yes		✓		Waste Strategy Team	<b>Risks:</b> Infrastructure Availability on time. Costs/budget. Facility location. Recovery Rate. <b>Mitigation:</b> Ensure ongoing and effective communication with all stakeholders, adequate supervision of project.
6	Behaviour change programs and Initiatives/ Infrastructure	Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 6: Waste and Recycling Education, Awareness and Promotional Programs	Existing	<a href="#">Project Management Framework</a>	Refer to Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 6: Waste and Recycling Education, Awareness and Promotional Programs (Section 5.6 Page 20).  Refer also Part 1, Section 6.4 Behaviour change programs and initiatives, for details of all on-going programs.	1. Develop Project on a Page Project Plan and GANTT timeline for all Waste Strategy Projects, in accordance with the City's Project Management Framework. 2. Prepare comprehensive consultation and engagement strategies for all Waste Strategy projects/programs resulting in a major service change - prepare at the "Project Planning" (initiation) stage of the City's Project Management Framework 3. Continue to host Alternative Waste Drop Off Sites and Collections, as detailed in section 6.4	Ensure comprehensive consultation and engagement strategies are prepared for all Waste Strategy projects resulting in a major service change.	Aligned to individual Waste Strategy Project timelines	Yes	✓	✓		Waste Operations , Waste Education and Marketing	<b>Risks:</b> Insufficient/ineffective advertising or community engagement initiatives, Stakeholders unaware of current initiatives or grants available. <b>Mitigation:</b> • ongoing dialogue with WALGA and the Waste Authority to ensure contemporary initiatives, grants and information is available to the City for appropriate action, clear and meaningful messaging to actively encourage local community participation and feedback. • All Waste Strategy and Major Projects are supported by a Public Engagement and Communications Strategy

7	Data	Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 7: Develop Business Systems for Waste Services for Accurate Records and Reporting	Existing	<a href="#">Waste Strategy 2018-2023</a>	Refer to Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 7: Develop Business Systems for Waste Services for Accurate Records and Reporting (Section 5.7 Page 21).	1. Set up meeting with internal Stakeholders to discuss project scope and functionality of existing systems Project to focus on two areas of work: Waste Register (Waste Asset Register) and Customer Request Management (CRM) System. 2018. 2. Assess existing data and undertake site audits (Waste Register). 2018/19. 3. Develop waste categories for CRM system and waste services workflows in CRM. 2019. 4. Establish cross-collaborative Project Control Group (PCG) for CRM. January 2020. 5. Test release and change management activities. CRM system go live 1 May 2020 (CRM) and 27 October 2020 (Waste Register) (delayed due to COVID-19).	Ensure business system availability ahead of major project implementation.(FOGO October 2021, postponed due to COVID-19. Discontinuation of Commercial Waste Services from 30 June 2021).	Jun-21	Yes		✓		Waste Strategy Team, IT, Customer Service and PCG project group	<b>Risk:</b> Systems not available in time. Lack of reliable asset/property data ahead of project implementation (Commercial Services and FOGO). <b>Mitigation:</b> Ensure ongoing and effective communication with all stakeholders, adequate supervision of project.
8	Waste services	Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 8: Commercial Waste Collections Options Appraisal.	Existing	<a href="#">Waste Strategy 2018-2023</a>	<b>Commercial Waste Collections Options Appraisal and Service Change</b> The City currently provides a waste and recycling collection service inclusive of the businesses rateable charge, although this is not a statutory obligation of the WARR Act. Each rate-paying business has a bin capacity allowance, calculated using a historical method using the premises type and size. <b>1.</b> Investigate the value of providing the existing service in this capacity and review alternative options (Complete). <b>2.</b> Present a business case identifying issues and preferred options to council. (Sept. 2020) <b>3.</b> Notify Businesses and educate on correct waste behaviours (from Nov 2020-July 2021). Cease service (from July 2021).  Refer to Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 8 - Section 5.8 Page 22.	1. Options Appraisal Presented to Council (Sep 2020). 2. Notify Businesses and give guidance on best practice (Nov 2020-July 2021). 3. Remove bin infrastructure (July 2021). 4. Ongoing waste education businesses (from July 2021). 5. Implementation review report to Council on the discontinuation of the commercial waste service six months after implementation. The review report should include any financial and service impacts on commercial ratepayers and an assessment of any further transitional support that may be required for commercial ratepayers; to be considered as part of the 2022-2023 Annual Budget	End in-house Commercial Service to optimise resource recovery. Project will provide transparency of the costs associated with each sector (domestic & commercial) and waste management within the City. • Increased diversion from landfill (Annual Statutory Waste Data Reporting) • Better visual amenity – less bins presented for collection at kerbside (contractor offer larger infrastructure, multiple collections and property driven collection options). • Increased Customer Satisfaction - Commercial contractors are able to offer a full suite of waste collections, variable bin size options and at a desired collection frequency (including weekends/out of hours). Some providers also offer environmental reporting, which is of benefit for those Customers pursuing ISO Environmental Accreditation.	Jul-21	Yes	✓	✓		Waste Operations and Waste and Recycling Strategy Team.	<b>Risks:</b> There is a very low risk that a commercial business would not be able to find a private service provider. There is a medium risk of negative feedback from some commercial businesses if the City discontinued the waste service. <b>Mitigation:</b> • Education and Engagement to be provided as per Council approved Communications Strategy. • Providing early notice (circa 9 months) • Rebate of circa \$520 per rateable customer, to assist in transitioning to a new supplier • Providing implementation review report to Council six months after implementation, to identify any financial and service impacts on commercial ratepayers and assess any further transitional support that may be required (refer milestone 5).
9	Waste Services	Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 9: Separate Waste Charge Options Appraisal	Existing	<a href="#">Waste Strategy 2018-2023</a>	Refer to Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 9 - Section 5.9 Page 23.	On hold. Review scheduled after discontinuation of commercial waste service (July 2021).								
10	Policies and procurement	Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 10: Advocacy and lobbying for Change to State and Federal Waste Legislation and Policy	Existing	<a href="#">Waste Strategy 2018-2023</a>	Refer to Waste Strategy 2018-2023 Project 10- Section 5.10 Page 24.	Provide feedback on State/Federal Waste Legislations and Policy Changes (either directly or in collaboration with WALGA).	Defined by statutory deadlines/targets.	ongoing	Yes	✓	✓	✓	Waste Strategy Team	<b>Risks:</b> Concerns/feedback not considered by relevant State/Federal bodies. <b>Mitigation:</b> Regular review of WALGA notifications to ensure participation in all reviews.
11	Waste services	Waste services reviews	New	<a href="#">Corporate Business Plan</a>	As per the City of Vincent Corporate Business Plan (CBP) 2020/2021 - 2023/2024 Key Performance Indicators (Number 6): Undertake Service Delivery Improvement Review Workshops with Councillors  Refer CBP Page 32.	The following Service Reviews to be undertaken: <b>1. Waste Collection Services:</b> Route rationalisation and optimisation analysis to identify efficiencies to allow for the implementation of a RDO for frontline personnel (January 2020- June 2020). <b>2. Bin delivery and maintenance services (2021)</b> <b>3. Illegal dumping and littering (2021)</b> <b>4. Graffiti management service review (2020/2021).</b>	• Develop ongoing implementation plans focused on efficiency, effectiveness and long term financial sustainability – including actions to be delivered arising from the benchmarking of the City's operations against the LG Performance Excellence Program • Review findings to be presented to Council Workshops throughout 2021 (TBC - upon receipt of approved workshop dates).	30/06/2021	Yes	✓	✓	✓	Waste Strategy Team	<b>Risk:</b> Ineffective, inefficient, and unsustainable services which are not aligned with the City's Strategic Community Plan, Best Practice or Waste Strategy 2030 (WARR) <b>Mitigation:</b> Ensure ongoing and effective communication with all stakeholders, adequate supervision of projects.
12	Policies and procurement	Waste Policy Review	New	<a href="#">Waste Strategy 2018-2023</a>	1. Review existing Waste Policy 2.2.11. 2. Update Policy 3. Present to Council.	1. Review - by June 2021 2. Initial Policy developed and circulated for feedback - October 2021 3. Submit to Council for approval - late 2021. 4. Initiate Policy.	Ensure updated Policy is in place to reflect service changes - FOGO and Commercial	31/10/2021	No - within existing resources	✓	✓	✓	Waste Services (supported by Governance).	<b>Risks:</b> Not endorse by council. <b>Mitigation:</b> Ensure recommendations are fully supported to enable council decision/endorsement.



Bin Audit Composition Category Details

Recyclable Components				
1	2	3	4 Descriptors	
Recyclables	Paper	Recyclable Paper	Newspaper	Newspapers, Newspaper like pamphlets,
			Glossy Paper	magazines (glossy) pamphlets, present wrapping paper,
			Office Paper	A4 document paper, writing pads, letters, stationery papers, Print / Writing Paper, envelopes
			Coloured Paper	Coloured Paper
		Non-Recyclable Paper	Composite Paper	Composite paper items where the weight of the paper is estimated to be greater the weight of the other materials, envelopes with transparent windows
			Contaminated Paper	Paper towel, Paper Napkins, Contaminated Paper - soiled not recyclable
			Other Paper	Non-Recyclable Paper, greaseproof paper, paper with wax coating, high wet strength papers, telephone books
	Cardboard	Recyclable Cardboard	Corrugated Cardboard	Corrugated cardboard boxes,
			Packaged Flat Cardboard	packing boxes etc, cereal boxes, business cards, folding cartons
			Liquid Paper Board Foil Lined and Other	UHT / Long life milk, Soy Milk Cartons, some fruit juice cartons, Carbon barriers, Milk Cartons, Cardboard with wax coating, paper/disposable cups including biodegradable cups
		Non-Recyclable Cardboard	Composite cardboard	Composite cardboard items where the weight of the cardboard is estimated to be greater the weight of the other materials, e.g. pringle boxes etc,
			Contaminated Cardboard	Contaminated Cardboard e.g. pizza boxes
			Other Cardboard	Non-Recyclable Cardboard
	Plastics	Recyclable Plastics	PET #1	Soft drink bottles, juice bottles, some food & mouthwash containers (e.g. jam & sauce bottles, peanut butter jars) including coloured PET
			HDPE#2	Milk and cream bottles, shampoo and cleaner bottles, HDPE bottles, including coloured HDPE
			PVC#3	Cordial and juice bottles, blister packs, plumbing pipes and fittings, PVC labels
			LDPE#4	Ice cream container lids, cream bottle lids, squeeze bottles, lids, builder's black plastic, black mulch film, plant nursery bags
			Polypropylene#5	Ice cream containers, drinking straws, pot plant pots, some bottle caps, plastic garden settings, potato crisp bags, compost bins
			Polystyrene #6	Yoghurt / sour cream containers, hot drink cups, take away containers, plastic cutlery, video/CD boxes, packaging foam, any foam
			Plastic#7 Other	Tupperware, Mixed unidentifiable plastics, all other resins and multi-blend plastic materials
		Non-Recyclable Plastics	Plastic Bags	Plastics Shopping Bags, Plastic Produce/Food Bags, Resealable Plastic Bags, Bin liners, Garbage bin liners, Compostable Plastics Bags
			Plastic Film	Cling film
			Composite (Mostly Plastic)	Composite plastic items where the weight of the plastic is estimated to be greater than the other material items
	Glass	Recyclable Glass (CDS Glass)	Glass Bottles	Beer/Cider Mixed Drinks, Soft drink bottles, not broken glass
		Recyclable Glass	Glass Other	wine bottles, food and sauce jars,
		Non-Recyclable Glass	Miscellaneous/Other Glass	Plate glass (window and windscreen), broken light globes glass, glass particles, Black or ceramic lined glass, Including broken glass that is recyclable more than 50mm in size
	Ferrous (Steel)	Steel	Steel Cans	Food cans, pet food cans, tins, empty paint tins,
			Steel Aerosols	Aerosol cans
			Composite Ferrous (Mostly Ferrous)	Composite ferrous items where the weight of the metal is estimated to be greater than the other material items
			Ferrous Other	Beer bottle tops, 100% ferrous items that are not cans / tins / packaging materials
			Aluminium Cans	Beer and soft drink cans,
			Aluminium Aerosols	Aluminium aerosol cans

	Non Ferrous (Aluminium)	Aluminium	Aluminium Foil	clean foil
			Composite Non-Ferrous (Mostly Non-Ferrous)	Composite non-ferrous metal items where the weight of the metal is estimated to be greater than the other material items
			Non-Ferrous Other	Copper / brass / bronze items, other metals (not ferrous / aluminium), Aluminium tamper proof seals
Contaminants/Non-Recyclable Components				
Organic	Organic	Organic	Food Waste	Vegetable scraps, meat scraps, animal food, leftover food, Food particles, Bones
			Green Waste	Grass clippings, tree trimmings / pruning's, flowers, tree wood
			Packaged Food Waste	(Liquid containers - quarter full or more) and (Food Waste in containers or bags)
			Other Putrescible	Animal excrement, mixed compostable items
	Other Organics	Other Organics	Wood/Timber	Milled wood / timber, wooden skewers
	Textiles	Textiles	Textiles	(Natural/Synthetic - Apparel/Bedding etc.), (Leather and Rubber)
			Other Textiles	Shoes, handbags, millinery etc
	Earth	Earth	Soil/Dust 'n' Dirt and Inert and Broken Glass, Ash/Coal	Vacuum bag contents, soil, rocks, dirt, grit, mud, Broken Glass less than 50mm in size
		Ceramics, Rocks/Stones, Bricks, Concrete	Bricks and stones, Cups, bowls, pottery items, concrete	
Hazardous	Medical	Medical Waste	Pharmaceuticals	Unused prescription medicine, vitamins and Minerals
			Medical Waste	Band aids, Bandages, Used surgical gloves, Surgical Instruments, Medical aids/kits, Medical devices and radioactive materials, any solid waste generated from a diagnosis, treatment of humans or animals, /Medical Other
			Hypodermic Syringes	Hypodermic Syringes, Epi Pens
	Pathogenic Infectious	Pathogenic Infectious	Sanitary / Hygiene	used tissues (items with any bodily fluids), tampons/pads, cotton buds)
			Nappies	Adult and Child disposable nappies
	Hazardous	Hazardous	Chemicals	Bleach, Shampoo, Cleaning Products, (where the weight of the product is estimated to be greater than the weight of the container)
			Paint	Wet/Dry Paint
			Batteries Household	Batteries (Single Use and Rechargeable), Mobile phone battery
			Batteries Other	Vehicle Batteries e.g. Car/Boat, Industrial batteries e.g. Power Supply (UPS)
			Fluorescent Tubes/Light Bulbs	
			Oil Household, Motor & Other	
			Building Material	
	Hazardous Other	Uncategorized hazardous waste		
Other	Electronic Waste	Electronic Waste	Toner Cartridges	Toner Cartridges
			Computer Equipment	Computer Components, Peripheral Devices/Computer Printer or Photocopier/Printer
			Mobile Phones	Mobile phones
			Electrical Items	Electrical Products
	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Specify)	Any items not applicable to other categories

# GLOSSARY

Avoidance	Avoidance refers to the prevention or reduction of waste generation and is the most preferred option in the waste hierarchy.	
Better practice	Better practice refers to practices and approaches that are considered by the Waste Authority to be outcomes-focussed, effective and high performing, which have been identified based on evidence and benchmarking against comparable jurisdictions	
Commercial and industrial waste (C&I)	Solid waste generated by the business sector, State and Federal Government entities, schools and tertiary institutions.	
Commercial waste services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Refers to drop-off, kerbside, vergeside or other waste services provided by the local government to commercial premises.</li><li>Discretionary service, not offered by all local governments</li></ul>	
Construction and demolition waste (C&D)	Solid waste produced by demolition and building activities, including road and rail construction and maintenance, and excavation of land associated with construction activities.	
Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Disposal refers to the discharge of waste into the environment, either into landfill or another disposal route.</li><li>Disposal is the least preferred option in the waste hierarchy.</li></ul>	
Drop-off facilities and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Drop-off collections are where reportable waste is delivered to the waste depot (drop-off facility) by the residents of the local government i.e. self-hauled waste.</li><li>Services are provided to collect waste or recyclable materials.</li><li>May be temporary or permanent standalone drop-off points for one or more materials, or may form part of other waste facilities (such as landfills or transfer stations).</li><li><b>Note:</b> this does not include HHW drop-off points</li></ul>	
Energy recovery	The process of extracting energy from a waste stream through re-use, reprocessing, recycling or recovering energy from waste	
Household hazardous waste (HHW) facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Refers to facilities for the drop-off and storage of HHW</li><li>Includes consideration of the drop-off and storage procedures and infrastructure, staffing and resourcing, layout, operation and management HHW facilities, etc.</li></ul>	
Illegal Dumping	Illegal dumping is the unauthorised discharging or abandonment of waste and is an offence under Section 49A of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .	
	Illegally dumped waste is generally considered to have the following attributes:	
	Volume	> 1 cubic metre
	Environmental impact	Contains items/substances that are potentially noxious or hazardous; potential for environmental harm if material leaks, spreads or degrades
	Type of waste	Commercial or industrial waste; larger-scale household waste
	Reason for offence	Premeditated decision; commercial benefit or avoidance of fee
Kerbside waste services	Mode of deposition	Deposited using a vehicle
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A regular, containerised collection service (often a wheelie bin) where the waste or recycling is collected from outside a resident's dwelling.</li><li>Can apply to either recycling or general waste (and in a few instances green waste).</li></ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Refers to inert or putrescible waste, registered or licenced landfills</li><li>Activities related to the layout, operation, management and post closure of a landfill.</li><li>Includes consideration of the technology and infrastructure on site, staffing and resourcing, and any other waste facilities or services at the landfill site (e.g. greenwaste or recycling drop off, mulching, tip shop, etc.)</li></ul>	
	Landfill	
	Litter	
	Litter is defined in the <i>Litter Act 1979</i> as including:	
Litter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>all kinds of rubbish, refuse, junk, garbage or scrap; and</li><li>any articles or material abandoned or unwanted by the owner or the person in possession thereof,</li></ul>	
	but does not include dust, smoke or other like products emitted or produced during the normal operations of any mining, extractive, primary or manufacturing industry.	
	Litter is generally considered to have the following attributes:	
	Volume	< 1 cubic metre
	Environmental impact	Nil or minor actual or potential environmental impact
	Type of waste	Personal litter
	Reason for offence	Unpremeditated, convenient disposal

	Mode of deposition	Deposited by hand (includes dropping by hand from a vehicle)
<b>Local government waste management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refers to waste generated by a local government in performing its functions</li> <li>Includes materials such as construction and demolition waste from road and footpath building and maintenance; greenwaste from parks maintenance; waste generated at local government offices, depots, and facilities</li> </ul>	
<b>Municipal solid waste (MSW)</b>	Solid waste generated from domestic (residential) premises and local government activities	
<b>Peel region</b>	The Peel region is the area defined by the Peel Region Scheme.	
<b>Perth metropolitan region</b>	The Perth metropolitan region or the Perth region is the area defined by the Metropolitan Region Scheme.	
<b>Public place services</b>	Public place waste services refers to permanent bins provided by local government in public places to collect waste and/or recycling.	
<b>Recovery</b>	The process of extracting materials or energy from a waste stream through re-use, reprocessing, recycling or recovering energy from waste.	
<b>Reuse</b>	Reuse refers to using a material or item again.	
<b>Reprocessing</b>	Reprocessing refers to using an item or material that might otherwise become waste during the manufacturing or remanufacturing process.	
<b>Recycling</b>	The process by which waste is collected, sorted, processed (including through composting), and converted into raw materials to be used in the production of new products.	
<b>Residual Waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste that remains after the application of a better practice source separation process and recycling system, consistent with the waste hierarchy as described in section 5 of the WARR Act.</li> <li>Where better practice guidance is not available, an entity's material recovery performance will need to meet or exceed the relevant stream target (depending on its source - MSW, C&amp;I or C&amp;D) for the remaining non-recovered materials to be considered residual waste under this waste strategy.</li> </ul>	
<b>Special event waste services</b>	Special event waste management refers to temporary bins and/or waste collection services provided by local government to manage waste generated at events such as fireworks displays, music festivals, sports events, markets etc.	
<b>Sustainable procurement</b>	Sustainable procurement involves meeting a need for goods and services in a way that achieves value for money and generates benefits not only to the organisation, but also to society and the economy, while minimising damage to the environment.	
<b>Transfer station</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refers to facilities which undertake large scale consolidation of waste or recyclable materials for transfer to another facility for processing or disposal</li> <li>Activities related to the layout, operation and management of a transfer station</li> <li>Includes consideration of the technology and infrastructure on site, staffing and resourcing, and any other waste facilities or services available at the site (e.g. greenwaste or recycling drop off, mulching, tip shop, etc.)</li> </ul>	
<b>Vergeside waste services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vergeside collection services are bulk, infrequent (~every 4-6 month or on demand) services.</li> <li>Material is collected from residential 'vergesides' either non-containerised or in a skip provided by the local government. Vergeside services may relate to green waste or hard waste</li> <li>Includes waste and/or recyclable materials that may be mixed or separated and the source and can include green waste or hard waste.</li> </ul>	
<b>Waste services</b>	<p>Waste services are defined by the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007</i> as the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the collection, transport, storage, treatment, processing, sorting, recycling or disposal of waste; or</li> <li>the provision of receptacles for the temporary deposit of waste; or</li> <li>the provision and management of waste facilities, machinery for the disposal of waste and processes for dealing with waste.</li> </ul>	