



ORDINARY MEETING

of

Council

AGENDA

Time: 3:00 pm
Date: Wednesday, 14 February 2024
Venue: Waiata House, 27 Lincoln Road,
Masterton

MEMBERSHIP

Mayor Gary Caffell (Chairperson)

Councillor Bex Johnson
Councillor Craig Bowyer
Councillor Brent Goodwin
Councillor David Holmes

Councillor Tom Hullena
Councillor Stella Lennox
Councillor Tim Nelson
Councillor Marama Tuuta

Values

1. **Public interest:** members will serve the best interests of the people within the Masterton district and discharge their duties conscientiously, to the best of their ability.
2. **Public trust:** members, in order to foster community confidence and trust in their Council, will work together constructively and uphold the values of honesty, integrity, accountability and transparency.
3. **Ethical behaviour:** members will not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned, will not behave improperly and will avoid the appearance of any such behaviour.
4. **Objectivity:** members will make decisions on merit; including appointments, awarding contracts, and recommending individuals for rewards or benefits.
5. **Respect for others:** will treat people, including other members, with respect and courtesy, regardless of their ethnicity, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or disability. Members will respect the impartiality and integrity of Council staff.
6. **Duty to uphold the law:** members will comply with all legislative requirements applying to their role, abide by this Code, and act in accordance with the trust placed in them by the public.
7. **Equitable contribution:** members will take all reasonable steps to ensure they fulfil the duties and responsibilities of office, including attending meetings and workshops, preparing for meetings, attending civic events, and participating in relevant training seminars.
8. **Leadership:** members will actively promote and support these principles and ensure they are reflected in the way in which MDC operates, including a regular review and assessment of MDC's collective performance.

These values complement, and work in conjunction with, the principles of section 14 of the LGA 2002; the governance principles of section 39 of the LGA 2002; and our MDC governance principles:

Whakamana Tangata	Respecting the mandate of each member, and ensuring the integrity of the committee as a whole by acknowledging the principle of collective responsibility and decision-making.
Manaakitanga	Recognising and embracing the mana of others.
Rangatiratanga	Demonstrating effective leadership with integrity, humility, honesty and transparency.
Whanaungatanga	Building and sustaining effective and efficient relationships.
Kotahitanga	Working collectively.

Order Of Business

1	Conflicts of Interest	5
2	Apologies	5
3	Public Forum	5
4	Items not on the Agenda	5
5	Confirmation of Council Minutes	7
5.1	Minutes of Council Meeting held on 13 December 2023	7
6	Committee Reports	25
6.1	Infrastructure and Services Committee Meeting – 31 January 2024	25
7	Reports for Decision	32
7.1	Amendment to Meeting Schedule for 2024	32
7.2	Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029 Adoption.....	36
7.3	Adoption of the Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Statement of Proposal and Draft Policy	339
8	Reports for Information	368
8.1	Chief Executive's Report.....	368
8.2	Meeting Reports from Councillors	378
8.3	Mayor's Report.....	379
9	Public Excluded	380

The Chairperson will open the meeting with the karakia

Karakia timatanga

Kia tau ngā manaakitanga a te mea ngaro
ki runga ki tēnā, ki tēnā o tātou

Kia mahea te hua mākihikihi

kia toi te kupu, toi te mana, toi te aroha, toi te Reo
Māori

kia tūturu, ka whakamaua kia tīna! Tīna!

Hui e, Tāiki e!

Let the strength and life force of our
ancestors

Be with each and everyone of us

Freeing our path from obstruction

So that our words, spiritual power, love and
language are upheld

Permanently fixed established and
understood

Forward together

At the appropriate time, the following karakia will be read to close the meeting

Karakia whakamutunga

Kua mutu ā mātou mahi

Mō tēnei wā

Manaakitia mai mātou katoa

Ō mātou hoa

Ō mātou whānau

Āio ki te Aorangi

Our work has finished

For the time being

Protect us all

Our friends

Our family

Peace to the universe

1 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

2 APOLOGIES

The Chair invites notice from members of:

- leave of absence for future meetings of Masterton District Council
- apologies, including apologies for lateness and early departure from the meeting where leave of absence has not previously been granted.

3 PUBLIC FORUM

4 ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

The Chairperson will give notice of items not on the agenda as follows:

Matters requiring urgent attention as determined by resolution of the Council

- The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
- The reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

Minor matters relating to the general business of Council

No resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of the item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting of Masterton District Council for further discussion.

5 CONFIRMATION OF COUNCIL MINUTES

5.1 MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETING HELD 13 DECEMBER 2023

Author: Harriet Kennedy, Governance Advisor

Authoriser: Kym Fell, Chief Executive

RECOMMENDATION

That the Minutes of Council Meeting held on 13 December 2023 be received and confirmed as an accurate record of that meeting.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Minutes of Council Meeting held on 13 December 2023**



MINUTES

**Ordinary Council Meeting
Wednesday, 13 December 2023**

Order Of Business

1	Conflicts of Interest	3
2	Apologies	3
3	Public Forum	3
4	Items not on the Agenda	3
5	Confirmation of Council Minutes	4
5.1	Minutes of Council Meeting held on 25 October 2023	4
5.2	Minutes of Council Meeting held on 29 November 2023	4
5.3	Minutes of Council - Revenue and Financing Policy Review Hearing Meeting held on 29 November 2023	4
6	Committee Reports	4
6.1	Audit and Risk Committee Meeting - 15 November 2023	4
6.2	Infrastructure and Services Committee Meeting - 22 November 2023	6
6.3	Hearings Committee Meeting - 29 November 2023	6
7	Reports for Decision	7
7.1	Civic Facility Options for the 2024-2034 Long-Term Plan and Next Steps	7
7.2	Review of the Significance and Engagement Policy	7
7.3	Panama Vacant Land - 2021-2031 LTP Project Update	8
7.4	Amendments to the Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019, Part 10: Traffic Bylaw Schedules	8
7.5	Revenue and Financing Policy Deliberations	9
7.6	Investigation of the formation of a Wairarapa Council	12
8	Reports for Information	13
8.1	Chief Executive's Report	13
8.2	Meeting Reports from Councillors	13
8.3	Mayor's Report	13
9	Public Excluded	14

**MINUTES OF MASTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL
ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING
HELD AT WAIATA HOUSE, 27 LINCOLN ROAD, MASTERTON
ON WEDNESDAY 13 DECEMBER 2023 AT 3:00 PM**

PRESENT: Mayor G Caffell (Chair), Councillors B Johnson, C Bowyer, B Goodwin, D Holmes, T Hullena, S Lennox and T Nelson

IN ATTENDANCE: Chief Executive, Manager Finance, Manager Strategy and Governance, Manager Communications and Engagement, Manager People and Culture, Interim Manager Assets and Operations, Pou Ahurea Māori, Acting Manager Community Facilities and Activities, Principal Advisor Strategy and Governance, Senior Policy Advisor, Policy Advisor, two Project Managers and Governance Advisor.

1 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

No conflicts of interest were declared.

2 APOLOGIES

RESOLUTION 2023/109

Moved by Councillor T Hullena
Seconded by Councillor C Bowyer

That apologies from Councillor Marama Tuuta be received and accepted.

CARRIED

3 PUBLIC FORUM

Simon Byrne, Masterton Ratepayers and Residents Association, presented on the Civic Facility Agenda Item and advised that a poll of the Masterton Ratepayers and Residents Association members had indicated that 90% of those who responded were in favour of retaining the municipal building.

The meeting moved into public excluded at 3.10pm

The meeting moved out of public excluded at 5.00pm

(Councillor Hullena left the meeting at 5.00pm)

4 ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

There were no late items.

5 CONFIRMATION OF COUNCIL MINUTES

5.1 MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 25 OCTOBER 2023

RESOLUTION 2023/110

Moved by Councillor D Holmes
Seconded by Councillor S Lennox

That the Minutes of Council Meeting held on 25 October 2023 be received and confirmed as an accurate record of that meeting.

CARRIED

5.2 MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 29 NOVEMBER 2023

RESOLUTION 2023/111

Moved by Councillor B Johnson
Seconded by Councillor C Bowyer

That the Minutes of Council Meeting held on 29 November 2023 be received and confirmed as an accurate record of that meeting.

CARRIED

5.3 MINUTES OF COUNCIL - REVENUE AND FINANCING POLICY REVIEW HEARING MEETING HELD ON 29 NOVEMBER 2023

RESOLUTION 2023/112

Moved by Councillor C Bowyer
Seconded by Councillor S Lennox

That the Minutes of Council - Revenue and Financing Policy Review Hearing Meeting held on 29 November 2023 be received and confirmed as an accurate record of that meeting.

CARRIED

6 COMMITTEE REPORTS

6.1 AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE MEETING - 15 NOVEMBER 2023

RESOLUTION 2023/113

Moved by Mayor G Caffell
Seconded by Councillor C Bowyer

That Council confirms the report of the Audit and Risk Committee meeting held on 15 November 2023 including the following resolutions:

- **Asset Management Policy**

That the Audit and Risk Committee:

 - i) *notes a review of the Asset Management Policy has been completed;*
 - ii) *notes the revised Asset Management Policy was approved by the Strategic Leadership Team on 2 November 2023; and*
 - iii) *endorses the revised Asset Management Policy with minor modifications included as Attachment 1.*
- **Non-Financial Performance 2023/2024 Quarter 1 Report**

That the Audit and Risk Committee

 - i) *Receives the Quarter 1 non-financial performance report for the 2023/24 financial year.*
 - ii) *Recommends Council confirm the Year 3 (current year) targets for the two water measures that are reported annually as follows:*
 - *Percentage of Real Water Loss – target for Year 3: no more than 32.5%.*
 - *Average Consumption - target for Year 3: no more than 578litres/person/day*
- **Service Provision Report – Aratoi Regional Trust**

That the Audit and Risk Committee receives the Service Provision Report Aratoi Regional Trust covering the summary results of the key result indicators for the quarter 1 July - 30 September 2023
- **Destination Wairarapa Quarterly Report (1 July 2023 to 30 September 2023)**

That the Audit and Risk Committee receives the first quarter report (1 July 2023 – 30 September 2023) from Destination Wairarapa.
- **Corporate Carbon Emissions Reduction Plan Implementation: Progress Report**

That the Audit and Risk Committee receives the second six-monthly progress report on the implementation of the Corporate Carbon Emissions Reduction Plan.
- **2022/2023 Annual Report**

That the Audit and Risk Committee:

 - i) *receives the draft (pre-final) audit opinion, Annual Report for 2022/23; and*
 - ii) *notes the final Annual Report for 2022/23 will be considered for adoption by Council on 29 November 2023*
- **2024-2034 Long-Term Plan Update**

That the Audit and Risk Committee

 - i) *Receives the 2024-34 Long-Term Plan update report.*
 - ii) *Notes the risks identified in this report*
- **Three Months to Date Financial Report Quarter 1 2023/2024**

That the Audit and Risk Committee receives the financial report and commentary for the 3 month period to 30 September 2023

CARRIED

6.2 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING - 22 NOVEMBER 2023

RESOLUTION 2023/114

Moved by Councillor D Holmes
Seconded by Councillor S Lennox

That Council confirms the report of the Infrastructure and Services Committee meeting held on 22 November 2023 including the following resolutions

- **Community Facilities and Activities Infrastructure and Services Update**
That the Infrastructure and Services Committee receives the update from the Community Facilities and Activities team on key projects and a summary of progress since the last report.
- **Regulatory Services Infrastructure and Services Update**
That the Infrastructure and Services Committee receives the update from the Building Control Services, Consents and Planning and Environmental Services teams.
- **Assets and Operations Infrastructure and Services Update**
That the Infrastructure and Services Committee receives the update from Assets and Operations on key infrastructure projects and areas of project focus

CARRIED

6.3 HEARINGS COMMITTEE MEETING - 29 NOVEMBER 2023

RESOLUTION 2023/115

Moved by Councillor C Bowyer
Seconded by Mayor G Caffell

That Council confirms the report of the Hearings Committee meeting held on 29 November 2023 including the following resolutions:

- **Determination of an Objection to a Menacing Dog Classification**
That the Hearings Committee
 1. *Receives the information;*
 2. *Notes*
 - i) *The evidence which formed the basis for the classification;*
 - ii) *Any steps taken by the owner to prevent any threat to the safety of persons or animals;*
 - iii) *The matters relied on in support of the objection;*
 - iv) *Any other relevant matters.*
 3. *Agree to uphold the classification as a menacing dog.*

CARRIED

(Councillor Hullena returned to the meeting at 5.09pm)

Item 7.1 was taken after item 7.8

7 REPORTS FOR DECISION

7.1 CIVIC FACILITY OPTIONS FOR THE 2024-2034 LONG-TERM PLAN AND NEXT STEPS

The report seeking Council's approval to proceed with a refined set of options for the Town Hall, Municipal Buildings and Library to costing for inclusion in the 2024-34 Long-Term Plan was presented by the Project Manager. Stephen Geuze, Silverwood Architects, was in attendance to answer questions.

An amendment to the staff recommendation in the report was proposed, to include Option E for costing and consultation as the community had indicated they had wanted the Municipal Building retained so that should be included as an option. Staff advised that it was possible to include the option but that, while the costing for retaining the façade was straightforward and quantifiable, there would be risks with costing a refurbishment of the old building to bring it up to code as the extent of work needed couldn't be assessed until the internal structure could be investigated or fully known until the work commenced. There would need to be a lot of contingency and officers would need to assess the confidence in the information in order for the option to be included for consultation.

RESOLUTION 2023/116

Moved by Councillor T Nelson

Seconded by Councillor C Bowyer

That Council:

1. **Notes** the purpose and function of the Library, Municipal Building and Town Hall identified by the Project Advisory Group.
2. **Notes** priorities identified for Library, Municipal Building and Town Hall identified by the Project Advisory Group.
3. **Agrees** that options A, B and C for the Library and Archives are to be taken forward for costing to be consulted on as part of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.
4. **Agrees** that options D, E and G for the Town Hall and Municipal Building are taken forward for costing to be consulted on as part of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

CARRIED

7.2 REVIEW OF THE SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY

The report seeking Council's agreement to confirm the Significance and Engagement Policy (Attachment 1) was presented by the Senior Policy Advisor.

RESOLUTION 2023/117

Moved by Councillor B Johnson
Seconded by Councillor T Hullena

That Council

1. Notes that a substantive review of the Significance and Engagement Policy was undertaken in 2020/21;
2. Notes that the 2023 review has not identified any issues or drivers for further changes to the policy; and
3. Agrees to confirm without amendment the Significance and Engagement Policy (Attachment 1).

CARRIED

7.3 PANAMA VACANT LAND - 2021-2031 LTP PROJECT UPDATE

The report providing Council with an update on the Panama Vacant Land, a 2021-31 Long-Term Plan (LTP) project and seeking delegation of responsibility to progress this project to the Chief Executive was presented by the Senior Policy Advisor.

RESOLUTION 2023/118

Moved by Councillor D Holmes
Seconded by Councillor B Johnson

That Council

1. notes the update on the Panama Vacant Land LTP Project; and
2. delegates responsibility to progress the project to the Chief Executive.

CARRIED

7.4 AMENDMENTS TO THE WAIRARAPA CONSOLIDATED BYLAW 2019, PART 10: TRAFFIC BYLAW SCHEDULES

This report seeking Council adoption of amendments to the Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw, Part 10: Traffic Bylaw Schedules was presented by the Senior Policy Advisor.

RESOLUTION 2023/119

Moved by Councillor C Bowyer
Seconded by Councillor S Lennox

That Council:

1. **Notes** that the Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019, Part 10: Traffic Bylaw Schedules still refers to the off-street carpark at 70 Dixon Street as Dixon Street (Warehouse Carpark);
2. **Agrees** to replacing all references to Dixon Street (Warehouse Carpark) with 70 Dixon Street;

3. **Notes** that on 14 September 2022 Council agreed to designate six car parks in the parking area at 70 Dixon Street, Masterton, as an electric vehicle charging area (provided by Meridian Energy);
4. **Notes** that the construction of the electric vehicle charging facilities has been completed, and they are now operational;
5. **Agrees** to amend the Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw 2019, Part 10: Traffic Bylaw Schedules by adding the electric vehicle charging area to Schedule 2P: Electric Vehicle Charging Areas;
6. **Notes** that issues with visibility for the courtesy crossing have been identified with the parking space directly outside 27 Lincoln Road (Waiata House) on the eastern side of the courtesy crossing;
7. **Notes** that issues with visibility for people using the Abbeyfield House for Elderly People driveway on Church Street have been identified from the on-street parking spaces directly to the east of the driveway;
8. **Agrees** to amend Schedule 2F1: No Stopping Areas to extend the existing no stopping zone on the southern side of Lincoln Road for a distance of seven metres, and to include a new no stopping area outside Abbeyfield Masterton;
9. **Notes** that the mobility parking space in the Municipal building carpark has been moved to the closest parking space to the Waiata House entrance;
10. **Agrees** to amend Schedule 2G: Mobility Parking Spaces to reflect the move of the mobility parking space in the Municipal building carpark to the closest parking space to the Waiata House entrance; and
11. **Notes** that the bylaw amendments will be notified via the Council website, in print, and on social media.

CARRIED

7.5 REVENUE AND FINANCING POLICY DELIBERATIONS

The report providing Council with a summary of submitters' feedback from the Revenue and Financing Policy review consultation and seeking Council agreement to the revised components of the Policy was presented by the Manager Finance.

The recommendations were taken in parts.

A change to (c)(i) was agreed to change 'possible' to 'feasible and appropriate' to align with the wording in the consultation document.

[Note to minutes: the wording in the Consultation Document was "fair and achievable", rather than "feasible and appropriate".]

An amendment was put to the staff recommendation in (c)(ii), to retain the 85 percent user/15 percent community split for animal control services, as there were the views that the cost of dog registration was reasonable and it was minimal in the context of the figures put out by the SPCA on the annual cost of owning a dog.

RESOLUTION 2023/120

Moved by Mayor G Caffell
Seconded by Councillor S Lennox

That Council

- a. **notes** that Council have been provided with a full set of submissions on the Revenue and Financing Policy Review Consultation as part of the Hearings Report;

CARRIED

RESOLUTION 2023/121

Moved by Mayor G Caffell
Seconded by Councillor S Lennox

That Council

- b. **notes** the community feedback received in response to the Revenue and Financing Policy Review Consultation;

CARRIED

RESOLUTION 2023/122

Moved by Councillor S Lennox
Seconded by Councillor B Goodwin

That Council

- c. **confirms** the proposed changes to the Revenue and Financing Policy as outlined in the Consultation Document being to;
 - i. maximise user fees wherever feasible and appropriate;

CARRIED

MOTION

Moved by Councillor B Goodwin
Seconded by Councillor S Lennox

That Council

- c. **does not confirm** the proposed changes to the Revenue and Financing Policy as outlined in the Consultation Document being to;
 - ii. change the funding split for animal control services from 85 percent user / 15 per cent community to 70 per cent user / 30 per cent community and **confirms** the funding split for animal control services at 85 percent user / 15 per cent community;

LOST

RESOLUTION 2023/123

Moved by Councillor B Johnson

Seconded by Councillor C Bowyer

That Council

- c. **confirms** the proposed changes to the Revenue and Financing Policy as outlined in the Consultation Document being to;
- ii. change the funding split for animal control services from 85 percent user / 15 per cent community to 70 per cent user / 30 per cent community;

CARRIED

RESOLUTION 2023/124

Moved by Councillor B Johnson

Seconded by Councillor S Lennox

That Council

- c. **confirms** the proposed changes to the Revenue and Financing Policy as outlined in the Consultation Document being to;
- iii. change the allocation basis for community development activities from Capital Value to a Targeted Uniform Charge;

CARRIED

RESOLUTION 2023/125

Moved by Councillor D Holmes

Seconded by Councillor T Nelson

That Council

- c. **confirms** the proposed changes to the Revenue and Financing Policy as outlined in the Consultation Document being to;
- iv. change the funding split of the subsidised roading programme from 31 per cent urban / 69 per cent rural to 30 per cent urban / 70 per cent rural;

CARRIED

RESOLUTION 2023/126

Moved by Councillor B Johnson

Seconded by Councillor S Lennox

That Council

- c. **confirms** the proposed changes to the Revenue and Financing Policy as outlined in the Consultation Document being to;
- v. change the allocation basis for urban water supply and wastewater services from 25 per cent Targeted Uniform Charge / 75 per cent Capital Value to 30 per cent Targeted Uniform Charge / 70 per cent Capital Value;

CARRIED

RESOLUTION 2023/127

Moved by Councillor C Bowyer
Seconded by Councillor D Holmes

That Council

- c. **confirms** the proposed changes to the Revenue and Financing Policy as outlined in the Consultation Document being to:
 - vi. change the urban/rural allocations that are based on the population split from 77.5 per cent urban / 22.5 per cent rural to 79 per cent urban / 21 per cent rural.

CARRIED

RESOLUTION 2023/128

Moved by Councillor B Johnson
Seconded by Councillor C Bowyer

That Council

- d. **agrees** that the storm damage road repair funding be split 70 per cent rural / 30 per cent urban to align with the subsidised roading funding split.

CARRIED

RESOLUTION 2023/129

Moved by Mayor G Caffell
Seconded by Councillor S Lennox

That Council

- e. **notes** that Council will consider the final Revenue and Financing Policy for approval as part of the Long-Term Plan approval process in mid-2024.

CARRIED

7.6 INVESTIGATION OF THE FORMATION OF A WAIRARAPA COUNCIL

The report providing the minutes of the working group considering a combined Wairarapa Council and seeking formal Council agreement to: 1) investigate the formation of a combined Wairarapa Council; 2) appoint the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, one Councillor and the Chief Executive to the Joint Working Group; and 3) approve the contribution of \$50,000 to support the investigation was presented by the Chief Executive.

The recommendations were discussed and the members were of the view that staff could provide a summary of the options and requested a workshop in the new year to discuss the pros and cons for Masterton District Council before proceeding any further.

RESOLUTION 2023/130

Moved by Councillor T Hullena
Seconded by Councillor B Johnson

That Council

1. Receives the report
2. Ask officers to organise a workshop early in 2024 at which the question will be discussed.

CARRIED

8 REPORTS FOR INFORMATION

8.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT

The Chief Executive presented his report providing Council with an update on Council operations as at 4 December 2023.

RESOLUTION 2023/131

Moved by Mayor G Caffell

Seconded by Councillor B Johnson

That Council receives the Chief Executive's Report as at 4 December 2023

CARRIED

8.2 MEETING REPORTS FROM COUNCILLORS

Councillors are appointed to a number of external groups and organisations as representatives of Masterton District Council. This agenda item allows Councillors to report back on meetings attended in that capacity.

Councillor Johnson provided a report on the Pasifika O Wairarapa meetings she had attended.

Councillor Holmes reported on the Upper Ruamāhanga River Management Advisory Committee meeting he and Councillor Bowyer had attended.

8.3 MAYOR'S REPORT

The Mayor provided a verbal report:

His Worship noted the number of positive Christmas events that had taken place since his last report, including the Christmas Parade, Christmas in the Park and the lighting of the Christmas tree but also said that it was important to be aware that it was going to be a tough next 12 months as the next year's rate increase was likely to be high, as it would be across the other councils around the country.

He thanked councillors, the Chief Executive and staff for their work over the year and noted that the next year would be both challenging and exciting.

9 PUBLIC EXCLUDED

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

The meeting moved into the public excluded session at 3.10pm and moved back into open session at 5.00pm

RESOLUTION 2023/132

Moved by Mayor G Caffell

Seconded by Councillor D Holmes

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject matter of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for the passing of this resolution
<p>9.1 - Public Excluded Minutes of Council Meeting held on 25 October 2023</p>	<p>s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons</p> <p>s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information</p> <p>s7(2)(c)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied</p> <p>s7(2)(c)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information which is</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7</p>

	<p>subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely otherwise to damage the public interest</p> <p>s7(2)(d) - the withholding of the information is necessary to avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public</p> <p>s7(2)(e) - the withholding of the information is necessary to avoid prejudice to measures that prevent or mitigate material loss to members of the public</p> <p>s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)</p>	
<p>9.2 - Audit and Risk Committee Meeting - 15 November 2023</p>	<p>s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons</p> <p>s7(2)(c)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied</p> <p>s7(2)(c)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7</p>

	<p>otherwise to damage the public interest</p> <p>s7(2)(d) - the withholding of the information is necessary to avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the public</p> <p>s7(2)(e) - the withholding of the information is necessary to avoid prejudice to measures that prevent or mitigate material loss to members of the public</p> <p>s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)</p>	
9.3 - Hearings Committee Meeting - 29 November 2023	s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7
9.4 - North Island Weather Event - Wairarapa Recovery Voluntary Buy-Out Programme	s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7
9.5 - Te Whatu Ora Localities and Boundary Determination	s7(2)(c)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7

CARRIED

The meeting moved back into open session at 5.00pm

RESTATEMENT

It was resolved while the public was excluded:

RESOLUTION 2023/133

Moved by Mayor G Caffell
Seconded by Councillor B Johnson

That Council

1. **receives** the North Island Weather Events – Wairarapa Recovery Voluntary Buy-Out Programme;
2. **receives** the 31 submissions from the community on the Wairarapa Recovery Voluntary Buy-Out Programme Consultation;
3. **decides** to participate in the FOSAL buy-out programme for Category 3 designated properties in Tinui; and
4. **resolves** to release the decision, reasons for the decision and record of voting after the meeting.

In Favour: Mayor Gary Caffell, Councillor Bex Johnson, Councillor David Holmes, Councillor Tom Hullena, Councillor Stella Lennox, Councillor Tim Nelson

Against: Councillor Brent Goodwin

Abstained: Councillor Craig Bowyer

CARRIED 6/1

Reasons for the Decision

The recommendations were discussed. Those who supported the recommendations thought that Council had a moral obligation to support the people who had been affected by the Cyclone and the subsequent categorisation of their land as part of the FOSAL programme. The financial impact on ratepayers was only 50 cents per week. There was no precedent set for Council to fund similar events in the future, rather the precedent had been set by central government in providing funding for that particular weather event. There had been a precedent set by other councils in taking up the government offer that Masterton should follow.

Those who didn't support the recommendations thought that even though the amount per ratepayer was small it was unfair to put that onto the other ratepayers and with the central government funding, ratepayers would be paying twice. While it was a difficult decision, there was the view that it wasn't Council's responsibility.

The Meeting closed at 6.37pm

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 14 February 2024.

CHAIRPERSON

6 COMMITTEE REPORTS

6.1 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING – 31 JANUARY 2024

Author: Harriet Kennedy, Governance Advisor

Authoriser: Karen Yates, Manager Strategy and Governance

Members: Councillor David Holmes (Chair), Mayor Gary Caffell, Councillor Craig Bowyer, Councillor Brent Goodwin, Councillor Tom Hullena, Councillor Stella Lennox, Councillor Tim Nelson, iwi representative Ra Smith and Councillor Marama Tuuta

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS:

That Council confirms the report of the Infrastructure and Services Committee meeting held on 31 January 2024 including the following resolutions

- Community Facilities and Activities Infrastructure and Services Update
That the Infrastructure and Services Committee receives the update from the Community Facilities and Activities team on key projects and a summary of progress since the last report.
- Regulatory Services Infrastructure and Services Update
That the Infrastructure and Services Committee receives the update from the Building Control Services, Consents and Planning and Environmental Services teams.
- Assets and Operations Infrastructure and Services Update
That the Infrastructure and Services Committee receives the update from Assets and Operations on key infrastructure projects and areas of project focus

ATTACHMENTS

1. Minutes of the Infrastructure and Services Committee Meeting 31 January 2024



MINUTES

Infrastructure and Services Committee Meeting

Wednesday, 31 January 2024

Order Of Business

1	Conflicts of Interest	3
2	Apologies	3
3	Public Forum.....	3
4	Items not on the Agenda.....	3
5	Reports for Information.....	3
5.1	Community Facilities and Activities Infrastructure and Services Update	3
5.2	Regulatory Services Infrastructure and Services Update	4
5.3	Assets and Operations Infrastructure and Services Update	5

**MINUTES OF MASTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD AT WAIATA HOUSE, LINCOLN ROAD, MASTERTON
ON WEDNESDAY, 31 JANUARY 2024 AT 3:00 PM**

PRESENT: Mayor Gary Caffell (Chair), Councillors B Johnson, C Bowyer, B Goodwin, T Hullena, S Lennox, T Nelson and M Tuuta.

IN ATTENDANCE: Chief Executive, Interim General Manager Infrastructure and Assets, General Manager Community, General Manager Strategy and Development, General Manager Finance, General Manager Corporate, Environmental Services Manager, Building Control Services Manager, Planning and Consents Manager, Roading Services Manager, Facilities and Open Spaces Manager, Governance Advisor, and one media representative.

1 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

No conflicts of interest were declared.

2 APOLOGIES

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2024/1

Moved by Mayor G Caffell

Seconded by Councillor S Lennox

That the apology received from Councillor David Holmes be received and accepted

.CARRIED

3 PUBLIC FORUM

There was no public forum.

4 ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

There were no late items.

5 REPORTS FOR INFORMATION

5.1 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES UPDATE

The report providing the Infrastructure and Services Committee with an update from Community Facilities and Activities on key projects and summary of progress since the last report, including highlights and any new issues was presented by the General Manager Community.

Matters discussed included:

- Lease Facilities, Douglas Villa Football Club – work on the access ramp is due to start on 1

February due to contractor delays.

- The video interviews with eight local iwi will be released from next week. This builds on the Whanau Day and Treaty Trails initiative to provide an opportunity for learning in our approach to Waitangi Day this year.
- A member queried the possibility of obtaining funding to make more playgrounds fully accessible, with it noted some of the funding for McJorow Park was granted by Trust House, for that particular playground. Officers have undertaken to look into what funding is available.
- A member requested an update on the Youth Hub. It was advised that Council is working with local contractors to progress the project within the existing budget. A funding application has been made with Trust House, with a decision held over until February.
- The Trust House Recreation Centre and War Memorial Stadium Condition and Energy Assessment report is a few days out from the full final package being delivered, which will then be brought to Council.
- The Hood Aerodrome project had a hold up with the GWRC resource consent around stormwater discharge, but the clock is ticking again on the consent being granted. The project then moves into establishing with the contractor.
- Officers will look at the reporting of the Youth Hub and Douglas Villa projects to Council via the ISC report.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2024/2

Moved by Councillor C Bowyer

Seconded by Councillor B Johnson

That the Infrastructure and Services Committee receives the update from the Community Facilities and Activities team on key projects and a summary of progress since the last report.

CARRIED

5.2 REGULATORY SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES UPDATE

The report providing the Infrastructure and Services Committee with an update from the Building Control Services team, the Consents and Planning team and the Environmental Services team was taken as read, with highlights provided by the Environmental Services Manager.

Matters discussed included:

- Inspections in the Environmental Health area are up over the last two years.
- Buildings that aren't displaying their Earthquake Prone Building notices – Council are trying to work with the building owners first, this will be followed up, with an infringement able to be issued if no action is taken.
- A member noted their support for the suggestion to alter the bylaws to include a prohibition on vehicles being stored on the road in connection to businesses.
- The animal shelter project has had some complexities around the final cage design. Work on building the shelter will hopefully begin in the next few weeks. Council is still within budget, pending the final design and exchange rate from Australia.
- A review of the Earthquake Prone Building standards is to be done by 2027.
- Funding for desexing of menacing dogs (which Council received in 2020) is offered to owners, with a good uptake for it.

- A member complimented the work Officers had undertaken on unregistered and menacing dogs.
- Following a query on Council's involvement in the Meridian Energy Ltd wind farm consent decision, Officers advised that the application is a direct referral to the Environment Court who will be making the decision. Council has a lawyer who will represent them in court.
- The Earthquake Prone Buildings register is on a map available via a link from Council's website.
- Management of EPBs – Councils around the country are watching the partnership between Wellington City Council and MBIE. Officers are going to speak with property owners to get a feel for what they may do.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2024/3

Moved by Councillor B Johnson

Seconded by Councillor S Lennox

That the Infrastructure and Services Committee receives the update from the Building Control Services, Consents and Planning and Environmental Services teams

.CARRIED

5.3 ASSETS AND OPERATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES UPDATE

The report providing the Infrastructure and Services Committee with an update from Assets and Operations on key infrastructure projects and areas of project focus was presented by the Interim General Manager Infrastructure and Assets.

Matters discussed included:

- Cockburn Street sewer works – tank & valve installation works are now complete on highest priority properties and an independent consultant engaged to look at other options going forward. The review is expected shortly, with a presentation to be made to Council in February or March.
Officers have prioritised the properties from recent years that have received portaloos and are now looking at further afield areas to assess need for any more on-site solutions. The 7 properties with reflux valves installed had that solution recommended following engineers looking at each situation specifically. A reflux valve doesn't prevent clean drinking water coming into the property, it is on the sewer lateral, and it prevents water from the sewer network coming into the property. Reflux valves mean there is capacity to keep using the wastewater system for a period of time when the reflux valve is closed. The properties have been given care packages with advice on what they can do and the contacts for officers if there is a problem.
- Government funded 100% of the Transport Choices cycleway project.
- A member noted that the resealing work being undertaken currently is superior to what has been done previously. Officers advised that the bitumen grade has been changed, as previously there was a lot of tar bleeding.
- An update on the Better Off Funding projects was requested, with what has been spent to date, what honoured and what still needs to be done. *[Note: This update will come to the*

February Audit & Risk Committee meeting.]

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2024/4

Moved by Councillor S Lennox
Seconded by Councillor C Bowyer

That the Infrastructure and Services Committee receives the update from Assets and Operations on key infrastructure projects and areas of project focus.

CARRIED

The Meeting closed at 3.35pm.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Council meeting held on 14 February 2024.

.....
CHAIRPERSON

7 REPORTS FOR DECISION

7.1 AMENDMENT TO MEETING SCHEDULE FOR 2024

File Number:

Author: Karen Yates, Manager Strategy and Governance

Authoriser: Kym Fell, Chief Executive

PURPOSE

This report seeks Council approval of amendments to the schedule of Council and Committee meetings for 2024.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council approved the 2024 Schedule of Meetings at its meeting on 25 October 2023.

The schedule needs to be amended to reflect adjustments to the Long-Term Plan work programme timeline: to change the Council meeting to consider the options reports to inform the Long Term Plan Consultation Document and to adopt draft supporting information for Audit review, including assumptions and performance measures, from 28 February to 6 March; and, to change the Council meeting to adopt the Long Term Plan Consultation Document and supporting information from 27 March to 3 April.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council approves two amendments to the 2024 Schedule of Meetings: to move the 28 February 2024 Council Meeting to 6 March 2024 and to move the 27 March 2024 Council Meeting to 3 April 2024.

CONTEXT

The 2024 Schedule of Meetings was adopted by Council on 25 October 2023.

Changes in the Long Term Plan work programme mean that it will not be possible to meet the timeframes for the scheduled 28 February and 27 March Council meetings. It is proposed to move both meetings to the following week. This means that the meeting to adopt the Long Term Plan performance measures, activity groups and community outcomes and to consider options reports for consultation will now take place on 6 March and the meeting to adopt the Long Term Plan Consultation Document will now take place on 3 April.

The 6 March Council meeting will start at 10.00am due to the Infrastructure and Services Committee meeting scheduled to start at 3.00pm that same day. The 3 April meeting will start at 3.00pm.

The amended Meeting Schedule for 2024 is attached (see Attachment 1).

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Strategic, Policy and Legislative Implications

While not a requirement, the decision to adopt a schedule of meetings is referred to in the Local Government Act and meeting notification timeframes are set out in the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Significance, Engagement and Consultation

A decision to amend a schedule of meetings does not amount to significant decisions in terms of Council's Significance and Engagement Policy as the decision is administrative in nature.

Financial Considerations

There are no financial considerations to amend the schedule of meetings.

Implications for Māori

No implications specific to Māori have been identified in the decision sought.

Communications/Engagement Plan

No communication or engagement plan is required. Meetings will be publicly notified in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Environmental/Climate Change Impact and Considerations

There are no environmental or climate change impacts or considerations arising from the amendment of the schedule of meetings for the 2024 year.

NEXT STEPS

If the amendments to the 2024 schedule are adopted as recommended, the meeting invitations will be updated.

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Amended 2024 Meeting Schedule** [↓](#) 

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS 2024
Masterton District Council

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December			
SUN									1			1	SUN		
MON	1 New Year's Day			1 Easter Monday			1		2			2	MON		
TUE	2 New Year's Day off			2			2		3			3	TUE		
WED	3			3 COUNCIL ADOPT LTP CD	1		3		4 AWARDS AND GRANTS Community Wellbeing and Events Grants	2		4	WED		
THU	4	1		4	2		4	1	5	3		5	THU		
FRI	5	2	1	5	3		5	2	6	4	1	6	FRI		
SAT	6	3	2	6	4	1	6	3	7	5	2	7	SAT		
SUN	7	4	3	7	5	2	7	4	8	6	3	8	SUN		
MON	8	5	4	8	6	3	King's Birthday	8	9	7	4	9	MON		
TUE	9	6 Waitangi Day	5	9	7	4	9	6	10	8	5	10	TUE		
WED	10	7	6 COUNCIL Adopt LTP info for Audit	ISC	10	8 COUNCIL	5 COUNCIL LTP DELIBS	10	7 AUDIT AND RISK	11	9 ISC	6	11 COUNCIL	WED	
THU	11	8	7	11	9	6	11	8	12	10	7	12	THU		
FRI	12	9	8	12	10	7	12	9	13	11	8	13	FRI		
SAT	13	10	9	13	11	8	13	10	14	12	9	14	SAT		
SUN	14	11	10	14	12	9	14	11	15	13	10	15	SUN		
MON	15	12	11	15	13	10	15	12	16	14	11	16	MON		
TUE	16	13	12	16	14	11	16	13	17	15	12	17	TUE		
WED	17	14 COUNCIL	13	17	ISC	15	12	17	14 COUNCIL	18 COUNCIL	16	13	AUDIT AND RISK	18	WED
THU	18	15	14	18	16	13	18	15	19	17	14	19	THU		
FRI	19	16	15	19	17	14	19	16	20	18	15	20	FRI		
SAT	20	17	16	20	18	15	20	17	21	19	16	21	SAT		
SUN	21	18	17	21	19	16	21	18	22	20	17	22	SUN		
MON	22 Wellington Anniversary	19	18	22	20	17	22	19	23	21	18	23	MON		
TUE	23	20	19	23	21	18	23	20	24	22	19	24	TUE		
WED	24	21	AUDIT AND RISK	24	22	COUNCIL LTP HEARING	AUDIT AND RISK	19	25	23	20	ISC	25	Christmas Day	WED
THU	25	22	21	25	ANZAC Day	23	COUNCIL LTP HEARING	20	26	24	21	26	Boxing Day	THU	
FRI	26	23	22	26	24	21	26	23	27	25	22	27	FRI		
SAT	27	24	23	27	25	22	27	24	28	26	23	28	SAT		
SUN	28	25	24	28	26	23	28	25	29	27	24	29	SUN		
MON	29	26	25	29	27	24	29	26	30	28	Labour Day	25	30	MON	
TUE	30	27	26	30	28	25	30	27		29	26	31	TUE		
WED	31	ISC	28		29	ISC	26	COUNCIL (Adopt LTP)	31	28	ISC	30	COUNCIL (Adopt AR)	27	WED
THU		29	28		30	27		29		31	28			THU	
FRI			29	Good Friday	31	28	Matariki		30		29			FRI	
SAT			30			29			31		30			SAT	
SUN			31			30								SUN	
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December			

KEY	COUNCIL	AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE	Weekends / Public Holidays	AWARDS AND GRANTS COMMITTEE	INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES COMMITTEE	HEARINGS COMMITTEE	LTP
-----	---------	--------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

7.2 WELLINGTON REGION WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2023-2029 ADOPTION

File Number:

Author: Karen Yates, General Manager Strategy & Development

Authoriser: Kym Fell, Chief Executive

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to request Council adopt the 2023-29 Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Council

1. **Notes** that, as required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, all councils are required to review and update their Waste Management and Minimisation Plans to receive ongoing waste levy funding from the Ministry for the Environment to conduct waste minimisation projects and activities.
2. **Notes** that the Wellington Waste Management and Minimisation Joint Committee has undertaken the special consultative procedure for the finalised 2023-2029 Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as previously agreed by the Council.
3. **Notes** that the Wellington Waste Management and Minimisation Joint Committee have recommended that all eight territorial authorities in the Wellington Region adopt the finalised 2023-2029 Wellington WMMP, included as Attachment 1.
4. **Agrees** to revoke the existing 2017-2023 Wellington Region WMMP.
5. **Agrees** to undertake a mid-term report of the WMMP in 2026.
6. **Agrees** to develop a Wairarapa Joint Implementation Plan by mid-2024.
7. **Adopts** the Wellington Region Waste Minimisation and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029.

CONTEXT

In December 2022, the Council agreed to a comprehensive review of the 2017- 2023 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). The WMMP is intended to be a guiding document for councils that sets a vision, objectives, targets, and action plans towards a future where we collectively care for our resources and promote and achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in their districts.

Under section 50 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA), councils must:

- review their plan at intervals of not more than 6 years since the last review; and
- when reviewing existing WMMPs, must undertake a detailed waste assessment to better understand waste issues in their districts.

Under section 44 of the WMA, councils must have regard to the Waste Assessment and current New Zealand Waste Strategy when reviewing their WMMPs.

The 2017-2023 WMMP was developed and adopted by all eight councils in the Wellington Region. When Council agreed to review the 2017-2023 WMMP Council also agreed to the 2023-2029 WMMP being developed regionally. This is the third joint WMMP that the councils have developed.

The WMMP outlines how the eight councils, mana whenua, community, industry, and businesses can work together to transform how waste is generated, managed, and minimised in the Wellington region.

The finalised 2023-2029 WMMP enables a more efficient and consistent approach to our waste management infrastructure, services, and activities to increase reuse, recovery, repurposing, and recycling of waste over the next six years paving the way for the Wellington Region to move towards a circular economy.

A circular economy is where resources are kept in circulation for as long as possible before final disposal to landfill and is the central principle of *Te rautaki para* / the current New Zealand Waste Strategy that was released in July 2023. The Strategy can be accessed here: <https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/waste/aotearoa-new-zealand-waste-strategy/>

The finalised 2023-2029 WMMP is underpinned by:

1. Regional action plans that were developed collectively by all eight councils (refer to section 6.1 pages 36-39 of the WMMP), and
2. Local action plans developed by individual councils for their specific district. The three Wairarapa Councils have agreed to develop a joint Wairarapa local action plan (refer to section 6.2 pages 54-58 of the WMMP). The associated implementation plan will be finalised by mid 2024.

Identifying actions to promote and achieve waste minimisation within the WMMP gives Council the ability to use Ministry for the Environment Waste Disposal Levy money to fund its projects. The waste disposal levy was introduced under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. The levy raises revenue for initiatives that promote/achieve waste minimisation. Half of the levy money is allocated to Councils to spend on the waste minimisation activities set out in their WMMPs. The levy has been increasing over the past few years and is currently \$50 per tonne, increasing to \$60 from 1 July 2024. Masterton is expected to receive \$510,000 in funding for the 2023/24 year. That funding is applied to a range of initiatives, education programmes and waste diversion services that the Council delivers largely via contractors.

Development of the 2023-2029 WMMP

Between November 2022 and July 2023 work was carried out by the eight councils in the Wellington region to develop a new joint WMMP for 2023-2029.

The joint WMMP contains a vision, guiding principles, objectives, targets, and a set of regional actions for the region to work towards. In addition to the regional aspects of the plan, six local action plans were developed to meet the local needs of each area.

The six local action plans are:

- Lower Hutt City Action Plan

- Kapiti Coast District Action Plan
- Porirua City Action Plan
- Upper Hutt city Action Plan
- Wairarapa Joint Action Plan
- Wellington City Action Plan

Beca Consultancy were selected to assist the eight Wellington Region Councils to develop the WMMP 2023-2029. Porirua City Council were contract managers on behalf of the eight councils.

Between March and April 2023 three stakeholder engagement workshops were held by Beca to engage with stakeholders at a regional level. These included community leaders in waste reduction, representatives of large industries and managers of waste and other council staff.

In addition to this, six internal workshops were held between officers of the eight councils. Through these workshops, the vision, objectives, targets, and regional actions were developed. Considerations for the development of these items included:

- Feedback from stakeholder engagement
- Outcomes of the Wellington Region Waste Assessment (see Attachment 3)
- *Te rautaki para/ Waste Strategy* and other central government work programmes
- Local and regional priorities
- Beca reports and feedback

Alongside regional engagement and workshops, internal and external stakeholder engagement was carried out by council officers at a local level to develop the Local Action Plans (Part B of the WMMP 2023-2029).

The initial draft of the WMMP 2023-2029 was presented to councillors of the Joint Committee at a workshop on 26 June 2023. An update draft of the WMMP was then presented to the Joint Committee on 24 July 2023 where it was approved for consultation.

Joint Consultation Process

In early 2023 it was proposed that for efficiency public consultation on the WMMP 2023-2029 be run at a regional level rather than each council running its own individual consultation process. This approach required each Council to delegate responsibility to the Joint Committee to approve the draft WMMP for public consultation and hear submissions received. Masterton District Council agreed to this delegation at its meeting on [17 May 2023](#). The Joint Committee consists of elected members from the each of the eight councils. Masterton District Council's elected member was Councillor Hullena and alternate Councillor Tuuta.

Public consultation following the Special Consultation Procedure was held between 31 July 2023 and 01 September 2023. Members of the public were able to submit via a regional website www.lessswastegreaterplace.co.nz. In addition, printed forms were available at council offices and libraries and a dedicated email address was set up to receive submissions.

All councils conducted engagement to assist the public. The Wairarapa hosted drop-in sessions in each of the five towns.

196 submissions were received region wide. Oral submissions were heard on 18 of September 2023 at Wellington City Council Chambers.

Following public consultation and oral submissions, analysis was conducted, a summary of submissions report was produced (see Attachment 2), and amendments were made to the draft WMMP to reflect feedback received.

On 4th December 2023 at Wellington City Council chambers the Joint Committee resolved to recommend adoption of the WMMP:

Upper Hutt City Council, Kapiti City Council, Hutt City Council and Porirua City Council all adopted the 2023-29 WMMP in December 2023. Wellington City Council are due to adopt at the beginning of February 2024 with the three councils in the Wairarapa last to adopt.

Implementation Considerations

The three Wairarapa Councils are working together to develop an Implementation Plan to progress the local actions. This will be finalised by mid 2024. Funding provision to deliver the local action plan has been built into the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

The actions identified at a regional and local level reflect *Te rautaki para / Waste Strategy*.

- To implement this strategy, and other policies, central government has highlighted that the role of councils will change over the next 30 years. This includes the need to improve data collection and the requirement to implement standard kerbside collections (including collection of organic food waste).
- To meet Aotearoa New Zealand's commitment under the Emissions Reduction Plan, there will be a need for additional regional infrastructure for resource recovery. Councils are expected to plan for, support and in some cases provide infrastructure to support collection, recovery, reprocessing, and disposal networks.
- To achieve this, central government have indicated that they will continue to allocate resources, funding, grants and in line with *Te rautaki para / Waste Strategy* and the Investment Plan, which will be counted on to deliver this WMMP.

Regional Organics Processing Facility Business Case

A key consideration currently in relation to the *Te rautaki para / Waste Strategy* is the processing of organic waste. Councils are required to implement kerbside organic waste collections by 2030. Reflecting this, the WMMP includes both regional and local actions relating to the investigation and consideration of options for an organic processing facility.

The three Wairarapa Councils are taking a proactive approach and will be submitting an application to the MFE Waste Minimisation Fund (WMF) for funding to investigate options and develop a business case for a regional organic waste processing facility.

The WMF is funding infrastructure and systems to reduce landfill emissions from organic waste. The criteria include funding for organic waste processing facilities and business cases to explore options for these facilities. Further information is available here - <https://environment.govt.nz/what-you-can-do/funding/waste-minimisation-fund/#how-to-apply>

Up to 60% of domestic residential waste that currently goes to landfill from kerbside collections is organic waste. A regional organic materials facility would support action to divert this waste from landfill. Benefits of diverting food waste include:

- reducing the amount of methane produced, which will be a key component in reducing our greenhouse gas emissions.
- reducing the overall volume of waste going into landfills, which is a key focus within our WMMP. This will also enable existing facilities to operate for longer under current consent conditions.

Diversion would also mean we are wasting less, using organic matter more efficiently and in ways that can help regenerate the soil.

We will provide updates as we work through the funding application process.

OPTIONS CONSIDERED

A summary of the options considered is included in the table below.

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	<p>Adopt the WMMP 2023-2029 and revoke the current WMMP 2017-2023 .</p>	<p>This would ensure statutory requirements are met.</p> <p>This would enable Council to continue to access the Waste Minimisation Levy.</p> <p>It would ensure the eight councils have a regionally consistent WMMP.</p> <p>It enables the development of a regional and local implementation plan.</p> <p>Resourcing would move to the implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Plan will progress action to minimise waste in our district.</p> <p>The Plan would support the MFE Waste Minimisation Fund Application.</p>

2	Do not adopt the WMMP 2023-29 / revoke the WMMP 2017-23.	No known advantages identified.	<p>Council would not comply with legislation.</p> <p>Non-compliance could result in loss of the waste levy funding of over \$600k per annum.</p> <p>Implementation would be delayed.</p> <p>Resourcing invested in the development of the 2023-29 WMMP would be wasted.</p> <p>This would not support the WMF funding application.</p>
---	----------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

RECOMMENDED OPTION

Option 1 is recommended.

- This option ensures statutory requirements are met, enabling Council's waste levy funding to be applied as per the WMMP.
- It ensures that the eight councils in the Wellington region have a regionally consistent WMMP.
- It enables the development of a regional and local implementation plan.
- Resourcing would move to the implementation plan.

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Strategic, Policy and Legislative Implications

- Under section 50 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) all councils in New Zealand are required to review their WMMPs every six years.
- Section 44 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 requires a special consultative procedure to be followed when preparing, amending, or revoking a WMMP.
- Under the WMA Councils must have a WMMP to enable them to receive and use waste levy funds in line with its WMMP.
- The WMMP aligns with Te Rautaki Para / the current New Zealand Waste Strategy. It also aligns with a range of actions included in Council's Climate Action Plan.

Significance, Engagement and Consultation

All 8 councils conducted engagement to raise awareness of the WMMP, assist the public to understand this and to encourage submissions on the Plan.

The Wairarapa hosted drop-in sessions in each of the five towns.

Masterton District Council received 9 submissions. Wairarapa had a combined total of 20 submissions, and Wellington region a total of 196.

Oral submissions were heard on 18 September 2023 at Wellington City Council chambers.

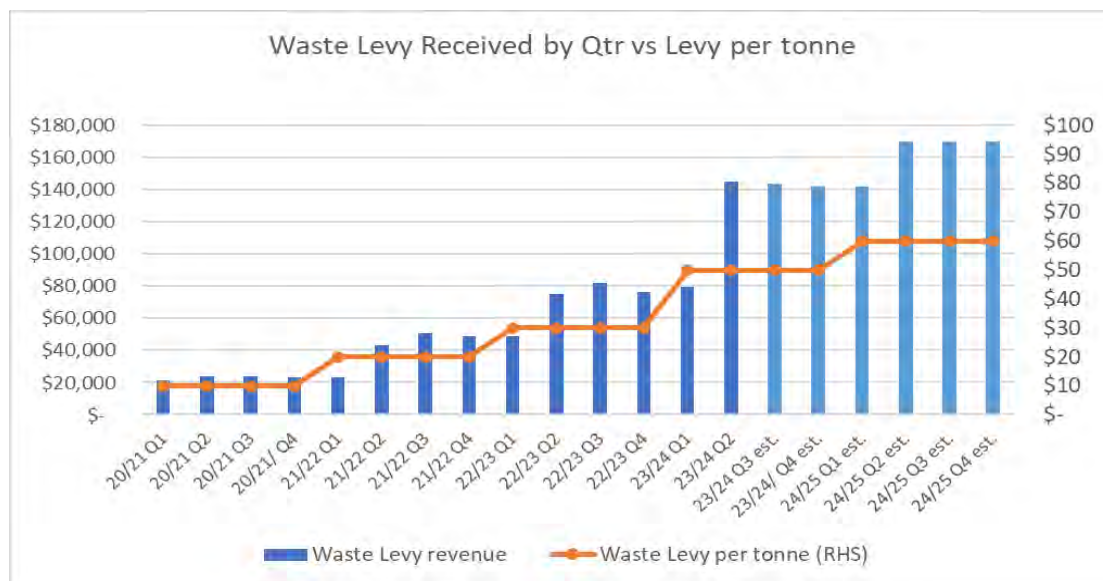
Following public consultation and oral submissions a report was produced and amendments were made to the draft WMMP reflecting feedback received.

Financial Considerations

Costs to MDC for the development of the WMMP have been sourced from the Ministry of the Environment waste levy funds that are allocated to each Council quarterly. The cost of the WMMP is split between the eight councils based on population.

The government currently redistributes 50% of the Waste disposal levy funds that are charged at the landfill disposal sites. Councils are allocated those funds on a per capita basis to be used for waste minimisation activities, as per their WMMP.

In 2020/21 the waste disposal levy rate was \$10 per tonne, but this has since increased to \$50 per tonne as of 1 July 2023. It is set for one further increase to \$60 per tonne by 1 July 2024. This increase in funding gives councils more financial opportunities to fund the waste minimisation actions in the 2023-2029 WMMP. The graph below shows the relationship between the waste levy and the revenue the Council receives.



The waste levy must be “spent on matters to promote waste minimisation and in accordance with their WMMP.” Waste levy funds can be spent on ongoing waste minimisation services, new services, or an expansion of existing services. The funding can be used for education and communication, policy research and reporting, to provide grants, or as infrastructure capital, and other activities in this WMMP.

Waste levy payments will support actions in this new plan. Provision for funding required over and above the level received via the levy has been factored in to the 2024-34 Long-Term Plan. The provision for revenue in Year 1 (2024/25) is \$652,000. This is a significant increase from the \$166,500 received in 2021/22 (the first year of the last LTP) and now helps to offset some of the rates funding required for waste minimisation services.

Implications for Māori

By minimising waste and valuing natural resources, the councils recognise the importance of its relationship with mana whenua – Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Māori and their role to exercise kaitiakitanga for te taiao for current and future generations. In te ao Māori traditional waste management practices are focussed on sustainability and a circular closed loop system. This WMMP (2023-2029) has a strong circular economy focus.

The work in this WMMP will be underpinned by the three commonly understood principles of Te Tiriti, which are:

- Participation – We will maximise opportunities for Māori to participate in decisions.
- Protection – We will support mana whenua and their role to exercise kaitiakitanga for te taiao and to seek to ensure that the actions included in this WMMP achieve positive environmental, cultural social and economic outcomes for Māori.
- Partnership - We remain committed to developing meaningful relationships and partnerships with mana whenua and to collaborate on waste management and minimisation practices and activities important to them.

Communications/Engagement Plan

A communications plan was completed for the project to engage/communicate with partners/key stakeholders e.g. Waka Kotahi, Kainga Ora, community groups, particular individuals.

There will be a media release once the WMMP is adopted.

Environmental/Climate Change Impact and Considerations

Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions from waste were a key consideration in the development of the WMMP. The WMMP sets targets for the Wellington region for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from waste, through reducing organics to landfill and reducing emissions from waste transport.

With a collective responsibility within the Wellington region for reducing our resources use and protecting our natural environment.

This approach aligns with Aotearoa New Zealand's *Te rautaki para* / Waste Strategy and Aotearoa New Zealand's first Emissions reduction plan –*Te Tau marohi ki anamata* / Towards a productive, sustainable, and inclusive economy.

NEXT STEPS

The next steps of the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029 will be implementation planning. The first update to the Joint Committee on progress is planned for the next Joint Committee meeting in March 2024.

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Draft Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029** [↓](#) 
2. **Summary of Submissions Report** [↓](#) 
3. **Wellington Region Waste Assessment** [↓](#) 



WELLINGTON REGION WASTE MANAGEMENT & MINIMISATION PLAN 2023 - 2029

PREPARED FOR
THE COUNCILS OF
THE WELLINGTON
REGION

LESS WASTE
GREATER PLACE

Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council
Me Heke Ki Poneke

Te Kauhiora o Rone o Whakaoioki
CARTERTON
DISTRICT COUNCIL

HUTT CITY
TE AKA KAIRANGI

Kāpiti Coast
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Whiri Whiri, Te Awa Kairangi

Te Kauhiora o Rone o Whakaoioki
MASTERTON
DISTRICT COUNCIL

poriruacity

SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Kia Hurewhiri Teitua

Te Kauhiora o
Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta
Upper Hutt City Council

Contents

1	Whakarāpopototanga Executive summary	3
2	Kōrero Whakataki Introduction	6
2.1	Transitioning to a low-emissions future	6
2.2	Moving up the waste hierarchy to a circular economy	7
2.3	Why do we need a WMMP?	8
2.4	Who is impacted by this WMMP?	9
2.5	Recognition of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Te ao Māori	9
2.6	An equitable transition	10
3	Te āhuatanga o nāianeī Existing situation	12
3.1	Policy drivers and legislative context	12
3.2	The Wellington region	15
3.3	How much waste is there?	17
3.4	What about the future?	19
3.5	The challenges / issues we are facing	20
3.6	What is working well in the Wellington region today?	22
4	Te moemoeā, ngā whāinga me ngā taumata hei whai Vision, objectives and targets	25
4.1	Vision	25
4.2	Guiding principles	25
4.3	Objectives	26
4.4	Targets	28
5	Ka pēhea tā tātou whakaiti para, e nui katoa ai hoki i te wāriu o ngā rauemi How we will reduce waste and maximise the value of materials .	30
5.1	Roles and responsibilities	30
5.2	Collaboration and partnerships	35
6	Ngā mahere mahi Action plans	36
6.1	Regional actions	36
6.2	Local actions (by each council)	41
7	Te utu i tēnei WMMP Funding this WMMP	65
8	Te ine i te anga whakamua Measuring progress	66
9	Kuputaka Here me ōna whakapotonga Glossary of terms and abbreviations	68
10	Kuputaka Māori Glossary of Māori kupu	71

1 Whakarāpopototanga | Executive summary

The eight Councils of the Wellington region have come together to develop a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) that sets a vision, objectives, targets, and action plans, to take us closer to a future where we collectively care for our resources. This is the third joint WMMP that the Councils have developed, which enables a more efficient and consistent approach to our waste management infrastructure, services, and activities to increase reuse, recovery, repurposing and recycling of waste over the next six years (2023-2029). This WMMP outlines how the eight Councils, mana whenua, community, industry, and businesses can work together to transform how waste is generated, managed, and minimised in the Wellington region. Reflecting this collaboration is the vision for this WMMP, which is:

E mahi tahi ana ki te tiākinahia a mātou rauemi – hei whakaiti para, ā, ki te whakanui ai te wāhi
Working together to care for our resources - for less waste and a greater place

This WMMP addresses the key issues identified in the Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023 (WRWA), which, at a high-level, has identified that our modern 'take-make-dispose' economy is not sustainable. We need to start moving towards a circular economy, where we keep resources in use for as long as possible. Then, where possible, recover products and materials and regenerate natural systems at the end of a product's lifecycle. This approach aligns with Aotearoa New Zealand's *Te rautaki para | Waste strategy* and Aotearoa New Zealand's first emissions reduction plan - *Te hau mārohi ki anamata | Towards a productive, sustainable and inclusive economy*.

The Councils are committed to making this transition equitable and inclusive, recognising unique perspectives, and ensuring the costs, benefits and opportunities are distributed fairly. Mana whenua are also recognised as partners in the implementation of this WMMP. By minimising waste and valuing natural resources, the Councils are in alignment with mana whenua and their role to exercise kaitiakitanga for te taiao for current and future generations.

This joint WMMP addresses the identified issues by establishing the following objectives:

Whāinga 1 **Mā ngā pūnaha para me te taumanu rawa e tautoko he whakaititanga o te tuku haurehu kati mahana mai i ngā ruapara me ngā kohikohinga para.**

Objective 1 Waste and resource recovery systems support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from landfills and waste collections.

Whāinga 2 **He haepapa kiritōpū nō roto mai i te takiwā o Te Whanganui ā-Tara ki te heke haere a mātou whakamahi i ngā rawa me te whakahaumarua a mātou taiao.**

Objective 2 There is collective responsibility within the Wellington region for reducing our resource use and protecting our natural environment.

Whāinga 3	Kei reira ngā tikanga e tū ki te tautoko te katoa ki te whakawaia te iti haere i ngā rawa, ā, te whakaiti para hoki.
Objective 3	The conditions are in place to support everyone to use fewer resources and minimise waste
Whāinga 4	Mā ngā hanganga me ngā ratonga e taumanu ana i te hangarua me te rawa e nui ake ai te hurihanga nei o ngā rawa.
Objective 4	Material circularity is increased through reuse, resource recovery, waste infrastructure and services.
Whāinga 5	Me aro ki te māngai para, he āheitanga he māmā te whakaiti para, te rawa hangarua, ki te iti haere ki ngā ruapara hoki.
Objective 5	It is accessible and convenient to reduce waste, reuse materials, and minimise disposal to landfill in line with the waste hierarchy.
Whāinga 6	Hei whakamōhio he pūnaha raraunga ki te kawea i te para me te taumanu me te arotūruki i te para i ngā tini wai.
Objective 6	Waste and resource recovery data systems are in place to track and monitor waste streams.
Whāinga 7	Ko ngā taupuni taumanu rawa me ngā ruapara e tuku ana i te manawaroa kei whītiki he āhuetanga ohotata.
Objective 7	Resource recovery facilities and waste systems are resilient and able to cope with emergency events.
Whāinga 8	Mēnā i matua mai te taumanu rawa, arā ka kite i ngā ruapara e mahia ai mehemea kua otihia rawatia ētahi atu.
Objective 8	Recovery of materials is maximised so that landfills are used as a last resort.
Whāinga 9	E whakahaeretia haumarutia, tōtikatia ana hoki i te kore te para e ārai i te papare rānei i ngā ruapara hoki e ai ki te tikanga pai katoa.
Objective 9	Waste that cannot be prevented or diverted from landfill is managed safely and effectively in accordance with best practice.

The ambitious targets within this WMMP provide a clear and measurable way to track the region's progress towards the objectives and promote accountability. These are:

1. Reduce the total amount of material that needs final disposal to landfill by:
 - 10% by 2027.
 - 30% by 2030.

We will work towards this by achieving the following sub-targets:

- a. Ensuring construction and demolition waste processing and recovery is available in the Wellington region by 2026.
 - b. Ensuring organic processing systems are available to the Wellington region by 2029.
 - c. Ensuring five new resource recovery locations are added to the existing network within the Wellington region by 2030.
2. Reduce emissions from biogenic methane by reducing the total amount of organic waste disposed to landfill by 50% by 2030.

3. Reduce emissions from the collection and transport of kerbside waste by 30% by 2030.
4. Ensure all urban households have access to kerbside recycling collections by 2027.
5. Ensure food scraps collection services are available to urban households by 2030.
6. For each council to engage with and support 30% of the business community to minimise waste and implement waste minimisation activities by 2029.

A Regional Action Plan and Local Actions Plans have been developed to identify how these objectives and targets will be met. These actions broadly cover:

- Providing and supporting education initiatives within the Wellington region that focus on waste minimisation and responsible consumption.
- Supporting new and existing regional and local waste minimisation initiatives.
- Improving the way we connect and collaborate across the region on waste management and minimisation initiatives.
- Ensuring appropriate kerbside services are in place for recycling and organic waste.
- Ensuring appropriate regional infrastructure is in place to meet our targets and objectives.
- Investigating ways to effectively manage and monitor cross boundary and inter-regional waste flows.
- Investigating options for future disposal of residual waste and what this may look like in the long term.

Most importantly, while Councils play an important role in managing and minimising waste, we cannot do it alone. This WMMP aims to promote a collaborative approach across Councils, central government, communities, mana whenua, industry, and businesses who are all important in helping to transition to a low-emission, circular and low-waste economy.

2 Kōrero Whakataki | Introduction

Waste management and minimisation is a critical issue in the Wellington region, and across Aotearoa New Zealand as a whole. The way New Zealanders currently consume products, based on a linear 'take-make-dispose' system, leads to large quantities of waste where resources are not valued. It is also widely recognised that this current linear system, based on the extraction of virgin materials, exponential growth, and overconsumption of natural resources, is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation.

This WMMP still has waste reduction as a key focus, but it also begins the shift required for the Wellington region to move towards a circular economy. This means we will keep resources in use for as long as possible, and where possible, recover and recirculate products and materials, to support the regeneration of natural systems.

This joint WMMP addresses the key issues identified in the Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023 (WRWA) and aligns with Aotearoa New Zealand's *Te rautaki para | Waste strategy*, which provides a high-level road map for the nation to shift to a low-emissions, low-waste society built upon a circular economy by 2050.

To support this change, this WMMP acknowledges that everyone can play a role to protect and enhance the environment within the Wellington region. By addressing our waste, steps can be taken to reduce the impacts of climate change, put in place actions to support designing out waste and pollution, keep resources in use for as long as possible, and safely manage the waste that cannot be diverted.

To help achieve this, this WMMP establishes a vision, a list of objectives, a set of targets, and a suite of regional and local council actions that provide a plan for waste transformation in the region. It outlines how the eight Councils, mana whenua, community, industry, and businesses can work together to transform how waste is generated, managed, and minimised in the Wellington region.

2.1 Transitioning to a low-emissions future

Aotearoa New Zealand's first emissions reduction plan - *Te hau mārohi ki anamata | Towards a productive, sustainable and inclusive economy* – was launched in 2022, and waste was identified as having an important role in meeting the 2030 and 2050 emission reduction targets.

While waste was reported as being responsible for 4% of Aotearoa New Zealand's gross emissions in 2021, 94% of those emissions were from biogenic methane – a potent greenhouse gas¹ with a warming effect 28 times greater than carbon dioxide². This greenhouse gas is generated by organic waste like paper, food scraps and garden waste that breaks down in landfills without oxygen, producing biogenic methane.

Many of our landfills currently accept organic waste and an opportunity exists for councils to develop and implement strategies to reduce organic waste disposal to landfill. This WMMP identifies organic waste management as a key focus area and as such has included a specific target (see **Section 4.4** for further detail) for the Wellington region to reduce organic waste disposal to landfill.

Further, national legislative and regulatory changes are signalling a push towards a circular economy (refer to **Figure 1**) and a drive to heavily reduce carbon emissions. A circular economy means redesigning products and services to reduce resource usage, keeping resources in use for as long as possible, and

¹ New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990–2021 snapshot – Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (2023)

² Measuring emissions: A guide for organisations - Ministry for the Environment (2023)

recycling or processing them when they reach the end of their life to reduce waste and support the regeneration of nature. To provide the Wellington region with an ambitious plan to steer this transition, this WMMP has been developed with the need to transition to a circular economy front of mind. As a result, it has sought to integrate all components of the plan, including objectives, targets, and actions to guide that transition.

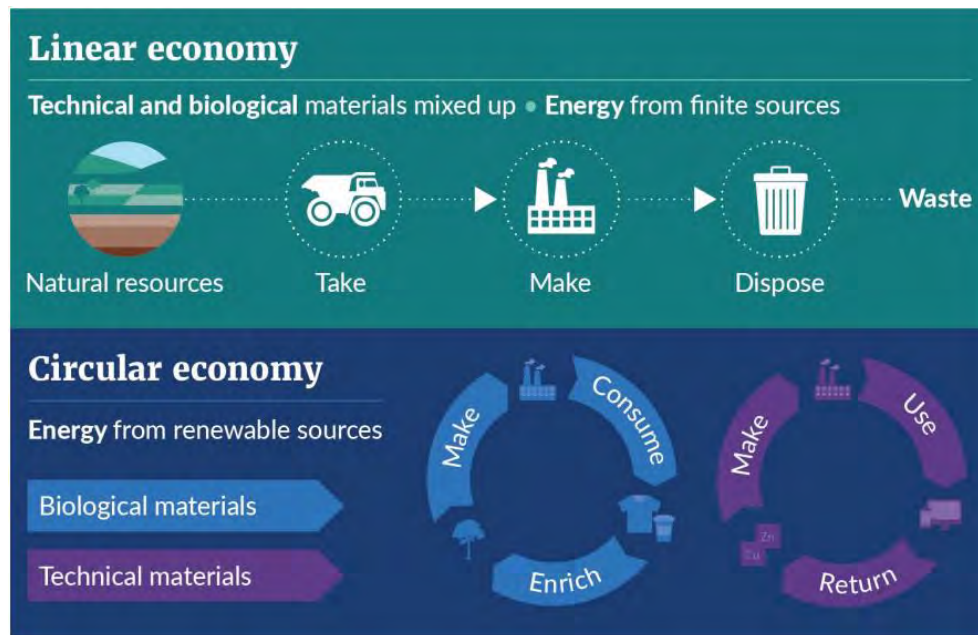


Figure 1: Characteristics of linear and circular economies (Source: Te rautaki para | Waste strategy)

2.2 Moving up the waste hierarchy to a circular economy

Notwithstanding the region's transition to a low emissions future, *te pūnaha whakarōpū para* | *the waste hierarchy* (refer to **Figure 2** below) illustrates the most and least favoured methods to manage and minimise waste. The Ministry for the Environment defines the top two levels of the hierarchy as:

1. **Reduce, rethink, redesign:** Reducing the resources being used and redesign to avoid producing waste.
2. **Reuse, repair, repurpose:** Keeping things in use for as long as possible, without significant processing.

The top two levels of the waste hierarchy are key to changing the Wellington region from a linear economy (where we take, make and then dispose of products) to a circular one. A circular economy is one where waste and pollution are designed out, resources are highly valued and used for as long as possible, and where possible, products and materials are recovered at the end of their lifecycle.

While keeping materials at their highest value and prioritising the first two levels of *te pūnaha whakarōpū para* | *the waste hierarchy* is at the heart of this WMMP, the Councils also acknowledge the importance of continuing to support activities at all levels of the hierarchy to ensure the ongoing successful delivery of existing waste minimisation and management activities (e.g., kerbside collections and behaviour change initiatives).

By placing more emphasis on the top two levels of the waste hierarchy, the Wellington region has signalled a clear shift towards a circular economy. This shift will require protecting and regenerating natural systems and ensuring that fair and inclusive outcomes are created for all communities.

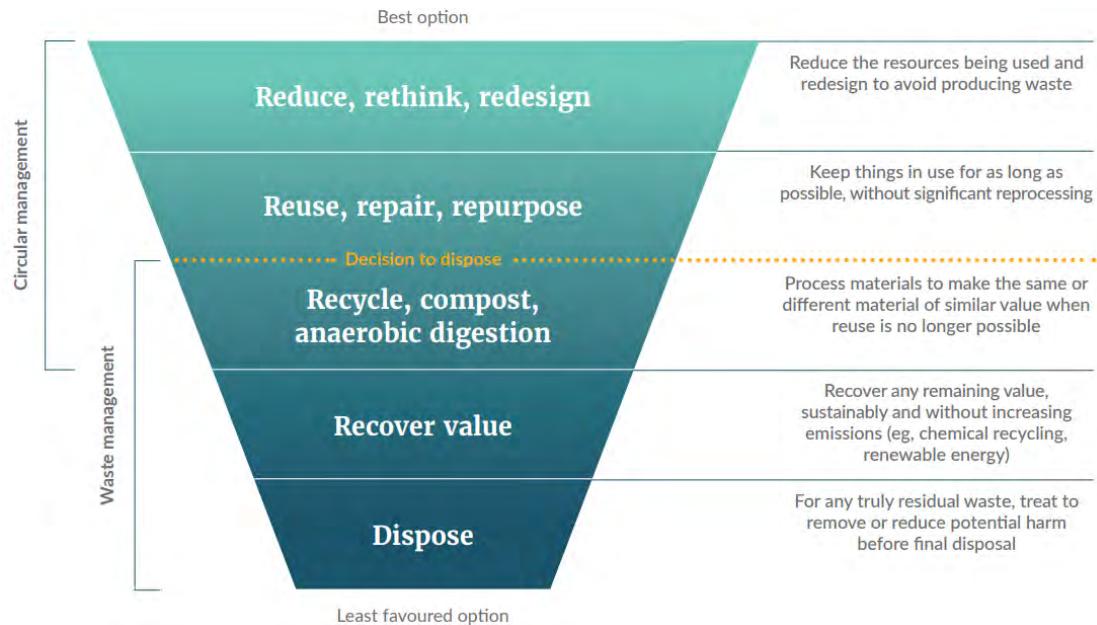


Figure 2: Te pūnaha whakarōpū para | The waste hierarchy (source: Ministry for the Environment, Te rautaki para | Waste strategy)

2.3 Why do we need a WMMP?

Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) requires that territorial authorities adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their city or district³. Reviews of WMMPs must occur at least every six years.

For the eight councils in the Wellington region, this will be the third joint WMMP. The eight councils are:

- Carterton District Council
- Hutt City Council
- Kāpiti Coast District Council
- Masterton District Council
- Porirua City Council
- South Wairarapa District Council
- Upper Hutt City Council
- Wellington City Council

³ Section 43 of the WMA.

While Greater Wellington Regional Council does not have a statutory responsibility to develop a WMMP under the WMA, they play a complementary role to the eight councils when it comes to minimising the environmental impacts of waste in the region.

The previous WMMP (2017-2023) had a heavy focus on becoming waste free. However, data from the WRWA suggests recycling performance is static or in decline in most Wellington region cities/districts. With the population in the Wellington region expected to increase, the rate in which we are disposing of waste to landfill is unsustainable. Therefore, this WMMP includes a range of actions to develop the infrastructure required across the region to reuse and recover materials and minimise disposal to landfill.

This WMMP covers all solid waste (including waste diverted via recycling, composting or otherwise) in the Wellington region, whether it is managed by councils or not. Gas emitted from the three Class 1 landfills in the Wellington region continue to be managed by the facility operators, with gas required to be captured according to the National Environmental Standard for Air Quality 2004.

While councils may not have a direct involvement in the management of all waste, there is a responsibility for all councils to at least consider the management of all waste. Councils also have responsibility to provide access to services such as to households, and to suggest areas where other groups, such as businesses, could take action themselves.

This WMMP covers the period from 2023 to 2029 but is intended to be relevant beyond 2030 as *Te rautaki para* | *Waste strategy* changes are established and embedded at a national, regional, and local level⁴.

2.4 Who is impacted by this WMMP?

We all play a role in the waste management and minimisation system, whether as a producer of goods and services, consumer, or processor of waste.

Councils cannot achieve the vision, objectives, targets, or actions outlined in this WMMP alone. It will require joint effort, focus, and a willingness to change from everyone in our region.

The different roles and responsibilities of Councils, mana whenua, community, industry, and businesses are described in detail in **Section 5.1** of this WMMP, it includes details on how Councils may work in partnership with mana whenua and support other key stakeholders to implement this WMMP.



2.5 Recognition of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Te ao Māori

We (the Councils) recognise mana whenua as integral to the implementation of this WMMP. This is not only because of our duty as partners under Te Tiriti o Waitangi but because mana whenua have a role in exercising kaitiakitanga (guardianship and protection) to ensure the environment is looked after to sustain current and future generations. As tangata whenua, mana whenua also possess unique perspectives, mātauranga Māori (indigenous knowledge), and tikanga (customs) that can collectively inform possible solutions for the Wellington region's waste management and minimisation issues.

⁴ Section 50 of the WMA

In te ao Māori, traditional waste management practices are centred around sustainability and a circular, closed-loop system. There is a focus on not creating the waste in the first place, and cycles of continual regeneration of nature. This involves returning all resources back to Papatūānuku (the earth). This process intends to reduce harm to the land, waterways, and oceans.

Whakapapa (the kinship between all living things: past, present, and future) is also key in te ao Māori. Whakapapa not only exists between people but between people and the planet. By understanding the connection and responsibility between humans and other living things, everyone can act more responsibly to ensure our actions create balance in the natural environment. Inherent in te ao Māori, is the need for everyone to:

- Recognise the value in natural resources and use them appropriately.
- Think about how things are connected and how our actions affect them.
- Step up in our responsibility to care for nature, what it gives us, as well as people.
- Acknowledge that humans are an element of the environment and part of the overall system.

The work identified in this WMMP will be underpinned by the three commonly understood principles of Te Tiriti, which are:

- **Participation** – we will maximise opportunities for Māori to participate in decisions.
- **Protection** – we will support mana whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga of the environment and seek to ensure that the actions included in this WMMP achieve positive environmental, cultural, social, and economic outcomes for Māori.
- **Partnership** – we remain committed to developing meaningful relationships and partnerships with mana whenua and to collaborate on waste management and minimisation practices and activities important to them.

This means working with Māori, for Māori, in a way that respects rangatiratanga (the right for Māori to make decisions for Māori) and aligns with te ao Māori, mātauranga Māori and kaitiakitanga. Councils will also seek to partner with mana whenua so councils can align with a Māori worldview of waste minimisation. Councils recognise Māori have an in-depth knowledge of Aotearoa New Zealand and the Wellington region environment, and we must work together to draw from whakaaro Māori and achieve waste minimisation aspirations for Māori.

To support this mahi, this WMMP includes a range of actions which seek to develop and strengthen partnerships between Councils and respective mana whenua within their rohe and explore ways of working collaboratively to achieve common goals.

2.6 An equitable transition

The way waste is managed and minimised has the potential to create broader benefits for people, the environment, and the economy. Impacts resulting from the transition to a low-emissions, low-waste system, built upon a circular economy, will be identified, and managed in a way that is fair and just across communities. The eight Councils are committed to the equitable and inclusive guiding principles as outlined in *Te rautaki para* | *Waste strategy* and Aotearoa New Zealand's first emissions reduction plan, *Te hau mārohi ki anamata* | *Towards a productive, sustainable and inclusive economy* including:

- Recognising the unique perspectives, needs and approaches facing different local communities, businesses, hapū, iwi and whānau.
- Ensuring the costs and benefits of change are distributed equitably among communities and across generations.

- Developing and investing to create opportunities and jobs in local and regional communities.

By identifying potential benefits and maximising opportunities brought about by this transition to a low waste, low emissions society, policies and actions can be tailored accordingly to ensure everyone in the Wellington region is supported through this period of change. The Wellington region remains committed through the life of this WMMP to find a range of solutions that benefit our communities, including for example, consideration of cost effectiveness.

3 Te āhuatanga o nāianeī | Existing situation

The WRWA provides an assessment of the current waste situation in the region and has been published alongside this WMMP. This section summarises the key findings from the WRWA, within the following broad groupings:

- The legislative context influencing waste activities and outcomes in the region (**Section 3.1**).
- An overview of the Wellington region, including topographical and geographical context, demography, and economy (**Section 3.2**).
- Volumes of waste streams entering landfills (**Section 3.3**).
- Existing infrastructure and future demand (**Section 3.4**).
- The key issues and challenges facing the region (**Section 3.5**).
- What's already working well in the region (**Section 3.6**).

The WRWA acknowledges that a key issue faced by the Councils in the development of this WMMP is the availability and accessibility of data, particularly on the activities of the private waste and diversion sector. This limitation affects the ability of this WMMP to accurately identify flows of materials and quantities of recovered materials across the Wellington region, which influences the framing of analysis presented below, but is a key focus of actions for this WMMP.

3.1 Policy drivers and legislative context

The overarching document for waste management in Aotearoa New Zealand is *Te rautaki para* | *Waste strategy*, which is the roadmap for the next three decades for a low-emissions, low-waste society built upon a circular economy. Alongside this strategy, various legislative and policy frameworks influence waste collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services in Aotearoa New Zealand.

We have considered each of these in the preparation of this WMMP, with a particular focus on policies directing us towards a low-emissions, low-waste, circular economy. **Figure 3** illustrates this broad framework.

Legislative framework					
Waste Minimisation Act 2008	Local Government Act 2002	Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act 1996	Climate Change Response Act 2002	Resource Management Act 1991	Other tools
New Zealand Waste Strategy	Bylaws	Regulations and group standards related to waste	Emissions trading scheme	National Environmental Standards	International conventions
Waste Management & Minimisation Plan	Long-term Plans			District and regional plans and resource consents	Central government guidelines, codes of practice and voluntary initiatives
Waste Disposal Levy					
Waste Minimisation Fund					
Product stewardship					
Other regulations					

Figure 3: The strategic, legislative and policy frameworks that influence waste collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services in Aotearoa New Zealand.

To achieve transformational change, as emphasised in *Te rautaki para | Waste strategy* and this WMMP, everyone including the Councils, mana whenua, community, industry, residents and businesses need to get involved. For the Councils in the Wellington region, this includes:

- Building on *Te rautaki para | Waste strategy* to implement this WMMP, which will assist in developing an Action and Investment Plan that will provide a greater level of detail on what is needed to deliver on said *Waste strategy*.
- Exploring opportunities to work with other councils on new or expanded facilities and services, that will contribute to a national network for circular management of resources.
- Supporting local community groups and non-governmental organisations with their initiatives to reduce waste.
- Linking with national behaviour change programmes to support and expand the reach of local activity.
- Plan and resource the work needed to identify and manage landfills and other contaminated sites as part of a long-term regional waste management plan.

Each of these focus areas are included within the Regional Action Plan, as set out in **Section 6.1** of this WMMP.

Councils will also need to give effect to any regulations that are currently or expected to be imposed by central government under the WMA. This includes the following:

- Providing household recycling and food scraps collections where they do not already exist, which are expected to be set out in regulations.
- Standardising materials and the minimum standards for diverting waste from landfill, which are expected to be set out in performance standards.
- Changing the reporting requirements to central government, which are expected to be set out in regulations.
- Considering collection services and infrastructure if a regulated product stewardship scheme is proposed for a product.

It's also important to note that Councils will need to adapt to any future changes to legislation or government direction. This may include new and more comprehensive legislation on waste to replace the WMA and the Litter Act 1979⁵.

⁵ <https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/waste/waste-legislation-reform/>

3.2 The Wellington region

Understanding topographical and geographical context, demography, and economic drivers in the region helps to provide context to the management of resources and waste. The Wellington region poses several unique topographic and geographic challenges and opportunities when it comes to managing and minimising waste. The region’s topography creates physical barriers between different parts of the region, as well as connections to the rest of Aotearoa New Zealand, as it is flanked by the sea and the Remutaka and Tararua Ranges. This topography has shaped urban development patterns and resulted in two main north-south urban development and movement corridors with limited east-west connections.

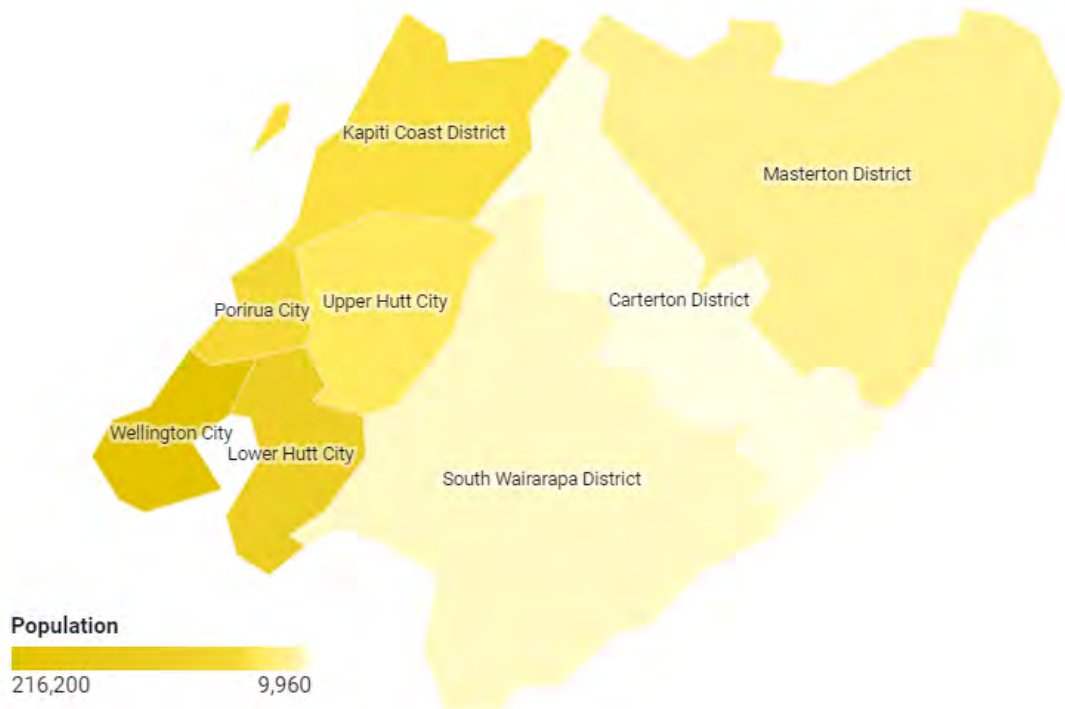


Figure 4: Wellington region illustrating the eight councils and their population⁶

The Wellington region includes the eight councils as illustrated in **Figure 4**. The region’s population of nearly 550,000 people⁷ is concentrated in the larger metropolitan areas of Wellington city, Porirua, and Lower Hutt, with the remaining population dispersed to the north throughout the Hutt Valley and along the coastline to Kāpiti, and into the predominantly rural Wairarapa in the west. This results in an inflow of around 82,000 workers every weekday from other districts and cities into Wellington city⁸.

This urban development pattern and limited east-west transport connections create challenges for the movement of people and resources around the region. Particularly if a main north-south transport corridor (e.g., State Highway 1 or 2) is closed or disrupted. Resources need to move to, and through, the different areas of the region where people live, work and play. This includes producers and manufacturers, households and businesses, and the various recycling/reprocessing facilities in the region. This highlights how waste is truly a regional issue, and therefore why a regional approach is needed to minimise waste.

⁶ [Facts & figures - WellingtonNZ.com](https://www.wellington.govt.nz/about-us/facts-figures/)

⁷ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington-Region/Population>

⁸ <https://www.nzta.govt.nz/assets/resources/keeping-cities-moving/Wellington-regional-mode-shift-plans.pdf>

Socio-economic characteristics, such as age, ethnicity, and social deprivation levels vary within and across each of the Councils, therefore each council is likely to have unique vulnerabilities, challenges, and opportunities regarding waste management and minimisation initiatives. Socio-economic characteristics are also likely to change over time. Across the Wellington region, the population is projected to age, with a larger proportion of the population expected to be aged 65 or over⁹. Māori, Pacific and Asian people are also expected to make up a larger share of the region's population¹⁰. In addition, the cost of living for the average household increased 7.7% in the 12 months to March 2023. This trend of the upward cost of living is anticipated to continue, placing increasing economic pressure on households^{11,12}. These socio-economic shifts further highlight the need for this WMMP to support an equitable transition to a low-emissions and low waste society (refer to **Section 2.6** above for more information about an equitable transition).

Of the key industries contributing to the production of goods and services (i.e., Gross Domestic Product (GDP)) within the Wellington region, the professional, scientific, and technical sector contributed the largest proportion (13.9%), followed by public administration and safety (12.5%)¹³ (**Figure 5**). Often, the industry share in the region has a direct influence on the type and volume of waste produced and available for management but this is not the case in the Wellington region.

Further, the volumes and types of waste being produced across the Wellington region and subsequently disposed of is anticipated to change as more emphasis on waste minimisation activities, reuse and repurposing initiatives become mainstream. For example, the two sectors which contribute to the largest proportion of GDP in the Wellington region do not have a corresponding waste stream which is the highest contributor to the waste composition in the region (such as materials common place in office-based roles e.g., paper, cardboard, food scraps). Instead, organic waste and construction and demolition (C&D) waste are the highest contributors to the waste composition in the region¹⁴ (as discussed further in **Section 3.3** of this WMMP). Influencing factors include but are not limited to:

- Commercialisation of innovative technologies.
- Sustainable product design.
- A keener focus on mapping behaviour-change pathways.
- Resource initiatives for waste reduction/recycling at both central and local government levels.

However, this change will require wider initiatives such as investment in waste and resource management infrastructure as well as supporting legislative instruments.

⁹ StatsNZ 2028 Population Projections (2018) baseline

¹⁰ StatsNZ 2028 Population Projections (2018) baseline

¹¹ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/news/cost-of-living-remains-high-for-all-household-groups/#:~:text=The%20cost%20of%20living%20for%20the%20average%20household%20increased%207.7,12%20months%20to%20December%202022.>

¹² <https://www.asb.co.nz/content/dam/asb/documents/reports/economic-note/asb-hh-cost-of%20living-update-2023.pdf?et rid=Mzl2NTU2OTEyODY0S0&et cid=7054748>

¹³ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington%20Region/Gdp>

¹⁴ Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023

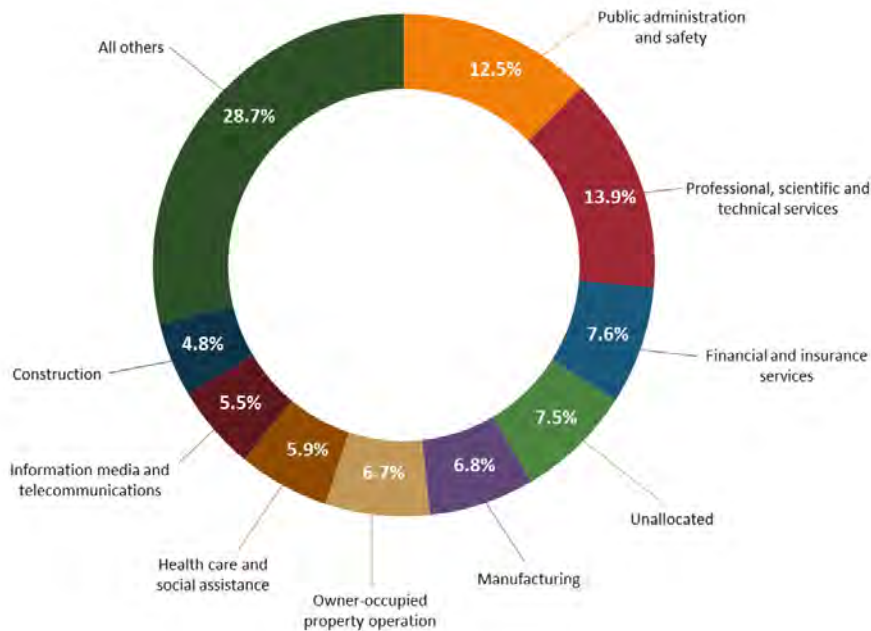


Figure 5: Proportion of Gross Domestic Product by Industry Type for the Wellington Region between 2001 and 2021

3.3 How much waste is there?

To understand the volume and type of waste produced in the Wellington region, we need access to reliable and transparent waste data. This data is essential to target activities that will reduce waste production and disposal. However, access to reliable and transparent data is an issue across Aotearoa New Zealand. While we have some waste data for the region from previous years, comparing it decade on decade, or even year on year, is difficult due to inconsistencies in data and reporting requirements and the lack of a national waste data framework. Improving both the quality and quantity of waste data is a core component of *Te rautaki para | Waste strategy*, and this WMMP acknowledges this. The WRWA also highlighted the difficulties and assumptions associated with available waste data.

Nevertheless, to plan for transformation we need to start somewhere. This requires us to review the data we do hold and understand how well our waste management and minimisation system is performing. This information is critical to setting an ambitious vision, clear objectives, tangible targets, and achievable actions for the next six years that will help us to address the issues and opportunities facing our region, and transform how we generate, manage, and minimise waste.

Of note, Aotearoa New Zealand is one of the highest generators of waste per person in the world. In 2018, we collectively sent 3.7 million tonnes of waste to Class 1 landfills (approximately 750 kgs per person). This is 49% higher than the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average of 538 kgs per person¹⁵.

At a regional level¹⁶:

¹⁵ Ministry for the Environment. 2021. *Te kawē i te haepapa para | Taking responsibility for our waste: Proposals for a new waste strategy; Issues and options for new waste legislation*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

¹⁶ Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023

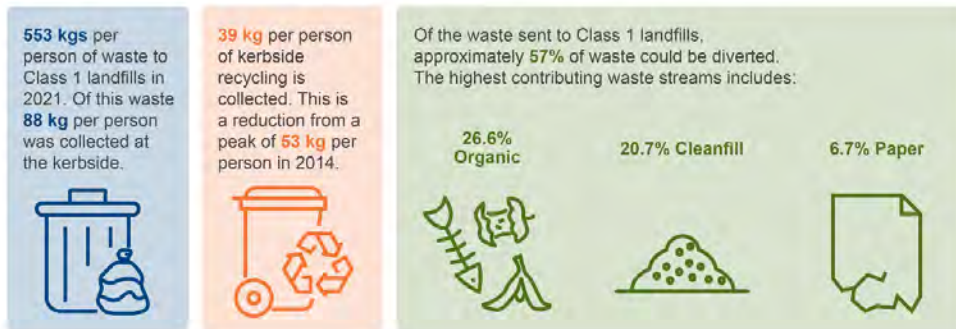


Figure 6: Regional waste overview

With reference to the above diagram (Figure 6), the reduction in kerbside recycling collected per person is likely due to other countries restricting the import of certain recyclables, primarily mixed paper, and mixed plastic. An example of this is China’s “National Sword Policy”, which limited the flow of contaminated recycling exports to China and has led to lower overall recycling rates and stockpiling of recyclable materials domestically with Aotearoa New Zealand and other Western countries around the world. However, the effect of this policy has also contributed to improvements in national waste infrastructure to, for example, sort and recover materials (e.g., optical sorters and Material Recovery Facilities).

The following graph summarises the primary composition of levied waste to Class 1 landfills in the Wellington region for 2021/22¹⁷ (Figure 7).

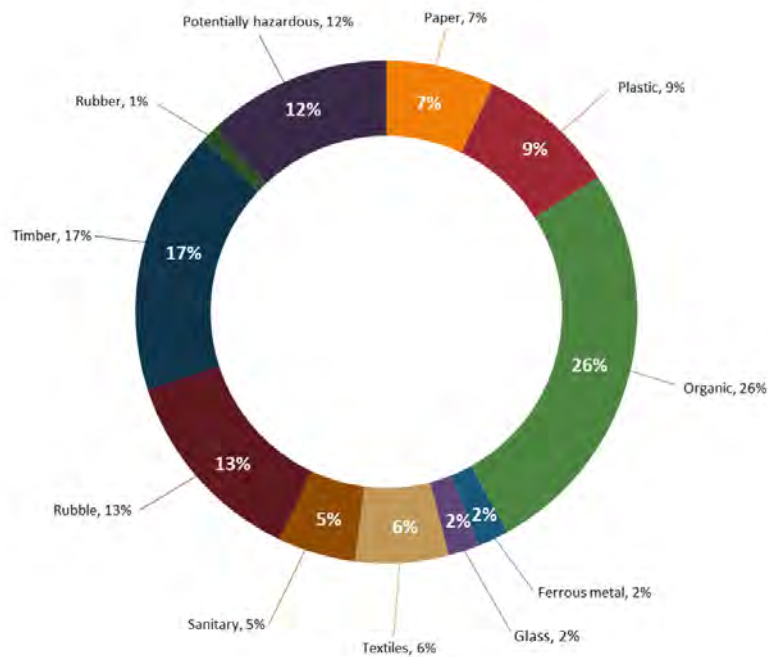


Figure 7: Composition of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfills

¹⁷ Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023

| Te āhuatanga o nāianei | Existing situation |

As our data improves, we will continue to explore opportunities to improve our progress reporting against our WMMP targets. This reporting is expected to be supported by central government, who are developing an online platform where up-to-date, aggregate data is publicly available (as of November 2023).

As discussed in the WRWA, there is potential to divert as much as 57% of levied waste from landfill with the development of new material collection and treatment systems within the Wellington region. For waste streams such as organic waste, plastics and paper, the impacts of this diversion are expected to be significant and could lead to significant waste and emissions reduction potential (see **Figure 8** Error! Reference source not found. to the right).

For more detail on the assumptions and data used to generate these estimates, please refer to Section 5 and 6 of the WRWA.

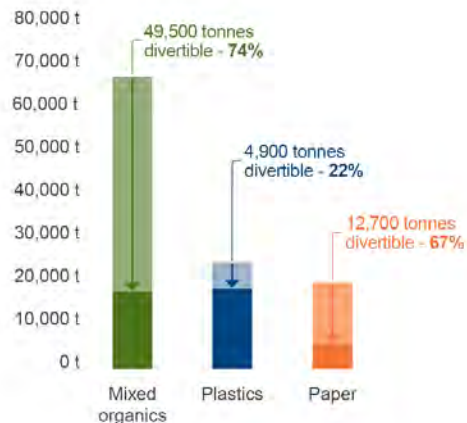


Figure 8: Diversion potential of Levied Waste Streams to Class 1 Landfills

3.4 What about the future?

The factors that will impact future demand for waste services are difficult to predict, particularly given that the changes signalled within *Te rautaki para | Waste strategy* will take time to become entrenched in our daily lives and may be influenced by changes in the government of the day. As such, this WMMP has been developed to provide a step change for the Wellington region under the current legislative conditions with flexibility built in to ensure the actions can continue in the event of governmental changes. However, it should be noted that where significant legislative changes are made, these may affect how the WMMP actions are developed and implemented (e.g., delivery timeframe).

In addition, for the Wellington region to move towards a low waste society, Councils will, via the WMMP, investigate and where possible, work with organisations (e.g., community organisations and NGOs) and partners (i.e., mana whenua) to increase and further enhance reuse, repurposing and recovery activities. To achieve this, Councils recognise the breadth and depth of skills and experience that are present across the region as well as the connections and relationships between organisations and partners. In recognition of this, and to support the implementation of the WMMP, Councils have indicated a desire to work more closely (e.g., procurement opportunities) with organisations and partners already working within the waste minimisation and management sector.

Notwithstanding the potential for legislative changes and the desire to work more closely with organisations and partners to deliver the WMMP, forecasting population growth within the Wellington region is an important step in understanding the likely demand on waste services into the future. The forecasted population¹⁸ for the Wellington region is expected to increase by about 42,000 people by 2030 and 180,000 people by 2054 and as such provides an indication of the likely investment required to support current and future waste infrastructure. This will ensure residents and ratepayers are provided with value for money, accessible, effective, and convenient services that support the region in diverting waste from landfills and moving up in the waste hierarchy.

Further, this forecasted population growth is already reflected in construction activity in the region, with approximately 7% of the national number of dwellings under construction happening in the region¹⁹. This

¹⁸ [Population forecast 2020 to 2051 \(sensepartners.nz\)](https://www.sensepartners.nz/population-forecast-2020-to-2051)

¹⁹ Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023

additional population could require up to 150,000 new homes across the region, with two thirds of this intensification within existing urban areas and one quarter in Wellington city. While it is noted that the highest growth areas are in the three Wairarapa districts, with a growth rate of approximately 51% occurring, this increase is still coming off a relatively low population base. This means the overall proportion of a regional population dominated largely by urban city residents will remain.

The implications of this intensification (and dispersed growth in some areas) means that Councils will need to establish robust waste management and minimisation systems and processes that are accessible and convenient to residents and ratepayers.

In addition to population growth, we also continue to consume more. As a whole, Aotearoa New Zealand has increased the volume of waste generated per capita from 2012 to 2019, with a total increase of approximately 48% between 2010 and 2019²⁰. There was a slight decrease in volumes in 2019 and 2020, with the decrease in 2020 likely driven by COVID-19. However, the downward trend has not continued into 2021, and longer-term trends suggest the rate of disposal to landfill is increasing.

While current forecasts suggest the rate of disposal to landfill will only increase, two of the region's landfills have resource consents set to expire within the next ten years. The Southern Landfill, located in Wellington city and Spicer Landfill, located in Porirua will expire in 2026 and 2030, respectively. While there are plans to seek new resource consents for Southern Landfill, there are no guarantees these will be granted, which would severely limit future end-of-life disposal options in the region. This further emphasises the need to reduce the amount of waste generated and sent to landfill in the region.

In the medium to long-term, as the actions from the Regional and Local Action Plans within this WMMP are implemented, the region will be on track to see the amount of waste disposed to landfill reduce.

3.5 The challenges / issues we are facing

As highlighted in the WRWA, there are a number of existing barriers or challenges holding the Wellington region back from an orderly transition to a low-emissions, low-waste society. As part of this WMMP, we recognise that these challenges need to be proactively addressed in the objectives, targets and actions put forward by the Councils and will require collaboration with stakeholders and partners across the region. The following section summarises the key challenges and issues we are facing in the waste management and minimisation system in the Wellington region.

For an explanation of how these challenges are addressed in our action plans, please refer to **Section 6** of this WMMP.

3.5.1 Weak pricing signals

Despite the increases to the waste disposal levy, disposal remains a cost-effective option for many businesses and industries. In many settings, the increases are simply incorporated into the cost of doing business. To achieve meaningful waste minimisation and to change ingrained disposal habits, alternate options must be accessible and convenient while also being competitive with disposal to landfill.

3.5.2 Limited data

Limited data, particularly on the activities of the private/commercial waste and recycling sector, limits Councils' ability to effectively plan for and respond to future demand. It also creates issues with tracking and reporting on progress against targets.

²⁰ Waste reduction work programme. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment, August 2021.

Waste movements across the Wellington region pose a challenge for data, as waste is often generated in one district, then transferred and/or consolidated in another district, before being sorted at a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) or disposed of in landfills. This includes materials disposed to class 2-4 landfills, where there are potentially high quantities of divertible/recoverable material that Councils may not have oversight over.

3.5.3 Recycling performance

The data available suggests that recycling performance is static or declining within the Wellington region. Kerbside recycling and drop-off waste tonnages for the Wellington region showed a decreasing trend during 2020/21 and 2021/22²¹. Contamination and low recycling knowledge are ongoing issues.

3.5.4 Low diversion of organics from landfill

Food waste, green waste, and biosolids represent a significant proportion of recoverable material being landfilled. While a reasonable fraction of garden waste is composted, there is very little diversion of food scraps. Additional recovery of food and garden waste from landfill is one of the biggest opportunities to improve diversion and reduce biogenic methane emissions from decomposing organic material. As such, cities around the world use legislation and bylaws to effect change which may require households and businesses' recycling, composting and landfill to be separated. Some cities are also banning organics disposal to landfills with some including substantial fines for non-compliance. To support these changes, cities are providing waste collection options to households, drop-off locations, behaviour change programmes, home composting and community gardens that enable food waste diversion from landfill and help mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

3.5.5 Barriers to working together regionally

While the Wellington region has delivered on several key projects, barriers to enhanced regional collaboration could be due to different councils having conflicting priorities at a regional and local level. Councils have traditionally been inward-focused, with each council responding primarily to the drivers within their area. However, where synergies align, collaboration has been sought to take learnings and minimise reworking initiatives. In addition to this, differing ownership of assets, service delivery expectations, and varying levels of funding all create differing imperatives and the scale at which a challenge can be addressed.

It may also be difficult to design regional initiatives that create successful outcomes across all Council jurisdictions, as a regional approach often doesn't consider the nuances of each community makeup. For example, there are wide variances in population density within and across Councils, and a wide range of other differences across topography and demographics. The local inward-focused approach to waste management has resulted in a range of systems, many of which have evolved over time and are not necessarily configured to deliver optimum results in terms of cost and waste minimisation performance. There are likely to be gains from a more consistent, standardised approach that utilises best practice, while allowing for flexibility to address local differences. For example, a more consistent approach to kerbside services and transparency of the flow of materials.

3.5.6 Increase in construction and demolition waste from urban development

Population growth, urban development, and an increasing densification of housing through multi-unit dwellings is contributing to the Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste stream, which includes a significant proportion of recoverable material. Up to 50% of NZ's waste to landfill comes from C&D²². The region's solid waste bylaws have allowed for multi-unit development storage and collection provisions, and waste

²¹ Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023

²² Saving Construction Waste, Ministry for the Environment (2021)

minimisation plans for construction above a certain value. The implementation status of these provisions varies between councils.

The previous and current waste assessments are reporting the current low level of infrastructure available to recover construction and demolition materials, including timber, concrete, brick, and plasterboard.

3.5.7 Consumption habits

Consumption habits are unlikely to change significantly in the near future. This points to the continued generation of higher quantities of waste per capita in Aotearoa New Zealand than the OECD average. Councils have limited control over the production and importation of products consumed within Aotearoa New Zealand, and minimal influence over the established markets and systems for linear consumption that result in waste generation.

3.5.8 Need for new infrastructure

Communities, and the businesses and organisations that serve them, need to implement circular economy practices to reduce waste. This shift necessitates significant investment in new infrastructure and new services, such as regional organic waste processing as well as building awareness of, and community engagement with existing services, to divert resources from landfill. Currently, there is a lack of infrastructure available locally, regionally, and nationally to implement circular practices for the majority of materials currently managed as waste.

3.5.9 Changes in government legislation

While *Te rautaki para* | *Waste strategy* has been released, some signalled government policy and legislative changes are not expected to come into effect until after this WMMP is finalised. As such, the region must remain aware of changes that may affect the implementation of the WMMP.

3.5.10 Litter and illegal dumping

There is limited data available on the extent of litter and illegal dumping across the region, however, it is a significant issue that negatively impacts our waterways, coastal environment, and urban areas. Increasing cost of living pressures can exacerbate the rate of illegal dumping, and the Litter Act 1979 only provides limited ability for infringing and enforcing penalties for those responsible.

3.5.11 Unforeseen events/waste resilience

Events (such as natural or human-made disasters, and pandemics) can result in high volumes of waste in a short period. Weather events are expected to become more commonplace as a result of climate change and may become cascading and compounding events that generate significant amounts of hazardous waste, including contaminated silt and sensitive debris.

Moreover, the COVID pandemic interfered with recycling collections as waste to landfill was prioritised, and workers on the front-line faced significant risks from handling waste during this outbreak.

3.6 What is working well in the Wellington region today?

While the WRWA highlighted many challenges and barriers for this WMMP to address, the previous WMMP delivered a number of meaningful initiatives that were received well by stakeholders across the region. Notably, the contribution of feedback given in the stakeholder engagement workshops held to inform the development of this WMMP, identified a number of successful initiatives and programmes underway in the Wellington region. These are characterised and explained in more detail below:

Collaboration between Councils and community organisations, industry and businesses

There are many community/volunteer organisations working to minimise waste and support circularity within the Wellington region, working cooperatively and/or with councils (i.e., sharing knowledge and resources, and partnering on initiatives).

Information and education campaigns

The Councils' own information and education campaigns, as well as the behaviour change programmes of non-council organisations, are helping to create awareness of personal responsibility to reduce waste, and where and what people can recycle. Several strategies that have increased the impact of current communications strategies are:

- “Mainstream messaging” (i.e., that takes away the “greenie” perspective of waste minimisation).
- Tapping into social and environmental values – people are motivated when they know they should care (i.e., connecting waste with impact on the environment).
- Targeting workplaces – this can have a flow-on effect to people in their homes.
- Targeting industries/businesses that can influence the design phase of products (i.e., architects).
- Use of social media as a tool for creating social “buy-in”.
- Education in schools - harnessing youthful energy. Children can also bring messaging home to their families.

Zero waste hubs, Community Resource Recovery Centres and repair cafes

Zero waste hubs, Community Resource Recovery Centres (CRRCs) and repair cafes in the Wellington region help to extend the life of materials, reduce waste, and support circularity in the region. This provides an opportunity to engage with the public and upskill communities, businesses, and other waste generators in identifying and engaging with alternatives to landfilling their waste. As a region we can facilitate the expansion of the repair economy by encouraging consumers to choose alternatives to landfill.

In conjunction with promoting repair and reuse consumer behaviours, as a region we will work with businesses and organisations keen to establish repair and reuse services. This repair and reuse economy is a critical part of the circular economy and is beginning at a grass roots level, but there is a limit to what is possible without active support and partnerships. For example, many skills to repair products have been depleted and it will take time to regrow this skillset across many industries. However, growing the repair economy will not only reduce waste, but will also add value to the local economy. This may be through the promotion of local repair businesses and continued support of initiatives like repair programmes and repair cafes.

In addition, the ‘right to repair’ movement for appliances and bulky household items is gaining traction both globally and nationally. This movement focuses on the consumer and independent repairer’s rights to repair goods which requires products to be designed in a way that is easily repairable. As a region and as discussed further in our regional actions (**Section 6.1**), consideration will be given opportunities to facilitate the repair economy and will, where appropriate, encourage retailers to voluntarily participate in product stewardship and take back old goods and packaging materials when supplying new goods to consumers – building a repair, reuse, and repurpose economy. Further, the second-hand economy is reasonably well established across the Wellington region to enable the exchange of pre-loved items. However, there is plenty of room for this to grow, with part of the challenge being encouraging more people to realise the benefits of this (including alternative drop-off or collection opportunities and the active promotion of options for repurposing and purchasing second-hand items). A sharing economy successfully

facilitates sharing of goods that are infrequently used, which reduces demand for purchasing individual items. This can be facilitated through physical and virtual libraries and rental services.

Increased access to waste collection/processing/recycling services and initiatives

An increasing number and range of waste collection/processing/recycling services and initiatives have been operating in the Wellington region within the last WMMP period, including but not limited to:

- Green waste collections in new areas.
- Green waste processing into compost and mulch.
- Recycled crushed concrete for footpaths (this has been used in Wellington and Porirua).
- Recycling facilities accepting some types of demolition waste.
- Recycling of untreated timber mulched for playgrounds, silt control, coloured landscaping etc.
- E-waste recycling (i.e., repairing and bringing the item back up to specification).
- Processing of cathode-ray tube (CRT) in televisions.
- Processing of PVC/HDPE offcuts.
- Some collection and reprocessing of single-use medical consumables (note: only a very small percentage of total products are diverted from landfill).

In addition to the above, the Councils developed and adopted regionally consistent Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaws during the period of the last WMMP.

The Wellington region should be proud of the progress it is making towards a low-waste, low-emissions future. However, the Councils recognise that this WMMP needs to be accelerated to support the transition for communities, mana whenua, businesses, and industry to reach their waste reduction aspirations.

4 Te moemoeā, ngā whāinga me ngā taumata hei whai | Vision, objectives and targets

Our WMMP vision, objectives, and targets provide a strategic framework for transforming the way the Wellington region generates, manages, and minimises waste.

They are the product of stakeholder engagement workshops held across the Wellington region to discuss the priorities for waste and resources, and what they wish to achieve as a region. These discussions were also informed by the issues and opportunities identified in the WRWA (and described above) and the outcome of the 2023 public consultation process.

Consideration was also given to aligning with the central government’s strategic direction set out in key documents such as *Te rautaki para* | *Waste strategy*.

4.1 Vision

The vision for this WMMP is:

E mahi tahi ana ki te tiākinahia a mātou rauemi – hei whakaiti para, ā, ki te whakanui ai te wāhi
Working together to care for our resources – for less waste and a greater place

This vision seeks to foster a collaborative approach to the way resources are managed and minimised across the Wellington region. It will guide the system change needed for the entire region, with a focus on transforming how waste is generated, managed, and minimised. Key to this will be understanding our individual and collective roles and working together effectively (including within and between Councils). To achieve this, this WMMP supports the Wellington region’s shift from managing waste to enabling a step-change to influencing the production of waste, including how materials are used and recovered, all in keeping with *te pūnaha whakarōpū para* | *the waste hierarchy*. It also means utilising the tools the region has available and the need to understand the complex interrelationships and the role of culture, economy, environment, and society in minimising and disposing of waste.

4.2 Guiding principles

There are seven principles at the heart of this plan. These principles guide how we will achieve our vision, objectives, and targets in this WMMP. They are informed by the Ministry for the Environment’s *pūnaha whakarōpū para* | *waste hierarchy* and overarching *Te rautaki para* | *Waste strategy*. The principles set the direction for how we will work to implement our actions, focusing our attention on our priority areas and our desire to collaborate to achieve positive social, cultural, and environmental and economic outcomes for the Wellington region.

- **Whakamanahia Te Tiriti o Waitangi | Honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi** – We will work with mana whenua across the region to honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi in all of our work whether at a policy or project level to incorporate concepts of te ao Māori and support the growth and capability of our mana whenua partners.

| Te moemoeā, ngā whāinga me ngā taumata hei whai | Vision, objectives and targets |

- **Te whakaiti para | Waste reduction** – We will take a leadership role in the reduction of waste in accordance with the levels of *te pūnaha whakarōpū para | the waste hierarchy* and will support those already engaged in waste reduction efforts.
- **Ōhanga āmiomio | Circular economy** – We will promote a low waste, circular economy and contribute efforts to reduce the environmental impacts of waste across the Wellington region by keeping materials at their highest value for as long as possible and increasing the reuse, repurposing and recovery of resources.
- **Te tiakitanga taiao | Environmental guardianship** – We will take into account the limitations of our planet and its resources by recognising the need to protect, enhance, and restore ecosystems for current and future generations.
- **Te wero i ngā aronga hinengaro | Challenging mindsets** – We will encourage and promote habits and behaviours that focus on the circularity of materials, ensuring sustainable and responsible consumption, the reduction of waste emissions and the reuse and recovery of products and materials.
- **Te mahi tahi me te whai wāhitanga | Collaboration and participation** – Councils across the region will work collectively and look for opportunities to collaborate with everyone to increase capacity and capability to deliver wider social, cultural, environmental, and economic benefits to our communities.
- **He pūnaha manawaroa mō te para me te taumanu rawa | Resilient waste and resource recovery system** – We will continue to invest in the Wellington region’s waste and resource recovery system and our data management systems in alignment with *Te rautaki para | Waste strategy* and the Action and Investment Plan to ensure they are fit for purpose going forward. We will manage any residual waste in accordance with best practice.

4.3 Objectives

To support the vision, this WMMP includes nine overarching objectives that reflect the priorities, issues, and opportunities identified by the Councils and the stakeholders engaged as part of developing this WMMP. The objectives signal a significant shift in how the Wellington region thinks about waste, the services and infrastructure the region provides, and how businesses, industry, mana whenua, and communities can contribute to making a difference for our region’s future. These objectives aim to strike a balance between ambition and action.

Combined with the guiding principles, the nine objectives set the direction for the Wellington region’s waste system. The nine objectives are as follows:

Whāinga 1: Mā ngā pūnaha para me te taumanu rawa e tautoko he whakaititanga o te tuku haurehu kati mahana mai i ngā ruapara me ngā kohikohinga para

Objective 1: Waste and resource recovery systems support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from landfills and waste collections.

The intent of this objective is to create systems that help reduce the amount of greenhouse gases emitted during waste management processes. This objective focuses specifically on emissions produced from disposal of waste to landfills and council-controlled collections (for example: waste, recycling, organics).

Whāinga 2: He haepapa kiritōpū nō roto mai i te takiwā o Te Whanganui ā-Tara ki te heke haere a mātou whakamahī i ngā rawa me te whakahaumarū a mātou taiao.

Objective 2: There is collective responsibility within the Wellington region for reducing our resource use and protecting our natural environment.

The intent of this objective is to emphasise that everyone in the Wellington region shares the responsibility for protecting and conserving our resources and environment. This highlights the need for collaboration and cooperation among communities, mana whenua, businesses and industry, as well as advocacy to central government, in order to achieve sustainable waste management practices.

Whāinga 3: Kei reira ngā tikanga e tū ki te tautoko te katoa ki te whakawaia te iti haere i ngā rawa, ā, te whakaiti para hoki.

Objective 3: The conditions are in place to support everyone to use fewer resources and minimise waste.

The intent of this objective is to ensure the conditions are in place so that a reduction in resource use and waste minimisation is normalised and promoted at individual, business, and organisational levels. By encouraging, supporting and providing the right conditions for communities, mana whenua, businesses, and industry to minimise waste generation, and supporting those already doing so, this objective aims to foster a culture of waste reduction and resource conservation.

Whāinga 4: Mā ngā hanganga me ngā ratonga e taumanu ana i te hangarua me te rawa e nui ake ai te hurihanga nei o ngā rawa.

Objective 4: Material circularity is increased through reuse, resource recovery, waste infrastructure and services.

The intent of this objective is to establish waste and resource recovery services, systems and infrastructure that promote material circularity. This means designing systems that enable the reuse, repurposing and recycling of materials, reducing the reliance on raw resources and minimising waste sent to landfills.

Whāinga 5: Me aro ki te māngai para, he āheitanga he māmā te whakaiti para, te rawa hangarua, ki te iti haere ki nga ruapara hoki.

Objective 5: It is accessible and convenient to reduce waste, reuse materials and minimise disposal to landfill in line with the waste hierarchy.

The intent of this objective is to ensure that residents and businesses have easy access to waste diversion and reuse options and that these options are convenient to use. By making waste diversion accessible and convenient, the aim is to encourage greater participation and compliance with sustainable waste management practices, with waste to landfill a last resort.

Whāinga 6: Hei whakamōhio he pūnaha raraunga ki te kawea i te para me te taumanu me te arotūruki i te para i ngā tini wai.

Objective 6: Waste and resource recovery data systems are in place to track and monitor waste streams.

This objective focuses on establishing traceability and transparency within waste and resource recovery systems. The intent is to create systems that allow for clear tracking and monitoring of waste, ensuring accountability, and facilitating better decision-making for waste management.

Whāinga 7: Ko ngā taupuni taumanu rawa me ngā ruapara e tuku ana i te manawaroa kei whītiki he āhuatanga ohotata.

Objective 7: Resource recovery facilities and waste systems are resilient and able to cope with emergency events.

The intent of this objective is to emphasise the role of waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services in emergency events. The resilience of the waste management system should be considered when making regional decisions on infrastructure and services.

Whāinga 8: Mēnā i matua mai te taumanu rawa, arā ka kite i ngā ruapara e mahia ai mehemea kua otihia rawatia ētahi atu.

Objective 8: Recovery of materials is maximised so that landfills are used as a last resort.

This objective emphasises treating waste disposal infrastructure as a limited resource. This involves implementing strategies to extend the lifespan of existing disposal facilities by diverting and recovering as much material as possible, exploring alternative waste treatment methods, and promoting sustainable waste disposal practices.

Whāinga 9: E whakahaeretia haumarutia, tōtikatia ana hoki i te kore te para e ārai i te papare rānei i ngā ruapara hoki e ai ki te tikanga pai katoa.

Objective 9: Waste that cannot be prevented or diverted from landfill is managed safely and effectively in accordance with best practice.

The intent of this objective is to ensure that any remaining waste after recycling and recovery processes is managed safely and effectively. The objective involves adhering to established best practices for waste management, including proper handling, treatment, and disposal methods to minimise potential environmental and health impacts.

4.4 Targets

The targets within this WMMP provide a clear and measurable way to determine how, as a region, steps are taken to achieve the objectives. The following targets apply across the Wellington region and progress against these will be measured and reported upon collectively as a region annually:

1. Reduce the total amount of material that needs final disposal to landfill by:
 - 10% by 2027.
 - 30% by 2030.

We will work towards this by achieving the following sub-targets:

- a. Ensuring construction and demolition waste processing and recovery is available in the Wellington region by 2026.
 - b. Ensuring organic processing systems are available to the Wellington region by 2029.
 - c. Ensuring five new resource recovery locations are added to the existing network within the Wellington region by 2030.
2. Reduce emissions from biogenic methane by reducing the total amount of organic waste disposed to landfill by 50% by 2030.
 3. Reduce emissions from the collection and transport of kerbside waste by 30% by 2030.
 4. Ensure all urban households have access to kerbside recycling collections by 2027.
 5. Ensure food scraps collection services are available to urban households by 2030.
 6. For each council to engage with and support 30% of the business community to minimise waste and implement waste minimisation activities by 2029.

The targets are ambitious and align with *Te rautaki para | Waste strategy*. These targets are also spread over the life of this WMMP to enable the Councils to manage costs over a longer period while the necessary changes to the region are embedded.

| Te moemoeā, ngā whāinga me ngā taumata hei whai | Vision, objectives and targets |

As highlighted previously, the existing data is limited for waste disposal, and even more so for waste generation and diversion. While the Councils have objectives and actions directed at the upper two levels of the waste hierarchy, the data to support measuring targets associated with this is sparse and very limited. The Councils will continue to, over the course of this WMMP, identify how to gain data and measure activity in the upper two levels of the waste hierarchy and contribute to achieving the *Te rautaki para* | *Waste strategy* target for reducing the amount of material entering the waste management system. The Councils will refine the baseline measures for each target during implementation. However, for the purposes of targets 1 – 2, the 2021/22 waste data from the WRWA will be used as a baseline for measuring success.

| Ka pēhea tā tātou whakaiti para, e nui katoa ai hoki i te wāriu o ngā rauemi | How we will reduce waste and maximise the value of materials |

5 Ka pēhea tā tātou whakaiti para, e nui katoa ai hoki i te wāriu o ngā rauemi | How we will reduce waste and maximise the value of materials

It's important that this WMMP outlines the different roles and responsibilities within the system, and lays the foundations for a truly regional, collaborative approach to waste management and minimisation activities. Key to this will be identifying opportunities for partnership and collaboration and agreeing common principles to guide the work that we do together over the next six years, and beyond.

5.1 Roles and responsibilities

The councils of the Wellington region have many roles which are outlined below and described in terms of how we can influence waste outcomes. Waste is also affected by how councils carry out its activities. The following outlines the methods that will be used by the Councils through roles and responsibilities of the Councils, mana whenua, central government, community, industry, businesses and residents. It also outlines how all parties will work in partnership to implement this WMMP.

This working approach with stakeholders and partners will endeavour to:

- Protect and enhance the mauri of resources by working towards a circular economy approach.
- Engage with, empower and involve our community in changing behaviour and solutions.
- Apply a waste hierarchy approach, to increasingly shift our effort and focus towards enabling redesign, reduction and reuse.

By taking a circular economy approach to the waste hierarchy, this will help the Wellington region to understand the complexity of waste and resources and will enable the region to prioritise and focus efforts where the use of resources begins and follow it through its lifecycle.

5.1.1 Collective Ownership of the Waste Problem

Alongside the Councils, central government, mana whenua, communities, industry and businesses all have a vital role to play in protecting the Wellington region's environmental resources. We all need to make responsible choices for managing and minimising our waste by understanding our individual and community impact on our city and our environment. As a collective issue, waste requires a collaborative solution. A model of collective responsibility and action is needed to achieve our vision. Transitioning from a 'take-make-dispose' society to a circular economy where we keep resources in use for as long as possible is a vital step toward minimising waste, circulating resources and adopting a low carbon, resource efficient system.

The below sections outline the different roles required from all our stakeholders and partners in the Wellington region.

5.1.2 Councils' Role

The Councils of the Wellington region have many roles which are outlined below and described in terms of how they can influence waste outcomes. Alongside other stakeholders, we play an important role in the waste management and minimisation system. We influence outcomes through our role as key facilitators, funders, providers, regulators and coordinators of waste management and minimisation activities (described below). At the heart of this, the Councils in the Wellington region will continue to work together and facilitate conversations across the waste, community, and business sectors to build the relationships necessary to drive transformation and a reduction in waste.

| Ka pēhea tā tātou whakaiti para, e nui katoa ai hoki i te wāriu o ngā rauemi | How we will reduce waste and maximise the value of materials |

- **Provider:** Councils have a role in providing or facilitating the provision of waste management and minimisation services such as resource recovery centres, transfer stations and landfills. Councils also work towards providing accessible and convenient options to encourage the recovery and recycling of materials. Councils can also influence waste reduction outcomes through procurement policies and practices.
- **Funder:** We invest and provide support for businesses and communities by funding initiatives which will help our cities and districts to reduce, reuse, recycle and recover resources and waste. To give effect to this, Councils may use a range of mechanisms, including the promotion via procurement policies and practices for the use of recovered materials in contractual arrangements where appropriate, designing out waste through councils' own procurement practices, and investigating social procurement practices where waste reduction and diversion services support the development of infrastructure.
- **Partner:** We collaborate and partner with mana whenua and various stakeholders including communities, NGOs, businesses, and industry to achieve waste minimisation outcomes. We recognise that local and regional providers can deliver and achieve waste minimisation outcomes alongside Councils. The Councils recognise the breadth and depth of skills and experience that are present across the region as well as the connections and relationships between organisations and partners. As such, collaboration across our eight councils is a priority as we look to collectively deliver actions to solve problems and grow councils' internal capability.
- **Facilitator:** We bring people together to discuss issues, share ideas and connect people. This includes working alongside mana whenua, communities, industry, and businesses to rethink waste and understand their part in driving behaviour change. By fostering engagement, Councils empower communities, mana whenua, businesses, and industry to participate in waste minimisation activities.
- **Advocate:** We advocate for system change in waste management on behalf of our communities. We will advocate for transformative policies, legislation, standards and guidelines from central government and the waste and business sectors. We will also advocate internally to ensure initiatives being delivered by our Councils are joined up and aligned with this WMMP. This WMMP will set the direction for our Councils and our community's waste minimisation efforts across all our work.
- **Regulator:** We are responsible for developing waste management and minimisation policies and strategies that align with national policy. We utilise our bylaws and planning processes to influence cross sector outcomes to achieve waste avoidance and reduction which are also important for business success. In the waste space, our regulatory role covers our Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw, trade waste and litter bylaws which are anticipated to have substantial influence on how groups consider the management of waste. The bylaws are also an important opportunity to collect data to inform councils waste minimisation efforts. We also have a role to play in influencing our city and district plans to support waste reduction.

To implement *Te rautaki para* | *Waste strategy* and other policies, central government has highlighted that the role of councils will change over the next 30 years. This includes improving data collection, requiring the implementation of standard kerbside collections (including food scraps), increasing available funding through the waste disposal levy. To meet Aotearoa New Zealand's commitment under the Emissions Reduction Plan, there will be a need for additional regional infrastructure for resource recovery. Councils are expected to plan for, support and in some cases provide infrastructure to support collection, recovery, reprocessing and disposal networks. To achieve this, central government have indicated that they will continue to allocate resources, funding, and grants in line with *Te rautaki para* | *Waste strategy* and the Action and Investment Plan, which will be counted on to deliver this WMMP.

| Ka pēhea tā tātou whakaiti para, e nui katoa ai hoki i te wāriu o ngā rauemi | How we will reduce waste and maximise the value of materials |

5.1.3 The Role of Regional Council

Regional council plays a complementary role to the Councils especially in relation to minimising the environmental impact of waste such as litter in waterways, soil contamination, and air pollution. While the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) does not have a statutory responsibility under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, they regulate many of the waste management and minimisation activities such as the operation of a composting facility or a landfill. Collectively, by minimising the waste that enters the natural environment, the Councils and GWRC can achieve more positive outcomes for the region's natural and physical resources.

5.1.4 The Role of Central Government

Central government plays a crucial role in supporting this WMMP and its implementation. Central government provides the overarching policy frameworks, guidelines, legislation to guide and mandate the waste management practices across Aotearoa New Zealand, and access to funding for this transformation.

Within *Te rautaki para* | *Waste strategy*, central government has set national waste management goals and targets, aligning them with a vision for Aotearoa New Zealand to shift to a low-emissions, low-waste society built upon a circular economy by 2050. There are also interconnected policies and strategies developed or under development, including the Emissions Reduction Plan and Circular Economy and Bioeconomy Strategy, that discuss the existing waste issues and future opportunities.

Through its involvement, central government should help ensure a coordinated and integrated approach to waste management and minimisation in the Wellington region, promoting consistency, accountability, and positive environmental outcomes.

5.1.5 The Role of Community Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations

Community organisations (e.g., zero waste hubs, community resource recovery centres) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) collectively play an instrumental role in waste management and minimisation and the transition towards a circular economy in the Wellington region.

Councils have a key role in ensuring that diverse perspectives, values, needs, experiences, and aspirations are taken into account in community waste management and minimisation decisions. Forming partnerships and strategic alliances with a range of parties is a key mechanism to drive behaviour change and to support the community's waste minimisation efforts. As such, actively involving the community in design and delivery of resource management activities will contribute to a culture shift towards the reduction of waste.

By raising community awareness and understanding of waste generation, minimisation and management issues, through advocacy and education, we can inform and meaningfully contribute to driving positive cultural, systems and behavioural change.

We cannot transform the way we collectively generate, manage, or minimise waste without a social licence from our communities. The role of communities/and or organisations includes:

- **Input and Feedback:** Community members and/or organisations have the opportunity to provide input and feedback on waste management and minimisation plans, policies, and initiatives. This can be done through public consultations, surveys, community meetings, or online platforms. Their perspectives help shape the direction of waste management and minimisation strategies and activities and ensure they align with community values and aspirations.
- **Education and Awareness:** Community members and/or organisations engaging and educating their community about waste generation, waste minimisation practices, recycling programs, and responsible waste disposal is crucial. This includes raising awareness about the environmental and financial impact of waste, promoting behaviour change, and providing information on how individuals and households

| Ka pēhea tā tātou whakaiti para, e nui katoa ai hoki i te wāriu o ngā rauemi | How we will reduce waste and maximise the value of materials |

can contribute to reducing waste. Community members can also play a role in sharing knowledge and supporting and encouraging others to adopt sustainable practices.

- **Active Participation:** Community members and/or organisations understand their responsibility to actively participate in waste reduction activities and initiatives and are empowered to do so. This can involve participating in recycling programs, community composting initiatives, community clean-up events, or volunteering for local waste management projects. By actively engaging in these activities, community members and/or organisations contribute to tangible waste minimisation efforts and foster a sense of ownership and pride in their local environment.
- **Collaboration with Local Organisations:** Community members and/or organisations can collaborate with other local organisations (e.g., community groups, schools, businesses, non-profit organisations) and/or businesses to promote waste reduction initiatives. This may involve organising awareness campaigns, hosting workshops or events, or establishing partnerships to implement recycling programs or support local circular economy initiatives. In addition, the collaboration of communities and social enterprises plays an important role in the implementation of the WMMP particularly through a procurement approach as it not only helps with reducing waste but gives the community a sense of involvement. By working with others, communities can have a larger and more enduring impact.

5.1.6 The Role of Industry and Businesses

Both the waste industry and other commercial businesses (e.g., retailers, hospitality, manufacturers) play essential roles in the waste management and minimisation system. Building circularity into the way businesses operate will help to increase the Wellington region's waste system resilience by placing more responsibility onto businesses to make waste minimisation front of mind. A circular economy also offers the potential to create new employment opportunities, reduced consumption and disposal, and sustainable growth by increasing repair and resource recovery activities. The waste industry is a key manager of waste and recycling in the region and should be at the forefront of innovative technologies. Businesses also play an important role by reducing waste, complying with regulations, and fostering partnerships and innovation with industries, councils and communities.

5.1.7 The Role of the Waste Industry

The waste industry encompasses waste collectors and processors, recycling sorting and processing facilities, resource recovery centres, composting centres, and waste treatment facilities. The waste industry's role includes:

- **Waste Collection:** Waste collection companies play a crucial role in collecting and transporting waste from households, businesses, and public areas to appropriate facilities. They ensure safe transportation to designated locations.
- **Recycling and Resource Recovery:** Recycling facilities within the waste industry process recyclable materials collected from households and businesses. They sort, clean, and process materials such as paper, plastic, glass, and metal to be turned into new products, thereby conserving resources and reducing waste.
- **Waste Treatment and Disposal:** Waste treatment facilities manage various waste streams, including hazardous waste or materials that cannot be recycled. They employ specialised processes to minimise environmental impacts and ensure safe disposal or treatment of waste in compliance with the relevant legislative frameworks.
- **Innovation and Technology:** The waste industry also plays a role in driving innovation and adopting advanced technologies for waste management and minimisation. This includes exploring new methods of waste reduction, transportation, improving recycling processes, and finding sustainable alternatives for waste treatment.

| Ka pēhea tā tātou whakaiti para, e nui katoa ai hoki i te wāriu o ngā rauemi | How we will reduce waste and maximise the value of materials |

- **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Industry can collaborate with Councils and other stakeholders to develop and implement waste management and minimisation initiatives. This may involve supporting community innovation and scaling it up or collaborating on community shared spaces for waste recovery or repair. Industry can also implement Council ideas for new resource recovery networks to respond to regional needs.

5.1.8 The Role of Businesses

Other commercial businesses, including retail stores, restaurants, offices, and manufacturing facilities, also have a significant role to play in the waste management and minimisation system and the transition to the circular economy. Their role includes:

- **Waste Reduction:** Businesses can actively implement waste reduction strategies, such as using their market strength to influence production processes, minimising packaging, promoting reusable products, and adopting practices that reduce waste generation at the source. This includes initiatives like bulk-purchasing, composting organic waste, and implementing internal recycling programs.
- **Compliance and Reporting:** Businesses need to adhere to waste management regulations and reporting requirements set by the Councils' Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw. This involves properly segregating waste, ensuring proper disposal of hazardous materials, and maintaining accurate records of waste generation and disposal.
- **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Businesses can collaborate with Councils and other stakeholders to develop and implement waste management initiatives. This may involve participating in community recycling programs, supporting local circular economy initiatives, or partnering with waste management service providers.
- **Education and Awareness:** Businesses can contribute to raising awareness and educating employees, customers, and suppliers about waste management best practices. This can include training programs, providing recycling bins and signage, and promoting responsible waste disposal within their premises.

5.1.9 The Role of Residents

Our regions' residents are the customers of our current 'take-make-dispose' linear economy through our consumption of goods and services and are a key influence in every step of the waste hierarchy. Their role includes:

- **Rethink/Redesign:** Consumer participation in waste minimisation efforts play a vital role in protecting our natural resources. Consumers have a role to play in prevention of the extraction of virgin materials, and increased regeneration, by, for example, avoiding products that use unnecessary packaging, or by avoiding purchasing products produced by 'fast fashion'.
- **Reduce:** Consumers can reduce waste by being more mindful and only buying what they really need and planning consumption and purchasing of perishables to avoid discarding spoiled food.
- **Reuse/Repurpose:** Consumers can maintain or repair items to retain their usefulness or repurpose products for alternative use and drop off items they no longer need at recycling centres (e.g., council and/or community second hand stores) for others to reuse or repurpose.
- **Recycle/Organics Processing:** Consumers can choose products made from materials that are easily and continuously recycled, make sure their recyclables are recycled in the right receptacle, and ensure unavoidable food scraps and garden waste are appropriately processed (e.g., composting).

5.2 Collaboration and partnerships

Councils cannot do all the work set out in this WMMP on their own. Rather, we need to bring together diverse perspectives and expertise from across industry, the businesses community, other councils, mana whenua, and community organisations/NGOs to leverage creative thinking and collaborative efforts. Collaborating and partnering with mana whenua to integrate Māori values, mātauranga Māori (indigenous knowledge), and tikanga (customs) into waste management strategies, practices and decision-making processes will be particularly crucial to ensuring these meet the needs and aspirations of Māori.

The councils of the Wellington region will also collaborate and collectively work together to deliver the range of regional actions (see **Section 6.1** for more detail), and will where appropriate, coordinate work programmes and collectively work to solve regional problems. We will do this through the actions included in this cross-council WMMP.

By working together, we can drive innovation, foster collective responsibility, develop more efficient and sustainable practices, and ultimately make a larger, and more enduring impact. Collaborating will also help to ensure that infrastructure investments are well-informed, financially viable, and aligned with community needs.

To achieve this, the Councils will seek to collaborate and partner with mana whenua, industries and businesses, and communities. It will also look for opportunities to foster and facilitate information-sharing and innovation, collaboration and partnerships between key stakeholders, mana whenua and communities, to help synergise efforts and identify opportunities for improvement.

As highlighted below, there is already mahi (work), collaborations, and partnerships underway in the region to improve the region's resource recovery system. This WMMP will support and build on these, including (but not limited to):

- Zero waste hubs, Community Resource Recovery Centres (CRRCs) and repair cafes across the region.
- Waste reduction and recycling initiatives (e.g., battery recycling trials, soft plastic recycling, and waste education programmes in schools).
- Public information, education and behaviour change campaigns (e.g., Porirua City Council's "Three Strikes" scheme, Hutt City Council kerbside behaviour change and "Three Strikes" scheme, and Kāpiti Coast District Council's "love your waste" campaign).
- Forums, co-operatives and partnerships between Councils, communities, businesses and industries, such as the Wellington Waste Forum (Council-led).
- Increased access to waste collection/processing/recycling services and initiatives.

Further information about how this WMMP will support collaboration and partnerships is included in the Regional and Local Actions Plans (see **Sections 6.1** and **6.2**, respectively for more detail).

As highlighted in **Section 2.5** of this Plan, the joint Councils remain committed to upholding the principles of kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and environmental care (taiao) and developing a meaningful partnership with mana whenua that delivers on Māori needs and aspirations for the waste sector.

Alongside this important mahi, this WMMP seeks to work collaboratively with mana whenua, including supporting and empowering whānau (families), hapū (sub-tribes), iwi (tribes), land trusts, Māori businesses, and communities in their efforts to reduce, recycle, and reuse waste as valuable resource opportunities, and actively involving mana whenua in waste management and minimisation decisions.

6 Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans

The Regional and Local Action Plans are roadmaps that identify what steps we will take to achieve the objectives of this WMMP. Collectively, they set the wheels in motion and steer us toward the long-term achievement of this WMMP.

The action plans are 'living' documents that can be updated to reflect progress made²³. They can be reviewed and updated if changes are needed to ensure the Councils are heading in the right direction. This ensures that the Wellington region is agile and able to adapt and respond to any unforeseen or emerging issues, or changes in waste minimisation initiatives, both nationally and internationally.

The actions are grouped according to their impact on *te pūnaha whakarōpū para* | *the waste hierarchy*, which establishes a general priority to focus on keeping materials at their highest value. The overarching ambition is to eliminate the need to dispose of waste in the first place, which will help drive the transformation needed to meet our ambitious targets.

For clarity, the Regional and Local Action Plans are discussed and presented in the following sections:

- Regional Action Plan – **Section 6.1**
- Local Action Plans – **Section 6.2**

6.1 Regional actions

The following table sets out the actions that the eight councils in the region will collectively undertake or support, with mana whenua partners and stakeholders, to deliver on the vision, objectives and targets of this WMMP. These actions will contribute to meeting the objectives and targets as detailed in in **Section 4.3** and **4.4**.

As noted above, the regional actions have been grouped according to their impact on *te pūnaha whakarōpū para* | *the waste hierarchy*. The intent of this approach supports the transition for Councils to place greater focus on the higher levels of the hierarchy whilst acknowledging that Councils have an important role in continuing to provide and maintain current services and activities. As such, this transition is expected to take time with external factors such as governmental changes (e.g., waste legislation and government waste programme focus areas) also anticipated to influence and shape the range of regional actions (e.g., delivery timeframes). However, the Councils of the Wellington region recognise the importance of this transition and as such are committed to work collaboratively to deliver the regional actions.

The key regional actions are summarised in the below list:

- Providing and supporting education initiatives within the Wellington region that focus on waste minimisation and responsible consumption.
- Supporting new and existing regional and local waste minimisation initiatives.
- Improving the way we connect and collaborate across the region on waste management and minimisation initiatives.
- Ensuring appropriate kerbside services are in place for recycling and organic waste.
- Ensuring appropriate regional infrastructure is in place to meet our targets and objectives.

²³ Under section 44 of the WMA 2008, Waste Management and Minimisation Plans can be updated without triggering the need for a formal review of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, as long as the changes are not significant and do not alter the direction and intent of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. A council's Significance and Engagement Policy is also a relevant consideration in making this determination.

- Investigating ways to effectively manage and monitor cross boundary and inter-regional waste flows.
- Investigating options for future disposal of residual waste and what this may look like in the long term.

The below table provides a detailed breakdown of each action against the level of the waste hierarchy, alignment with objectives, the primary role of council, anticipated funding options and the anticipated delivery timeframe.

Regional Action Plan

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
Reduce, rethink, redesign						
1	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Allocate and fund resources for the implementation of the WMMP at a regional level. This could include funding for human resources, projects and development of the next WMMP. Identify opportunities to collaborate with other organisations to fund regional projects or initiatives.	All	Funder	Waste Levy General Rates	2023-2029
2	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Strengthen regional collaboration and connections between, the Councils, mana whenua, community groups, businesses, and other organisations. Support the design and delivery of regional WMMP projects and initiatives.	2, 3, 4	Partner, Facilitator	Waste Levy General Rates Other	2024 - onwards
3	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Advocate to central government for policies and initiatives that will improve outcomes for reuse and waste reduction initiative in the Wellington region.	2	Advocate	Waste Levy General Rates	2023-2029
4	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Where appropriate, support, fund, and deliver consistent and coordinated behaviour change messaging, communications and education programmes that focus on waste minimisation and responsible consumption.	2, 3	Funder, Facilitator	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing implementation
5	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Continue to implement the regionally consistent solid waste management and minimisation bylaws and review current regulatory tools to ensure they support the objectives of the WMMP.	3, 4, 6	Regulator	General Rates Fees and Charges Waste levy	2023-2029
Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion						
6	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Investigate and prudently implement options for establishment or improvement of regional infrastructure and services. This could include, organic waste, C&D waste, biosolids, materials recovery facilities, and a region wide resource recovery network.	1, 4, 5	Partner	General Rates Targeted Rates Fees and Charges Waste Levy Other	Ongoing implementation

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
7	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Implement systems to track and monitor how our waste moves around the Wellington region.	6	Regulator	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing implementation
Dispose						
8	Dispose	Monitor litter across the region to understand the extent of the issue and implement further actions to prevent harm to our natural environment	2, 9	Partner	Waste Levy General Rates	2025 - 2026
9	Dispose	Ensure the Wellington region has a plan to address waste from emergency events and post event recovery activities such as via the Wellington Region Emergency Debris Disposal Guidelines or other appropriate plans. The plan would include identifying risks and hazards to waste and resource recovery infrastructure in the region and provide information on how waste generated from disaster events will be managed.	2, 7, 8, 9	Provider	General Rates Fees and Charges	Ongoing implementation
10	Dispose	Prepare a regional waste disposal plan which considers options for waste that cannot be prevented or diverted from landfill over the next 30 years.	2, 7, 8, 9	Provider, Facilitator	General Rates Fees and Charges	2025 – onwards

We have also included a table below to demonstrate how the regional actions and targets put forward as part of this WMMP address the key challenges described in **Section 3.5**:

Regional Challenge:	Aligned Regional Actions/Targets:
Weak pricing signals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional action #3 (Advocate for policies that will improve outcomes) Regional action #6 (Regional infrastructure, which could include options for organic waste and biosolids)
Limited data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional action #7 (Implement systems to track and monitor waste)
Recycling performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional action #4 (Waste minimisation education and responsible consumption) Regional action #7 (Implement systems to track and monitor waste)
Low diversion of organics from landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional action #6 (Regional infrastructure, which could include options for organic waste and biosolids) Target 1b (organic processing systems) Target 2 (Reduce emissions from biogenic methane) Target 5 (Ensure food scraps collection services are available to urban households by 2030)
Barriers to working together regionally – Including partnering with mana whenua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional action #1 (Fund and allocate resources for implementation of this WMMP, and look for opportunities to collaborate) Regional action #2 (Commit to strengthening a regional framework to support collaboration)
Increase in C&D waste from urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional action #5 (Implement bylaws and review regulatory tools) Regional action #6 (Establish or improve regional infrastructure and services), Regional action #7 (Implement systems to track and monitor waste)
Consumption habits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional action #3 (Advocate for policies that will improve outcomes) Regional action #4 (Waste minimisation and responsible consumption education) Regional action #5 (Implement bylaws and review regulatory tools)
Need for new infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional action #2 (Delivery of regional projects and initiatives) Regional action #3 (Advocate for policies for reuse and waste reduction) Regional action #6 (Regional infrastructure and services).
Government legislation still in development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional action #3 (Advocate for policies that will improve outcomes)
Litter and illegal dumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional action #3 (Advocate for policies for reuse and waste reduction) Regional action #8 (Consistent monitoring of litter across the region)
Unforeseen events/waste resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional action #9 (Regional disaster management plan)

6.2 Local actions (by each council)

The tables below set out the range of actions that the eight councils in the region will individually undertake to deliver on the vision and objectives of this WMMP, while ensuring that they meet the needs and concerns of their own communities. These actions will contribute to meeting the targets described in **Section 4.4**.

Hutt City Action Plan

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
Reduce, rethink, redesign						
1	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Provide support to local iwi groups and/or other organisations that provide tikanga māori perspectives on waste minimisation initiatives.	2, 3	Partner	Waste Levy	Ongoing
2	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Consider, and/or implement ways to demonstrate waste minimisation and circular economy principles in Council facilities, activities and procurement.	1, 2, 3	Provider	Waste Levy	Ongoing
3	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Continue to embed decarbonisation of Hutt City Council contracts and associated procurement processes.	1	Facilitator, Funder	Waste Levy General Rates Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
4	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Assist local businesses with waste minimisation practices by offering free waste audits, presentations and supporting solutions.	3, 5	Funder	Waste Levy	Ongoing
5	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Utilise the networks and relationships of NGOs to deliver waste minimisation and behaviour change messaging to our community and other stakeholders.	2, 3	Partner	Waste Levy	Ongoing
6	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Continue to support and strengthen the relationships with our waste minimisation partners to improve outreach.	2, 3	Partner, Facilitator	Waste Levy	Ongoing
7	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Investigate and/or implement ways to improve the availability of waste and climate related information to the public.	2, 3, 5, 6	Facilitator	Waste Levy	Ongoing
8	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Share the ongoing achievements of businesses, NGOs and the community's efforts in reducing and diverting waste through Council forums and communications.	2, 3	Facilitator	Waste Levy	Ongoing

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
9	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Continue to implement solid waste management and minimisation bylaw provisions while monitoring and enforcing current provisions.	1, 2, 5	Regulator	General Rates	Ongoing
10	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Advocate for better waste outcomes to central government and other national bodies of influence.	2	Advocate	Waste Levy	Ongoing
11	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Investigate current, new and emerging technologies and/or approaches that support the future of waste disposal.	1, 4	Provider, Partner	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing
Reuse, repair, repurpose						
12	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Support regional development of regional resource recovery networks to minimise waste and move to a circular economy. This could include, but is not limited to, options for organic waste, C&D waste, biosolids, materials recovery facilities, and a region wide resource recovery network.	2, 4, 5	Partner, Facilitator	Waste Levy Fees and Charges General Rates	Ongoing
13	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Collaborate with councils from the Wellington region to establish collections and processing of C&D waste aligned with reducing waste to landfill.	2, 4, 5	Partner	Waste Levy Fees and Charges General Rates	2023 - Ongoing
Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion						
14	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Investigate and/or implement ways to reduce the disposal of food and/or green waste to landfill.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Provider	Waste Levy General Rates Targeted Rates Other	Ongoing and Implement by 2030
15	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Work with regional water authorities to explore options for the reduction and diversion of wastewater biosolids from landfill.	2, 4	Partner	Waste Levy	2023 - Ongoing
Recover value						
16	Recover value	Maximise the destruction of methane emissions at Silverstream Landfill and recover energy via the powerplant.	1	Provider	Fees and charges	Ongoing
Dispose						

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
17	Dispose	Support regional investigations into methods/technology for monitoring and reducing illegal dumping, and litter and other contaminants from entering our infrastructure networks and natural amenities.	2, 6, 9	Provider, Partner	Waste Levy	2023 - Ongoing
18	Dispose	Investigate and/or implement remediation and further actions (including the use of technology) to prevent harm to our natural environment caused by litter and illegal dumping	2, 9	Provide, Funder	Waste Levy	2023 – Ongoing
19	Dispose	Identify and action opportunities for ongoing improvements to the kerbside rubbish and recycling service.	5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Provider, Partner	General Rate Targeted Rates	Ongoing
20	Dispose	Investigate and/or implement ways to improve the service and operations to mitigate the environmental impacts from Silverstream Landfill.	6, 7, 8, 9	Provider, Partner	General Rates	Ongoing
21	Dispose	Continue to monitor and manage closed landfills to ensure public and environmental health impacts are minimised in line with relevant environmental and safety objectives.	9	Provider	General Rates	Ongoing

Kāpiti Coast Action Plan

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
Reduce, rethink, redesign						
1	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Educate residents in waste minimisation by providing information and resources which may include workshops, talks, the Council website, social media, newspapers, pamphlets, and posters.	3, 5	Facilitator	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing
2	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Support educational institutions on waste minimisation, via programmes which may include the Zero Waste Education programme, Paper4Trees, cloth nappies trial for pre-schools and EnviroSchools.	3, 5	Provider, Funder, Facilitator	Waste Levy	Ongoing
3	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Support principles of Te Ao Māori and provide support to local iwi groups. This may include education programmes, grants, and event waste management advice.	3, 5	Partner	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing
4	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Provide annual contestable waste minimisation grants for community groups and explore options for streamlining the community grants process.	3, 5	Funder, Facilitator	Waste Levy	Ongoing
5	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Support effective waste management and minimisation at large events through implementation of the solid waste bylaw, and provide support with resource bookings, advice, planning meetings etc. Investigate options to increase number of post-event waste audits being submitted.	3, 4, 5	Regulator	Waste Levy	Ongoing
6	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Provide annual contestable Business Waste Minimisation Grants and explore options for streamlining the business grants process.	3, 5	Funder, Facilitator	Waste Levy	Ongoing
7	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Work with local businesses to investigate, consider, trial and implement initiatives that achieve waste reduction. Support and the development of Pakihi Toitū o Kāpiti – Sustainable Business Kāpiti – including via the Business Waste Minimisation Consultancy Programme.	3, 5	Facilitator	Waste Levy General Rates	2023 – onwards
8	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Advocate for better outcomes for waste and waste minimisation at a regional and national level.	2	Partner	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
		Consider and respond to Government legislative changes, including <i>Te rautaki para</i> <i>Waste strategy</i> , Waste Minimisation Act, Litter Act, and Resource Management Reforms.				
Reuse, repair, repurpose						
9	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Maintain or develop new leases for Council land, including using closed landfills for resource recovery operations. Continue to support waste minimisation groups with affordable leases, including Zero Waste Ōtaki and Otaihangā Zero Waste Hub.	4, 5	Partner	Other	Ongoing
Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion						
10	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Ensure all households in urban areas have kerbside food scrap collection by 2030, or earlier.	3, 4, 5	Provider	Targeted Rates	By 2030
11	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Ensure all households in urban areas have access to kerbside recycling by 2027, or earlier.	3, 4, 5	Provider	Targeted Rates	By 2027
12	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Investigate, trial and implement support for waste minimisation projects in educational institutions, which may include waste audits, setting up recycling systems, composting information and provision of worm farms.	3	Facilitator	Waste Levy	Ongoing
13	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Support, create, or increase engagement in targeted educational campaigns and projects, which may include niche recycling programmes (batteries, e-waste, car seats), Love Food Hate Waste Campaigns, Waste Free Parenting/Period programmes, Love your Compost, Illegal Dumping reduction.	3	Facilitator	Waste Levy	Ongoing
14	Recycle, compost,	Explore options for satellite Zero Waste/Recycling hubs in the District in collaboration with community groups, businesses, NGO's and other organisations.	4, 7	Partner	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
	anaerobic digestion					
15	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Continue to support green waste diversion from landfill by composting or other methods.	1, 5	Partner	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing
16	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Explore options for diversion of biosolids from landfill, which may include vermicomposting, in-vessel composting in collaboration with the wastewater team.	1, 5	Provider, Partner	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing
Dispose						
17	Dispose	Continue aftercare of closed landfills, including alternate leachate treatment methods for Otaihanga, maintenance of wetlands, and planting of native trees.	9	Provider	General Rates	Ongoing

Porirua City Action Plan

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
Reduce, rethink, redesign						
1	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Connect communities, businesses, and industry to increase learning and drive commitment into waste reduction. Continue to support groups that already promote collective responsibility for our waste and our climate.	2, 3	Facilitator	Waste Levy	2024 - 2025 Onwards
2	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Collaborate on, provide, and support opportunities and initiatives for mana whenua to reduce waste on marae, and exercise kaitiakitanga to protect the natural environment from the impacts of waste and material management.	2, 3, 5	Partner	General Rates Targeted Rates Waste Levy Other	Ongoing
3	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Support the delivery of programmes in Porirua which assist businesses to minimise waste throughout their production cycle.	1, 2, 3	Facilitator, Provider	Waste Levy Other	2024 - 2025 Onwards
4	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Embed waste minimisation practices, emissions reduction, and circular economy targets into Council procurement, policy, and services, including when planning for and establishing waste management and minimisation services and infrastructure.	1, 2, 3, 5	Provider	General Rates Waste Levy	2024 - 2025 Onwards
5	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Advocate to and collaborate with central government to inform policy decisions and initiatives that will shape positive outcomes for waste reduction and reuse initiatives.	2	Advocate	General Rates Waste Levy	Ongoing
6	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Ensure governance systems, staff and resources are in place to implement the WMMP.	2	Provider	General Rates Waste Levy	Ongoing
7	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Implement, use, review and evaluate Council regulations including bylaws, compliance activities and enforcement to support behaviour and system change to minimise waste.	3, 6	Regulator	General Rates	Ongoing
8	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Work with partners and internal and external stakeholders to simplify processes for establishing innovative circular businesses and initiatives. This includes actively supporting those already innovating and building in circular principles into their organisations and activities.	3, 4, 5	Regulator, Funder	General Rates Waste Levy	2024 – 2025 Onwards
9	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Support through providing resources and tools for entrepreneurs, social enterprises, community groups and mana whenua to set up enterprises that support Porirua's transition to a circular economy.	3, 4	Facilitator	General Rates Waste Levy Other	2024 – 2025 Onwards

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
10	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Explore pathways to a circular economy for Porirua over a long-term horizon. This includes a circular economy scan or developing a circular economy roadmap for Porirua.	1, 2, 3	Provider	General Rates Waste Levy Other	2027 - 2028 Onwards
11	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Support research and trials into solutions to prevent waste in collaboration with community groups, private industry, and mana whenua.	1, 2, 3, 4	Partner	Waste Levy Other	2024 - 2025
12	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Explore and assess emerging opportunities and innovation for reduction, reuse, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal of materials.	3, 4	Partner	General rates Fees and Charges Waste Levy Other	Ongoing
13	Reduce, rethink, redesign	In collaboration with community groups, NGOs, businesses and other stakeholders, fund and allocate resources towards behaviour change programmes to minimise waste including in schools, our community, and businesses.	2, 3, 5	Funder	Waste Levy Other	Ongoing
Reuse, repair, repurpose						
14	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Improve the accessibility, outreach, and availability of information on waste management and minimisation and litter to a range of diverse communities in Porirua.	2, 3, 5	Facilitator	General Rates Targeted Rates Waste Levy	Ongoing
15	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Collaborate with partners to provide information, and coordinate options for material reuse, recovery, and recycling to make it accessible for businesses, communities, and mana whenua.	3, 4, 5	Facilitator	General Rates Waste Levy	2023 - 2024 Onwards
16	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Collaborate with stakeholders including businesses, communities, and mana whenua to develop a resource recovery network in Porirua such as a community resource recovery park, construction and demolition facility, organic processing facility, repair cafes, tool libraries and community resource recovery hubs.	2, 3, 4, 5	Facilitator	General rates Fees and Charges Waste Levy Other	Ongoing
17	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Provide grants and funding to support re-use, repurposing, and recycling capacity in Porirua City.	3	Funder	Waste Levy	2024 - 2025 Onwards
Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion						
18	Recycle, compost,	Implement a waste data and licensing system in collaboration with central government.	6	Regulator	General Rates Fees and Charges	2024 - 2025 Onwards

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
	anaerobic digestion					
19	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Establish a data monitoring and reporting framework that supports Porirua to contribute to the measurement of Aotearoa achieving <i>Te rautaki para I Waste strategy</i> targets alongside the region to enable reporting to Porirua and Wellington region residents on the implementation progress of the WMMP.	6	Regulator	General Rates	2024 - 2025 Onwards
20	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Work with community groups, partners, and stakeholders to scale up interventions to divert and recover as much waste as possible.	4	Facilitator	Waste Levy Other	Ongoing
21	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Encourage the improvement of Material Recovery Facilities in the Wellington region by improving contracts. Consider the feasibility of establishing another Material Processing Facility in the Wellington region.	4, 5, 6	Partner	Targeted Rates Waste Levy Other	2024 – 2025 Onwards
22	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Review and improve kerbside waste collection services to ensure Porirua has accessible, equitable, and convenient kerbside waste collection services. Prioritise the decarbonisation of kerbside contracts by embedding transport emission reduction targets into procurement processes.	4, 5, 6	Provider	General Rates Targeted Rates Other	Ongoing
23	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Provide for and implement organic kerbside collection and processing services to divert organic waste. Continue to work with community groups providing community composting projects.	1, 4, 5	Provider	General rates Targeted Rates Waste Levy Other	By 2030
Recover value						
24	Recover value	Maximise extraction and destruction of landfill gas and explore options for beneficial use of landfill gas from Spicer Landfill.	1	Provider	Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
Dispose						
25	Dispose	Improve information and data collection on litter and illegal dumping. This could include expanding the number of monitoring sites, establishing actions to address litter and illegal dumping issues, and implementing research and	6, 9	Provider	General Rates	Ongoing

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
		initiatives to prevent litter from entering public spaces and the environment in Porirua City.				
26	Dispose	Collaborate with mana whenua, partners, businesses, and the community to deliver community and business litter prevention action plans.	2, 9	Partner	Waste Levy Other	2023 – 2024 Onwards
27	Dispose	Continuously improve and manage Spicer Landfill's service and operations.	9	Provider	Fees and Charges	Ongoing
28	Dispose	Investigate, consider, and where appropriate restrict materials entering Spicer Landfill where stable and viable alternatives exist for reuse, recovery, and recycling.	5, 8	Regulator	Fees and Charges Waste Levy	2025 - 2026
29	Dispose	Plan for and manage emergency waste and collection services in Porirua, alongside our wider Wellington regional partners.	7	Provider	General Rates	Ongoing
30	Dispose	Investigate and deliver pricing and funding mechanisms which incentivises waste reduction and the recovery of materials.	3, 5	Provider	General Rates Fees and Charges	2024 – 2025 Onwards
31	Dispose	Investigate and consider long term disposal options for Porirua City alongside other councils in the Wellington region.	8, 9	Partner	Fees and Charges	2025 - 2026 Onwards

Upper Hutt City Action Plan

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
Reduce, rethink, redesign						
1	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Work with mana whenua to support a Māori worldview approach to waste minimisation.	All	Partner	Waste Levy	Ongoing
2	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Provide resources and funding to education providers who educate the public on waste minimisation activities and circular economy principles.	3, 5	Funder	Waste Levy	Ongoing
3	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Continue to provide support and funding to the community through the Environment and Waste Minimisation Fund.	2, 5	Funder	Waste Levy	Ongoing
4	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Facilitate and where possible collaborate with community groups and organisations to promote and undertake waste minimisation activities including but not limited to, audits, processing and diversion.	3, 5	Facilitator	Waste Levy	Ongoing
5	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Administer, implement and review the Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2020 and compliance and enforcement activities to support behaviour and system change to minimise waste	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9	Facilitator, Regulator	Waste Levy	Ongoing
6	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Ensure that local communication strategies are adequate to support the implementation of WMMP actions.	2, 3, 5	Provider	Waste Levy	2023-2024 onwards
7	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Advocate to and collaborate with central government to inform policy decisions and initiatives for better waste outcomes and system changes for the residents and businesses of Upper Hutt City.	2, 3, 5	Advocate	Waste Levy	Ongoing
8	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Support and deliver business programmes to assist businesses to minimise waste and implement circular economy principles.	3, 5	Advocate	Waste Levy	2023-2024 onwards
9	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Embed waste minimisation practices and circular economy principles into Council facilities, procurement, policy, and services.	All	Facilitator	Waste Levy	Ongoing

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
10	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Ensure there are adequate staffing resources across the implementation of the WMMP.	All	Provider	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing
Reuse, repair, repurpose						
11	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Where possible collaborate with and promote the use of repair and reuse organisations such as repair cafes, Menz Shed and EarthLink etc.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Facilitator	Waste Levy	Ongoing
12	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Consider, trial and pilot reusable initiatives such as reusable cups and serviceware systems.	3, 4, 5, 8	Facilitator	Waste Levy	2023-2024 onwards
Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion						
13	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Investigate and implement Council kerbside services for standardised kerbside recycling and organics.	All	Provider, Facilitator, Funder	General Rates Waste Levy	By 2027 and 2030
14	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Support local and/or regional food scraps collection and processing.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8	Provider, Facilitator, Funder, Partner	General Rates Waste Levy	By 2030
15	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Support regional investigations into the establishment or improvement of regional infrastructure and services that minimise waste to landfill. This could include organic waste, C&D waste, materials recovery facilities, and a region wide resource recovery network.	2, 4, 8, 9	Partner	Waste Levy	2023-2024 onwards
16	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Promote and support waste minimisation at events and festivals through the implementation of the Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2020 and provide resources and information to increase diversion of recyclable material.	3, 4, 5	Facilitator, Regulator	Waste Levy	Ongoing
17	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Support the recovery of e-waste, through promotion, collection events and or drop-off facilities.	3, 4, 5	Facilitator	Waste Levy	2023-2024 onwards

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
18	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Ensure that the Recycling Station drop off facility has adequate resources to minimise contamination and increase recycling rates.	3, 4, 5, 6	Provider	Waste Levy	Ongoing
Dispose						
19	Dispose	Support through resources such as funding and communications, the domestic hazardous waste collection at the Silverstream landfill.	8, 9	Funder	Waste Levy	Ongoing
20	Dispose	Investigate, trial and support ways to reduce litter and illegal dumping in Upper Hutt.	2	Facilitator	Waste Levy	2023-2024 onwards

Wairarapa Joint Action Plan

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
Reduce, rethink, redesign						
1	Reduce, rethink, redesign	<p>Implement waste communication programmes for community outreach</p> <p>Extend existing communication programmes to focus on additional target audiences, such as retirees, new parents, businesses and less engaged sectors of the community. Focus on diverting waste, educate on the environmental impacts and assist with finding alternatives to households burning waste. Embed circular economy messaging into educational activities and communications. Develop a comms and educational plan to support the delivery of the waste communication programmes.</p>	2, 3, 5	Partner, Facilitator	Waste Levy General rates	Ongoing
2	Reduce, rethink, redesign	<p>Zero Waste and environmental sustainability education in schools</p> <p>Work with external providers to develop, trial and implement initiatives to support to schools (including ECE's) on waste minimisation, circular economy principles, and environmental sustainability practices.</p>	3, 4	Partner, Facilitator, Funder	General Rates Waste levy	Ongoing
3	Reduce, rethink, redesign	<p>Monitor to reduce use and disposal of hazardous materials</p> <p>Establish a process to record the amount of hazardous waste being disposed of in the region in collaboration with other councils in the Wellington region. To include private and Council contracted activities. Encourage reduced use of hazardous materials by promoting knowledge and awareness of alternatives to hazardous materials in the workplace and home. Coordinate collections for agricultural disposal with Agrecovery.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8	Partner, Facilitator	Waste Levy Fees and Charges General Rates	Ongoing
4	Reduce, rethink, redesign	<p>Advocate for waste product ownership</p> <p>Work with and advocate to central government on initiatives and legislation that promotes and develops circular economy principles to benefit communities, mana whenua and the environment.</p>	2	Advocator	Waste Levy General rates	Ongoing

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
5	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Encouraging circular economy principles at community level Investigate, consider, trial and implement initiatives that provide education and information on how we can embed circular economy principles at a community level. This will involve working with residents, local businesses and community groups to enable and encourage them to achieve a transition to a circular economy.	4, 8	Provider	Waste levy General rates	Ongoing
6	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Implementing the WMMP Ensure we have enough resources/ staff to enable us to implement the actions of the WMMP and to assist the implementation of the plan both locally and regionally.	2, 3	Provider	General Rates Waste levy	Ongoing
7	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Encouraging waste network opportunities Work with partners to investigate, trial and establish a network that provides information and advice for communities and businesses on opportunities to reuse, reduce and recycle within the region and beyond. Include website links, campaigns etc	2, 3	Partner, Funder	General rates	Ongoing
8	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Investigate targeted waste streams Investigate, consider, trial and implement services for targeted waste streams that are not included in standard kerbside collections. This will include collaborating with local government organisations, non-governmental organisations and other key stakeholders to support Government regulated product stewardship schemes, as well as voluntary, industry-led product stewardship schemes that meet best practice.	1, 2, 4	Partner, Facilitator	Waste Levy	Ongoing
9	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Events led, Council supported waste management and minimisation Continue to support effective waste management at events and support and assist event organisers to reduce waste and work towards a circular economy.	2, 4	Partner	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing
10	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Business led; Council supported waste audits Investigate and implement waste audits that provide advice on waste reduction, recycling, carbon footprint and circular economy principles. Provide targeted, practical and resource-based support to aid businesses, NGOs and community	2, 4, 6	Facilitator	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
		groups to become more sustainable and implement circular business models.				
Reuse, repair, repurpose						
11	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Support groups that promote diversion from landfill Work with and support community groups and the private sector to implement initiatives to support, promote and facilitate opportunities to divert materials and reusable items from landfill. Ensure initiatives are equipped to record material flow data to measure waste diverted from landfill.	3, 4, 6	Partner	Waste Levy Fees and Charges	Ongoing
12	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Divert construction and demolition waste Investigate, consider, trial and introduce solutions working with external parties to aid with the diversion of construction and demolition (C&D) waste. This could include audits of waste from C&D sites, working with planning teams to introduce site-specific waste management plans, embedding circular economy principles into planning policy, working with or providing C&D reuse sites regionally or locally.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Partner	General Rates Waste Levy Other	
Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion						
13	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Options for an organic processing facility Investigate, and consider options for processing organic waste in the Wairarapa including community operated solutions, Wairarapa based or regional solutions. Consider working with external parties to implement.	1, 2, 4, 5	Partner	Waste Levy	2023 - 2024
14	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Investigate behaviour change systems for kerbside collections Ensure consistency with kerbside recycling collections, provide information on standard items allowed and monitor with audits and inspections. Investigate options for a three-strikes system for those not using kerbside recycling bins correctly so as to prevent contamination and increase diversion.	1, 3, 4, 5, 6	Provider	General Rates	Ongoing
15	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Establish organic food collection service Investigate, consider, trial and implement an organic kerbside collection for homes and businesses, also promote the	1, 3, 4	Provider	Waste Levy General Rates	By 2030

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
		benefits of home composting, and support community groups that are providing local solutions to food waste.				
16	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Improve waste diversion facilities at landfill transfer stations Investigate, consider, trial and implement changes to the transfer and recycling stations to improve the facilities for waste diversion to reuse and recycling and make landfill a last resort stop.	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9	Provider	General Rates Waste Levy	By 2026
17	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Improve data collection on diverted materials Record the amount of material diverted to recycling each year. Investigate, consider, trial and implement changes to improve data collection and analysis for all wastes collected, to include but not limited to organics, hazardous, C&D. Investigate a licensing system in collaboration with other TA's and central government. Data collection could include SWAP analysis, waste assessments, audits of transfer stations, kerbside services.	5, 6	Provider, Partner	Fees and Charges General Rates	Ongoing
18	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Enable better waste diversion and collection in rural and coastal areas Investigate, consider, trial and implement initiatives to achieve better waste diversion in rural and coastal areas. Initiatives could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing extra collections in holiday areas during the busy season. Providing recycling facilities for visitors. • Facilitating collection, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes and providing information on management of such wastes. • Ensuring recycling facilities are accessible within a 20-minute drive for 95% of the community. • Investigating potential level of service changes. Exploring options for extra satellite recycling hubs in coastal and rural areas. 	3, 4, 5	Provider	General Rates Waste Levy	Ongoing
19	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Divert biosolids from landfill Work within the region and beyond to explore options to divert biosolids from landfill. Collaborate with mana whenua to find the best solution to biosolids.	1, 9	Provider	General Rates	Ongoing

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
20	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Improve signage at landfill transfer stations Improve signage at landfill transfer stations to enable clear and consistent instructions to users.	3, 4, 5	Provider	Waste Levy General Rates	2023 - 2024
Dispose						
21	Dispose	Reduce litter and illegal dumping Investigate ways to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce litter and illegal dumping, • report on volume of litter and illegally dumped items to public, and • educate public on the harm litter causes to the environment. 	2, 9	Provider	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing
22	Dispose	Monitoring and implementing landfill transfer station management plans Develop and implement, comply and regularly revise management plans for each facility, prepare aftercare plan for closed landfills to include monitoring and testing as per resource consents.	9	Provider	General Rates	Ongoing

Wellington City Action Plan

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
Reduce, rethink, redesign						
1	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Deliver the benefits of reuse, repair and waste prevention through active use of Council regulations, compliance activities and enforcement.	1, 2, 4	Provider, Regulator	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
2	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Deliver lasting behaviour change interventions by educating our community to understand the benefits of change and then helping them make that long term change easy as we work towards zero waste.	1, 2, 3, 5	Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
3	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Work with mana whenua partners and other stakeholders to give individuals courage to make a change in the world and inspiring them to reduce waste and live a more sustainable life.	1, 2, 3, 4	Provider, Partner, Facilitator	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
4	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Work with central government agencies to inform and shape system changes. Advocate for policies and initiatives at central government level that will inform and shape positive outcomes for reuse and waste reduction initiatives.	2, 4, 5	Advocate	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
5	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Work with mana whenua partners and other stakeholders to transform Wellingtonians' relationship with packaging and reusables to align more closely to the waste hierarchy.	1, 2, 3, 4	Facilitator	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
6	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Work with mana whenua partners and other stakeholders to support the redesign of systems.	2, 3, 4, 5	Partner, Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy	Ongoing

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
					Fees and Charges Other	
7	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Support and encourage businesses, social enterprises, community organisations and charities to provide services and create local and regional markets for waste products and materials.	2, 3, 4, 5	Facilitator, Provider, Advocate	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
Reuse, repair, repurpose						
8	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Support the provision of consistent, equitable and accessible collection services, drop off points and community zero waste hubs.	1, 3, 4, 5	Provider, Partner	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	2027 - 2028
9	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Support Wellington's reuse, repair and recycling capacity by acting as a catalyst for other investment.	1, 4, 5, 6	Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
10	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Deliver value for money and effective waste services to Wellingtonians.	3, 4, 5, 6	Provider, Partner	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
11	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Deliver sustainable waste services to Wellingtonians.	3, 4, 5, 6	Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
12	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Encourage innovation to support delivery of Wellington's transition to a zero waste future.	2, 3, 4, 5	Provider	General Rates Targeted rates	Ongoing

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
					Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	
13	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Monitor and evaluate waste streams to support effective policy making and insights.	2, 6	Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	2024-2025 and onwards
14	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Deliver lasting behaviour change interventions by making people understand the benefits of change and then help them make that long term change easy.	2, 3, 4, 5	Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
15	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Work with central government agencies to inform and shape system changes.	2, 4	Advocate	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
16	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Promote and encourage the reuse of materials for the same purpose and recover materials so that they can be re-used throughout Wellington.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Partner	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
17	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Increase the amount of material that is recovered, reused and recycled to minimise waste and reduce the amount of virgin materials used in production.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Funder	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
18	Reuse, repair, repurpose	Work with mana whenua partners and other stakeholders to scale up interventions that support the citywide goal to be a leader in minimising the use of resources and maximising resource reuse and recovery.	2, 3, 4, 5	Facilitator, Provider, Regulator	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion, recover value						
19	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion Recover value	Support the provision of consistent, equitable and accessible kerbside collection services, drop-off points and community zero waste hubs for Wellingtonians.	2, 3, 4, 5	Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy User Charges Other	2026 - 2027
20	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion Recover value	Work together with households, producers, collectors and reprocessors to extract the maximum value possible from food that would otherwise be wasted.	1, 2, 3	Partner, Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing and implement by 2030
21	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion Recover value	Implement a complementary kerbside organic collection and processing service to produce nutrient rich products from organic waste that can be applied to soil and/or generate energy, depending on the technology selected.	1, 4, 5	Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing and implement by 2030
22	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion Recover value	Promote and encourage the reuse of materials for the same purpose and recover materials so that they can be reused throughout Wellington.	1, 3, 4, 5	Partner	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
23	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion Recover value	Work with mana whenua partners and other stakeholders to scale up interventions to support the citywide goal to be a leader in minimising the use of resources and maximisation of reuse and recovery.	2, 3, 5	Partner	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
24	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion Recover value	Create a waste ecosystem that demands and influences the right behaviours for desired outcomes.	3, 4, 5	Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
25	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion Recover value	Support the creation of markets for secondary materials.	2, 3, 4, 6	Facilitator, Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
Dispose						
26	Dispose	Safely manage the treatment and disposal of sludge.	1, 4, 8, 9	Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing and Implement by 2025 -2026
27	Dispose	Provide for and manage emergency waste.	6, 7, 8, 9	Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
28	Dispose	Continue ongoing management of the Southern landfill and Wellington's closed landfills to support Wellington's transition to a zero-waste city.	1, 8, 9	Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges Other	Ongoing
29	Dispose	Work with mana whenua partners and other stakeholders to scale up interventions to recover and divert as much waste from landfill and ensure that any remaining waste is appropriately managed at Southern landfill to protect our environment.	2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9	Partner, Provider	General Rates Targeted rates Waste Levy Fees and Charges	Ongoing

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
					Other	

7 Te utu i tēnei WMMP | Funding this WMMP

Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) requires that councils provide information about how they will fund the implementation of this WMMP. The actions set out in this WMMP will be funded using the suite of sources and options available to the Councils in the delivery of waste management and minimisation services and activities, including:

- **General Rates:** A charge paid by all ratepayers.
- **Targeted Rates:** Charges applied to properties receiving specific council services.
- **Fees and Charges:** Fees and charges for user-pays collections, gate fees at landfills and transfer stations and regulatory fees (e.g., licensing fees).
- **Waste Levy:** The Government currently redistributes 50% of the levy funds from the waste disposal levy on a per capita basis to councils for this to be used for waste minimisation activities²⁴.
- **Other:** Councils can apply for funds from central government including the Waste Minimisation Fund or other funds related to reducing waste and waste related emissions. There may also be other funding mechanisms such as lease revenue, and private sector funding where the private sector may invest in, be part of a partnership or supply waste minimisation initiatives.

This WMMP identifies the potential funding sources for each action, as outlined in the Action Plan tables in **Section 6**.

Budgets to implement the actions outlined in **Section 6** will be carefully developed as part of the region's Annual Plan and Long-term Plan (LTP) processes. This approach aims to implement as many actions as possible while controlling costs and seeking cost savings where possible.

For the waste levy, each of the Councils currently receives a share from the Ministry for the Environment, based on a per capita basis. Prior to 2022, the rate was set at \$10 per tonne, but this has since increased to \$50 per tonne as of 1 July 2023. It is set for one further increase to \$60 per tonne by 1 July 2024.

The waste levy must be "*spent on matters to promote waste minimisation and in accordance with their WMMP*". Waste levy funds can be spent on ongoing waste minimisation services, new services, or an expansion of existing services. The funding can be used for education and communication, policy research and reporting, to provide grants, or as infrastructure capital, and other activities in this WMMP.

The Councils intend to predominantly use their waste levy funds for a range of waste minimisation activities and services. The Councils may also use other funds available to them, or they can make an application to central government funds such as the Ministry for the Environment's contestable Waste Minimisation Fund, either separately, collectively with other councils, or with another party. The contestable Waste Minimisation Fund provides additional funds for new initiatives, or a significant expansion of existing activities related to waste minimisation.

Section 47 of the WMA gives councils the ability to give grants to a person, organisation, or group to promote or achieve waste management and minimisation. Under this WMMP, individual councils within the Wellington region can continue to give grants at its discretion and on any terms or conditions it deems appropriate, provided there is an allocated and approved budget for that activity.

²⁴ As discussed in section 3.1, central government is currently reviewing the distribution of the waste disposal levy in their reform of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and Litter Act 1979

8 Te ine i te anga whakamua | Measuring progress

This WMMP is a key part of the Wellington region's move towards a circular economy, where we keep resources in use for as long as possible. This WMMP includes a set of detailed Regional and Local Action Plans for the Councils to achieve in collaboration with our partners and a wide range of stakeholders. To support these action plans, detailed implementation plans will be developed both locally and regionally and will provide detailed information on "how" the actions plans will be delivered, including projects and associated delivery timeframes.

Implementation plans enable Councils to provide greater detail to the Wellington Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Joint Committee (Joint Committee), their individual councils, and the Wellington region, on how the targets, objectives and actions will be achieved. For clarity, the implementation plans will contain the milestones, projects, initiatives, and timeframes that sit under the action plans in more granular detail. The plans will describe the necessary steps for executing the regional and/or each local action, including the teams and resources that will be required. While there is no one-size-fits all, the anticipated core components of the implementation plan that will be further developed to give effect to this WMMP will include success criteria measures, plan of project outputs, resourcing and milestones, key performance indicators (KPIs) and timelines.

Further, the targets set out in this WMMP are one of the ways that progress will be measured to achieve the vision and objectives and ensure accountability as part of delivering this WMMP. Milestones will be a critical component beneath the targets, to enable Councils to track, measure and report on progress against the targets. This is particularly important given possible regulatory changes being considered by central government (e.g., the introduction of nationwide kerbside collection of food scraps to all urban households by 2030 which is anticipated to require adequate enforcement resource to ensure compliance).

Collectively as a region, the Councils will monitor, evaluate, and report on progress against the targets and regional actions on an annual basis. Progress will be reported to Joint Committee overseeing this WMMP which will be made available to the public via Wellington City Council's website and/or via a joint website. The reporting will include a summary of progress and activities undertaken from the Regional Action Plan and will identify where unforeseen or emerging issues need to be addressed and where success has been achieved, through for example, project achievements. In addition to the annual reporting, a more comprehensive report reviewing progress towards the targets, objectives and vision of the WMMP will be provided to the Joint Committee in 2026. In addition, Councils will report progress against their respective local action plans to their individual committees at agreed time intervals, the results of which will also be made available to the public.

The Councils must also provide progress reports of expenditure of their waste levy funds to the Ministry for the Environment, alongside the waste diversion rates achieved as a result of this funding.

However, as highlighted in **Section 3.5** of this WMMP, the way the region's waste data is collected means that it is difficult to gain a complete picture due to the large number of private and public waste services and facilities across the Wellington region. This has historically resulted in inconsistent monitoring and reporting of waste data. For the purposes of measuring progress for the actions presented alongside this WMMP, the 2021/22 waste data from the WRWA will be used as a baseline, with the understanding that data accuracy is likely to improve over the duration of this WMMP.

Moving forward, the Councils will focus on their data collection, monitoring and reporting for the waste streams, services, and facilities that it can control. Councils will also work on obtaining information from activities in the upper levels of the waste hierarchy and waste generation so that progress towards objectives and targets can be determined. Data will be gathered through a variety of mechanisms including community satisfaction surveys, Wellington region records (e.g., call centre records, KPIs, etc.), licensing and data

| Te ine i te anga whakamua | Measuring progress |

requirements, contractors, and Solid Waste Assessment Protocol (SWAP). The Councils will also give effect to any national data collection and reporting requirements that are mandated by central government and engage with the upcoming National Waste Data Framework development process to represent the needs and priorities of the Councils, Wellington region businesses and communities.

9 Kuputaka Here me ōna whakapotonga | Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Terms	Definition
Action and Investment Plan (AIP)	An Action and Investment Plan is a supporting plan developed by the Government that will provide detail on what is needed to deliver on <i>Te rautaki para</i> <i>Waste strategy</i> . <i>Te rautaki para</i> <i>Waste strategy</i> and AIP governs planning and activity across central and local government. The Government prepares a new AIP roughly every five years.
Construction and demolition waste (C&D)	Waste generated from any building work (including construction, renovation, repair or demolition); and includes but is not limited to concrete, plasterboard, insulation, nails, wood, steel, brick, paper, roofing materials, wool/textiles, cardboard, metals, plastic or glass, as well as any waste originating from site preparation, such as dredging materials, tree stumps, asphalt and rubble. Abbreviated to C&D waste throughout this WWMP.
Circular economy	In a circular economy, waste and pollution is designed out, resources are kept in use for as long as possible, then recovered and regenerated into new products and materials at the end of their lifecycle. Protecting and regenerating natural systems is key to a circular economy, as is delivering equitable and inclusive outcomes.
Class 1 Landfill	A Class 1 landfill is a site that accepts domestic solid waste. A Class 1 landfill generally also accepts construction and demolition waste, some industrial wastes and contaminated soils.
Class 2 Landfill	A Class 2 landfill is a site that accepts non-putrescible wastes including constructions and demolition wastes, inert industrial wastes, managed fill material and clean fill material.
Cleanfill	A cleanfill (properly referred to as a Class 4 landfill) is any disposal facility that accepts only material that, when buried, will have no adverse environmental effect on people or the environment.
Councils	The eight city and district councils in the Wellington region who have produced this plan: Carterton District Council, Hutt City Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Porirua City Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Upper Hutt City Council and Wellington City Council.
Dispose or Disposal	The final (or more than short-term) deposit of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose, or the incineration of waste.
Diverted material	As defined within the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, means anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.
Domestic waste	Waste consisting of refuse, recyclable material, or organic matter (food waste and/ or garden waste) originating from any household or from the cafeteria, lunchroom or canteen of any commercial enterprise but does not include, commercial or industrial waste, prohibited waste, hazardous waste, trade waste, liquid waste, or construction and demolition waste.
Emissions Trading Scheme	One of the government's tools for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Its purpose is to help meet international obligations under the Paris Agreement, and the 2050 target and emissions budgets for Aotearoa.
Food scraps	Any food scraps, such as from preparing meals, leftovers, scraps, and coffee grounds.

GWRC	Greater Wellington Regional Council
Green waste	Compostable plant material including lawn clippings, weeds, plants, and other soft vegetable matter, which by nature or condition, and being free of any contaminants will degenerate into compost. This does not include flax, bamboo, pampas, flowering gorse, palm trees or cabbage trees.
Hazardous waste	Waste that is reasonably likely to be or contain a substance that meets one or more of the classification criteria for substances with explosive, flammable, oxidising, toxic, corrosive or ecotoxic properties under the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017. Hazardous waste does not include domestic waste, inorganic material, construction and demolition waste, or commercial or industrial waste.
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
Landfill	A disposal facility as defined in section 7 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, excluding incineration. Includes, by definition in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 only those facilities that accept 'household waste'. Properly referred to as a Class 1 landfill.
LTP	Long-term Plan
Managed fill	A disposal site requiring a resource consent to accept well-defined types of non-household waste, e.g., low-level contaminated soils, or industrial by-products, such as sewage by-products. Properly referred to as a Class 3 landfill.
Ministry for the Environment	The Ministry for the Environment is the public service department of New Zealand charged with advising the New Zealand government on policies and issues affecting the environment, in addition to the relevant environmental laws and standards.
Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	A Materials Recovery Facility receives, separates, and prepares recyclables such as plastics, paper, cardboard, aluminium, and tins to be sold to an end buyer. The Materials Recovery Facility uses a combination of equipment, machines, and manual labour to separate and prepare the materials.
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Organic waste	Organic waste is biodegradable matter, such as food scraps, garden cuttings, grass, and branches, that can be accepted at an organics processing facility or facilities. In the context of this WMMP, biosolids is excluded from this definition.
Recovery	As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Means extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and b) Includes making waste or diverted material into compost.
Recycling	The reprocessing of waste or diverted material to produce new materials.
Reduction	As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products; and b) In relation to a product, lessening waste generation in relation to the product.
Reuse	As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, means the further use of waste or diverted material in its existing form for the original purpose of the materials or products that constitute the waste or diverted material, or for a similar purpose.
Resource recovery facility	A resource recovery facility is the co-location of infrastructure used for the easy separation and recovery of resources, including reuse and recycling. The extent to which there is any further onsite processing is a function of what if any

	activities could occur due to zooming and space constraints (e.g., recovery of furniture may be acceptable, but the establishment of a concrete crushing facility may not be acceptable).
Solid waste	Waste resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from domestic activities. Includes sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant and other discarded material.
Solid Waste Assessment Protocol (SWAP)	A classification and sampling technique to measure the quantity and composition of waste. Solid Waste Assessment Protocols (SWAP) can be carried out for kerbside collections or at transfer stations and landfills.
Te rautaki para waste strategy	Te rautaki para Waste strategy 2023 has been prepared by the Ministry for the Environment. It provides a high-level road map out to 2050 of how New Zealanders are tracking to transform how waste is generated and managed in Aotearoa.
TA	Territorial Authority
Transfer station	Where different types of waste can be deposited by the public or commercial operators to be sorted and transported for recycling, reprocessing or landfill.
Treatment	Subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effect on the environment but does not include the dilution of waste.
Waste	As defined in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA), waste means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) anything disposed of or discarded; and b) includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed or discarded.
Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023 (WRWA)	A document summarising the current situation of waste management in the Wellington region. Abbreviated to the WRWA throughout this WMMP.
Te pūnaha whakarōpū para The waste hierarchy	A list of waste management options with decreasing priority – usually shown as ‘reduce, reuse, recycle, reprocess, treat, dispose’.
Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA)	An act administered by the Ministry for the Environment to encourage a reduction in the amount of waste we generate and dispose of in New Zealand. The aim is to reduce the environmental harm of waste and provide economic, social and cultural benefits for New Zealand. Referred to as the WMA.
Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP)	City and district councils are responsible for promoting effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their district. The WMA requires councils to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as defined by section 43 of the WMA, which must be reviewed every six years.
Zero waste	A philosophy for waste management, focusing on council/community partnerships, local economic development, and viewing waste as a resource. Zero waste may also be a target.
CRRC	Community Resource Recovery Centres

10 Kuputaka Māori | Glossary of Māori kupu

Terms	Definition
Hāpu	A tribe or sub-tribe, consisting of a number of whānau sharing descent from a common ancestor
Iwi	An extended tribe that is typically used to refer to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor and associated with a distinct territory
Mana whenua	Those who exercise customary authority or rangatiratanga over land or territory (chieftainship or decision-making rights).
Kaitiaki	Guardian/caregiver/steward
Kaitiakitanga	Guardianship/stewardship/protection of the environment
Mātauranga Māori	Māori knowledge or wisdom
Papatūānuku	The earth mother
Taiao	Earth, the natural environment
Te Ao Māori	The Māori world view
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	The Treaty of Waitangi
Tikanga	Customary values and practices



Report Summarising Public Submissions on the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023 - 2029

2023

Prepared for the Wellington Region Joint Committee on behalf of the Councils of
the Wellington Region

Report published October 2023





TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
1 OVERVIEW OF THE WELLINGTON REGION WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 9	
1.1 Project Background	9
1.1.1 What is the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP)	9
1.1.2 The Public Consultation Process	10
1.2 Scope of this Report.....	11
1.3 Structure of this Report	12
2 SUBMISSION REVIEW PROCESS	13
2.1 Submission Analysis	13
2.2 Quantitative Analysis	13
2.3 Qualitative Analysis.....	13
2.3.1 How we managed and analysed free-text comments	13
2.3.2 How we analysed sentiment feedback	17
3 SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS	18
3.1 Summary of who were the Submitters	18
3.2 Summary of Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Submission Feedback.....	23
3.2.1 Proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Direction	24
3.2.2 Proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Vision	25
3.2.3 Proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Objectives	27
3.2.4 Proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Targets	33
3.2.5 Proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Priority Areas	38
3.2.6 Proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Regional Actions	45
3.3 Summary of Sentiment Feedback.....	51
3.4 Summary of the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan – Local Action Plan Analysis	51
3.4.1 Hutt City Council	51
3.4.2 Kāpiti Coast District Council	55
3.4.3 Porirua City Council.....	58
3.4.4 Upper Hutt City Council	62
3.4.5 Wairarapa Region.....	64
3.4.6 Wellington City Council.....	66



4	OFFICER'S RESPONSE	71
4.1	Introduction	71
4.2	Recommended Amendments to the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan	73
4.2.1	Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Regional Action Plan	73
4.2.2	Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan – Local Action Plans	74

TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1: Description of key themes	14
Table 2: Summary of sub themes by applicable key theme	16
Table 3: 'Other' responses to Q16 - Where did you hear about this consultation?	19
Table 4: Additional ethnicities reported by submitters	23
Table 5: Top six themes and a summary of feedback received for the WMMP direction	25
Table 6: Top seven themes and a summary of feedback received for the WMMP vision	26
Table 7: WMMP objectives	27
Table 8: Responses to Q21 - How much do you agree or disagree with the WMMP Objectives.....	29
Table 9: Top eight themes and a summary of feedback received for each of the WMMP objectives.	33
Table 10: Responses to Q23 Do you think the WMMP targets are too strong, too weak or about right?	35
Table 11: Top six themes and a summary of feedback received for each of the WMMP targets.....	38
Table 12: Top seven themes and a summary of feedback received for the WMMP priority areas to minimise waste across the Wellington region.....	40
Table 13: Responses to Q26 - How much do you agree or disagree with the seven regional priority areas?	41
Table 14: Graphical summary of feedback reported against the WMMP priority areas	43
Table 15 : Top seven themes and a summary of feedback received for the WMMP priority areas – submitter support for the priority areas.....	44
Table 16: WMMP regional actions.....	45
Table 17: Responses to Q30 - How much do you agree or disagree with the proposed regional actions.....	47
Table 18: Top eight themes and a summary of feedback received for the WMMP regional actions ..	50
Table 19: Responses to Lower Hutt Action Plan Questions.....	52
Table 20: Top four themes and a summary of feedback received for the Hutt City Council LAP	54
Table 21: Responses to Kāpiti Coast Action Plan Questions.....	55
Table 22: Top five themes and a summary of feedback received for the Kāpiti Coast District Council LAP	57
Table 23: Responses to Porirua City Action Plan Questions	59
Table 24: Top five themes and a summary of feedback received for the Porirua City Council LAP.....	60
Table 25: Responses to Upper Hutt Action Plan Questions.....	62
Table 26: Top three themes and a summary of feedback received for the Upper Hutt City Council LAP	64
Table 27: Responses to Wairarapa Action Plan Questions.....	65
Table 28: Top three themes and a summary of feedback received for the Wairarapa region LAPs....	66



Table 29: Responses to Wellington City Action Plan Questions	67
Table 30: Top four themes and a summary of feedback received for the Wellington City Council LAP	69

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Response to Q1 - Are you making a submission as an individual or organisation?.....	18
Figure 2: Responses to Q16 - Where did you hear about this consultation?	19
Figure 3: Proportion of submissions by council area	20
Figure 4: Geographic distribution of submissions	20
Figure 5: Gender of submitters.....	21
Figure 6: Age range of submitters.....	22
Figure 7: Ethnicity of submitters.....	23
Figure 8: Does the WMMP provide a clear direction?.....	24
Figure 9: How aspirational is the WMMP vision?	26
Figure 10: Responses to Q21 - How much do you agree or disagree with the WMMP Objectives	29
Figure 11: Responses to Q21 - Objective 1	31
Figure 12: Responses to Q21 - Objective 2	31
Figure 13: Responses to Q21 - Objective 3	31
Figure 14: Responses to Q21 - Objective 4	31
Figure 15: Responses to Q21 - Objective 5	31
Figure 16: Responses to Q21 - Objective 6	31
Figure 17: Responses to Q21 - Objective 7	32
Figure 18: Responses to Q21 - Objective 8	32
Figure 19: Responses to Q21 - Objective 9	32
Figure 20: Graph to illustrate the submitter ranking for the question how strong are the WMMP targets?	35
Figure 21: Responses to Q23 – Target 1	37
Figure 22: Responses to Q23 - Target 2	37
Figure 23: Responses to Q23 - Target 3	37
Figure 24: Responses to Q23 - Target 4	37
Figure 25: Responses to Q23 - Target 5	37
Figure 26: Responses to Q23 - Target 6	37
Figure 27: Graph to illustrate the submitter ranking for the question how much do you agree or disagree that the seven priority areas will help us minimise waste across the Wellington region?....	39
Figure 28: Graph to illustrate the submitter ranking for the question how much do you agree or disagree with the seven regional priority areas?.....	41
Figure 29: Graph to illustrate the submitter ranking for the question how much do you agree or disagree with the proposed regional actions?.....	46
Figure 30: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 1	48
Figure 31: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 2	48
Figure 32: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 3	48
Figure 33: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 4	48
Figure 34: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 5	48
Figure 35: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 6	48
Figure 36: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 7	49



Figure 37: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 8	49
Figure 38: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 9	49
Figure 39: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 10	49

APPENDICES

- Appendix A** **WMMP consultation questionnaire**
- Appendix B** **Table of organisation submitters**
- Appendix C** **List of oral submitters**



ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

Abbreviation and Term	Definition
CDC	Carterton District Council
C&D	Construction and demolition materials
Councils	The eight city and district councils in the Wellington region who have produced this report: Carterton District Council, Hutt City Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Porirua City Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Upper Hutt City Council and Wellington City Council.
Diverted Material	Anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.
Domestic Waste	Waste from domestic activity in households
HCC	Hutt City Council
Joint Committee	Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Joint Committee
KCDC	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Landfill	A disposal facility as defined in s7 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, excluding incineration. Includes, by definition in the WMA, only those facilities that accept 'household waste'. Properly referred to as a Class 1 landfill
MDC	Masterton District Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PCC	Porirua City Council
Putrescible, garden, greenwaste	Plant based material and other bio-degradable material that can be recovered through composting, digestion or other similar processes.
RRF	Resource Recovery Facility
RTS	Refuse Transfer Station
SCP	Special Consultative Procedure
SWDC	South Wairarapa District Council
TA	Territorial Authority
UHCC	Upper Hutt City Council
Waste	Means, according to the WMA: a) Anything disposed of or discarded; b) Includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and c) To avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed or discarded.
WA	Waste Assessment as defined by s51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. A Waste Assessment must be completed whenever a WMMP is reviewed
WCC	Wellington City Council
WMA	Waste Minimisation Act 2008
WMMP	Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2023-2029)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, all local authorities are obliged to undertake a Waste Assessment before reviewing a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) every 6 years. This joint WMMP (2023-2029) was developed following this review. It was developed with the eight Council's in the region and is the third one of its kind.

The Draft Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation 2023-2029 consultation process commenced 31 July with submissions closing 1 September. The consultation process included the publication of a Statement of Proposal document and draft WMMP, which was available on the joint website www.lesswastegreaterplace.co.nz, at various Council offices and community libraries/centres.

In total, 196 submissions were received from across the Wellington region. Seventeen of these submissions were from organisations, the remainder were submitted by individuals.

Written submissions from across the region were collated with each council responsible for analysing feedback on their respective local action plans. The regional objectives, actions, vision, and targets were analysed collectively at a regional level. Submitters were welcome to speak to their submissions orally and were heard by the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Joint Committee (Joint Committee) on 18 September 2023 at the Wellington City Council chambers.

Overall, there was positive feedback on the WMMP, however, opportunities for improvement to the WMMP have been identified such as increasing clarity.

This report brings together evidence-based information with a look towards the future. It addresses the amendments to be integrated within the 2023-2029 Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

The key theme taken from the regional submissions was overwhelmingly WMMP clarity, which included, clarity of actions, clarity of objectives, clarity of targets, regional priorities, and priorities. At a high level, the submission feedback indicated the importance of ensuring the WMMP provides clarity on the strategic direction of waste management and minimisation activities across the Wellington region.

With regards to local action plans, the key themes differed due to the varying content in each plan. However, it is worth noting that each city/district had multiple respondents on each plan with respondents ranging in age from under 15-year-olds to 76 and older. This data alone highlights just how much the Wellington region community care about how we manage and minimise our waste.

Further, council officers have analysed all submissions and recommended amendments to the draft WMMP including their respective Local Action Plans. A copy of the amended draft WMMP, including amended Local Action Plans is attached to this report.



1 OVERVIEW OF THE WELLINGTON REGION WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN

This section provides contextual information regarding the requirements of the WMMP, including the purpose and intent of the WMMP.

1.1 Project Background

The eight Councils of the Wellington region have come together to develop a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) that sets a vision, objectives, targets, and action plans, for achieving efficient and effective waste management and minimisation across the region over the next six years (2023-2029). It is the third joint WMMP that the Councils have developed which enables a more efficient and consistent approach to our waste management services and infrastructure. This draft WMMP outlines how the eight Councils, mana whenua, community, industry, businesses and residents can work together to transform how waste is generated, managed, and minimised in the Wellington region.

This draft WMMP addresses the key issues identified in the region's Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023, which, at a high-level, has identified that our modern 'take-make-dispose' economy is not sustainable. We need to start moving towards a circular economy, where we keep resources in use for as long as possible. Then, where possible, recover products and materials and regenerate natural systems at the end of a product's lifecycle. This approach aligns with Aotearoa New Zealand's Te rautaki para | Waste strategy and Aotearoa New Zealand's first emissions reduction plan - Te hau mārohi ki anamata | Towards a productive, sustainable and inclusive economy.

The Councils are committed to making this transition equitable and inclusive, recognising unique perspectives, and ensuring the costs, benefits and opportunities are distributed fairly. Mana whenua are also recognised as partners in the implementation of this draft WMMP. By minimising waste and valuing natural resources, the Councils are in alignment with mana whenua and their role to exercise kaitiakitanga for te taiao for current and future generations.

1.1.1 What is the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP)

Our last regional WMMP was adopted in 2017 and is required to be reviewed every six years. This includes reviewing our region's current waste situation and strategic direction as a collective group of councils and as individual councils, to ensure we are heading in the right direction.

This draft WMMP has been collaboratively developed by the following eight councils:

- Carterton District Council
- Hutt City Council
- Kāpiti Coast District Council
- Masterton District Council
- Porirua City Council
- South Wairarapa District Council
- Upper Hutt City Council
- Wellington City Council.



In developing this plan, we have engaged with the waste industry, business community, mana whenua, and community-based Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to ensure we capture diverse perspectives and develop a plan which reflects the aspirations of the whole region. By taking this region-wide approach, our waste management and minimisation services, infrastructure and activities can be more efficient and consistent for our communities. It also means we can take a more holistic approach to issues which cross council boundaries – like litter, shared landfills, and facilities which support and encourage reuse, repurposing, and recycling.

The 2017-2023 WMMP had a heavy focus on becoming waste-free, a range of local waste minimisation actions, and a region-wide review of waste bylaws to ensure regional consistency.

This draft WMMP still has waste reduction as a key focus, but its main intent is to start a move towards a circular economy. This is where we keep resources in use for as long as possible, and then (where viable), recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of their lifecycle.

1.1.2 The Public Consultation Process

Public consultation is a requirement of developing a WMMP and ensures our region can engage with and provide feedback on the draft WMMP.

For clarity, the public consultation period for the draft 2023-2029 WMMP ran from 31 July until 1 September 2023; a period of no less than one-month as required by legislation. Further, as required by the Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), the Special Consultative Procedure (SCP) sets out the requirements for public consultation and which must make available the option for submitters to orally present their views to the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Joint Committee.

The consultation process was a collaborative effort between the Council with the development of joint consultation collateral ensuring consistent messaging across the region. A joint consultation website (www.lesswastegreaterplace.co.nz) was also established and provided a central location for all WMMP consultation material, including, for example, the draft WMMP, Statement of Proposal, Frequently Asked Questions as well as the Wellington Region and Local Council Actions Plans. The website also held the online WMMP questionnaire which included a range of deep-dive questions to support the public to provide thorough feedback on the draft WMMP, including opportunities to provide suggested WMMP amendments.

In addition to the online survey questionnaire, hardcopy surveys were made available at council locations (e.g., council offices, libraries) to ensure any person wishing to participate had equitable access to sharing their views. The management of hardcopy submission forms are discussed further in Section **2.3.1** below.

1.1.2.1 Public Consultation Engagement Activities

Notwithstanding the formal public consultation process and provision of information via the joint consultation website (www.lesswastegreaterplace.co.nz), each council also carried out a range of public engagement activities. The intent of these activities was to ensure our communities can kōrero (talk) about what's being proposed, find out more, ask questions etc. The purpose of this activity was to support people to make a submission. To ensure our communities were aware of the local engagement activities, councils provided details on the joint consultation website as well as their local council websites. Given the diverse Wellington region, a wide range of engagement activities were held, ranging from drop-in sessions where the public could speak to council officers about the draft



WMMP, tree planting days, stands at supermarkets and activities at resource recovery centres. Where possible, sentiments from attendees were recorded to help provide context and clarity on their views regarding the draft WMMP.

1.1.2.2 Consultation Questions

The consultation questions were developed in consultation with the eight councils to ensure everyone had an opportunity to provide a range of feedback, including answering multiple choice questions to the provision of free text responses and including additional supportive supplementary information. Acknowledging the consultation was undertaken at a regional level, the consultation questionnaire included several optional questions to identify information, including but not limited to, the local council area where submitters live, submitter ethnicity and age. The intent of this information was to ensure that our consultation reached a wide range of people with demographic information used to help identify macro-trends which can assist councils to identify who is engaging with us. Supporting the optional questions was a range of questions to help gather information on the structure, vision, objectives, targets, priority areas, as well as the regional actions and actions across each of the councils. The full and complete questionnaire, is included in Appendix A.

1.1.2.3 Oral Submission Process

As per the requirements of the Special Consultative Procedure set out in Section 83 of the LGA, submitters were provided the opportunity to present their views to the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Joint Committee on the 18 September 2023. This process comprised the formal process to meet the requirements of Section 83 of the LGA.

In addition to the oral submissions, an informal 'round table conversation' was agreed to and facilitated by the Chair of the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Joint Committee. The 'round table conversation' was held on the 18 September 2023 and followed the formal oral submissions.

To support the effective and collaborative exchange of views, the oral submission process comprised:

- Formal oral submissions; and
- Informal round table conversations with oral submitters.

In total, twelve submitters requested to be heard at the 18 September oral hearing. Of the twelve submitters, ten attended and presented their views (Appendix B and Appendix C).

The round table conversation was an informal process and outside of the requirements of Section 83 of the LGA. No records were kept of submitter numbers or the discussions.

1.2 Scope of this Report

This report presents a summary of the consultation results on the draft WMMP. The analysis of results is based on the survey ratings and free text comments in submissions that were received from submitters between 31 July 2023 and 01 September 2023. Public views captured during local engagement activities are included as sentiments and used to provide an indication of views from around the Wellington region.



1.3 Structure of this Report

This report is structured into four discrete sections each representing an important building block in the review and acknowledgement of submissions into the amended WMMP, as follows:

- Section 1 – Overview of the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
- Section 2 – Submission Review Process
- Section 3 – Summary of Submissions
- Section 4 – Officer’s Response

This report brings together evidence-based information with a look towards the future. The amendments proposed are to be integrated within the 2023-2029 Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.



2 SUBMISSION REVIEW PROCESS

This section provides an overview of how the submission feedback was analysed to help inform and shape the WMMP amendments.

2.1 Submission Analysis

For clarity and ease of reading, the analysis of submissions provided in this report has been structured to generally reflect the structure of the consultation submission form.

Where possible we have quantified support or otherwise for each question. We have also indicated the general themes, topics or categories of issues raised in the free-text comments.

We have separately collated, themed and analysed postal and email responses received after 31 July 2023 and up to and including the 01 September 2023.

Notwithstanding the 'multi-choice' question feedback and 'free-text' themes, the analysis of submitter feedback covers both the levels of submitter support for the draft WMMP and comments on the reasons for their support and suggestions for amending the WMMP.

Further, submitter 'free-text' comments covered a range of interests with out-of-scope topics or themes documented in this report if they have been raised by a significant proportion of submitters.

2.2 Quantitative Analysis

All multi-choice consultation questions provided the ability to quantify the support or otherwise to specific elements of the WMMP. The intent of this process was to enable submitters to provide simple responses which could be analysed, the results of which were quantified and utilised to determine what if any, amendments were to be included in the WMMP.

2.3 Qualitative Analysis

The following sections provide a high-level summary of how 'free-text' comments provided by submitters were managed and analysed in order to inform and shape the range of amendments. Supporting the 'free-text' commentary was a range of supporting information provided by several submitters. A key consideration was to ensure the information contained in these documents was reviewed, the outcomes of which were integrated into the theme and sub-theme analysis.

2.3.1 How we managed and analysed free-text comments

Submitters were provided an opportunity to provide additional information in support of their 'multi-choice' questions by providing a free-text question to complete. While the free-text questions were not compulsory, many submitters used this as an opportunity to provide greater context to their views and, in some cases, the provision of additional supporting information.

To support the analysis of submissions, the free-text question responses were analysed alongside the specific question 'multi-choice' responses. Analysis of 'free-text' comments involved applying the appropriate key theme(s) and any appropriate sub-theme(s) in order to help inform and shape the amendments to be included in the WMMP.



2.3.1.1 Management of Hardcopy Submission Forms

All hardcopy submissions received were entered into the online survey questionnaire held within the EngagementHQ website; www.lesswastegreaterplace.co.nz. Where a written submission followed the structure of the submission form, or the responses matched the questions and ranking options as per the form, the responses were entered into the matching section of the online form.

2.3.1.2 Analysis of Free-Text Comments

To enable submitters to provide direct feedback on the WMMP, a range of free-text options were provided alongside each question. While the free-text options were not compulsory, the intent of this approach was to encourage submitters to share their additional views and/or feedback which may not have been captured in their multi-choice question response.

There were several questions for submitters to tell us about any other comments and ideas in relation to:

- The direction of the WMMP.
- The aspiration of the WMMP vision.
- The objectives of the WMMP.
- The targets of the WMMP.
- The regional priority areas.
- That the regional priority areas will help to minimise waste across the Wellington region.
- That the regional actions will help to deliver on the regional priority areas.

Our approach to analysing free-text comments explaining support or otherwise for the WMMP or recommending changes to the WMMP, involved identifying high-level key- and sub-themes. Within each key theme, groups of sub-theme topics were identified. The information received as part of the free-text comments have been analysed and noted in this report to help inform the refinement of the WMMP (see Section 4 for further information).

Table 1 and **Table 2** provides a description of the key themes and a summary of the sub-themes by key theme.

Table 1: Description of key themes

Key Theme	Description
WMMP clarity	Ensuring the WMMP provides clarity on the strategic direction of waste management and minimisation activities across the Wellington region.
Implementation of the WMMP	Ensuring the WMMP sets out a clear pathway to implementing and achieving the regional actions alongside the local action plans.
Delivery of the WMMP	The delivery of the WMMP is prioritised by the eight councils to ensure the Wellington region achieves each of the targets and delivers on the regional actions.
Circular economy	Redesigning products and services to reduce resource usage, keeping resources in use for as long as possible, and recycling or processing them when they reach their end of life, to reduce waste and support regenerative processes.
Delivery timeframe	Expedite the delivery of the WMMP actions.
Measurability, reporting and accountability	Ensuring delivery of the WMMP is measurable, including reporting of progress against targets and ensuring there is accountability.



Key Theme	Description
Producer responsibility	More responsibility is placed on producers to manage their products.
Ambition	Ensuring the WMMP sets out an ambitious way forward to support the Wellington region's foundation to be a leader in creating a low waste society.
Cost of delivery	Ensure the WMMP is focussed on providing value for money outcomes across the Wellington region.
Behaviour change	Deliver lasting behaviour change interventions by making people understand the benefits of change and then helping them make that long term change easy.
Regulation, compliance and enforcement	Use regulations, compliance activities and enforcement to support behaviour and system change.
Collective ownership and action	Acknowledging that we all have a vital role to play in protecting the Wellington region's environmental resources. We all need to make responsible choices for managing and minimising our waste by understanding our individual and community impact on our region and environment.
Organics	Providing a capture/collection and processing system(s) for organics to manage the region's significant volume of organic waste.
Recycling	Provide consistent, equitable and accessible kerbside recycling, organics and waste collection services across the Wellington region.
Accessible and convenient services	Provision of accessible and convenient services, drop-off points and community hubs across the Wellington region.
Construction and demolition waste	Investment in construction and demolition resource recovery facilities to facilitate sector change.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure and systems are established to increase resource circularity.
Business waste	Supporting and encouraging businesses to use recovered materials, encouraging businesses in designing out waste through council procurement and financial incentives, as well as facilitating conversations and advocacy.
Environment	Making responsible choices for managing and minimising our waste by understanding our individual and community impact on our environment
Health and safety	The transition to a low waste society will take time, and waste will continue to need to be managed in the long-term for the health and safety of our people and the environment.
Reduced waste emissions	A WMMP that transitions the Wellington region to a low waste society which supports the drive to heavily reduce carbon emissions.
Resilience	Increase the Wellington region's resilience to reduce our waste systems vulnerability and to plan for post-event response and recovery.
Central government advocacy	Advocate on behalf of the Wellington region for appropriate standards and regulations and to inform and shape system changes.
Te ao Māori	Ensure mātauranga Māori and the Māori worldview informs and guides our WMMP.
Out of scope	Topics or themes outside the scope of the WMMP consultation but raised by a significant portion submitters.



Table 2: Summary of sub themes by applicable key theme

Key Theme	Sub-Theme
WMMP clarity	Clarity of actions, Clarity of objectives, Clarity of targets, Regional priorities, Priorities
Implementation of the WMMP	Prioritisation of actions, Community outcomes, Implementation plan, Resourcing, Funding
Delivery of the WMMP	Low confidence in delivery, Procurement
Circular economy	Waste hierarchy alignment
Delivery timeframe	Timeframe of targets
Measurability, reporting and accountability	Measurability of the WMMP, Measurability of objectives
Producer responsibility	Business being responsible for minimising their waste, Product stewardship
Ambition	Ambition of the WMMP, Ambition of vision, Ambition of objectives, Ambition of targets, Ambition of priorities
Cost of delivery	Rates, Education sector funding, Funding, Incentives, Value for money, User pays
Behaviour change	Collective ownership of the waste problem, Community education, Innovation, Waste education
Regulation, compliance and enforcement	Bylaw implementation, Litter and illegal dumping, Regulation of farm dumps
Collective ownership and action	Community involvement, Council leadership, Regional collaboration, Community Solutions
Organics	Kerbside organics collections, Community solutions, Organics processing
Recycling	Kerbside recycling, Public place recycling
Accessible and convenient services	E-waste, Hazardous waste, Prioritising preferred streams
Construction and demolition waste	Material recovery
Infrastructure	Investment in infrastructure, Waste to energy
Business waste	Working with businesses to encourage waste minimisation behaviours
Environment	Biodiversity, Public health, Litter and illegal dumping
Reduced waste emissions	Reduction, Transport
Health and safety	Not applicable
Resilience	Not applicable
Central government advocacy	Not applicable
Te ao Māori	Not applicable
Out of scope	Not applicable



The information received as part of these questions have been analysed and noted in this report to help inform the refinement of the WMMP.

2.3.2 How we analysed sentiment feedback

As discussed previously in Section 1.1.2.1 and acknowledging the diverse Wellington region and the way in which people engage with our respective councils, feedback received during the public consultation period, specifically through respective council engagement activities (e.g., public drop-in sessions,) was captured and collated. This process enabled the collation of public views outside of the formal WMMP survey questions.

As such, sentiment feedback has been used to provide an indication of the views from across the Wellington region and are broadly summarised in this report (see Section 3.3 for further information). However, as the sentiment feedback was collated outside of the formal survey questions, information collated has been used to indicate the range of views but has not been used in the analysis of submissions.



3 SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

The intent of this section is to provide an overview of the submissions received from across the Wellington region in relation to each of the WMMP survey questions.

The outcomes of the analysis phase are collated in officer recommended amendments to be integrated within the WMMP and which are discussed further in Section 4.

For clarity and ease of readability, this section is structured as follows:

- Section 3.1 Summary of who were the submitters.
- Section 3.2 Summary of WMMP submission feedback.
- Section 3.3 Summary of sentiment feedback.
- Section 3.4 Summary of the WMMP – Local Action Plan analysis.

3.1 Summary of who were the Submitters

We received 25 submissions from a range of organisations and a further 171 submissions from individuals, the proportions of which are illustrated below. As such, the WMMP public consultation process received a total of 196 submissions from across the Wellington region.

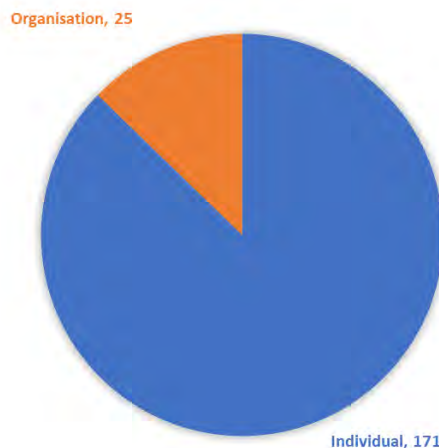


Figure 1: Response to Q1 - Are you making a submission as an individual or organisation?

Acknowledging the range of engagement activities undertaken by each council, most submitters heard about the WMMP consultation through three key pathways, including, email communications followed by social media notifications and via council websites. A smaller number of submitters also connected with the WMMP consultation through newspapers, libraries and word of mouth. This does not include connections made at council engagement sessions, such as drop-in sessions, as this data is unavailable. Where submitters heard about the consultation from other avenues, these have been broadly summarised in **Table 3** below.

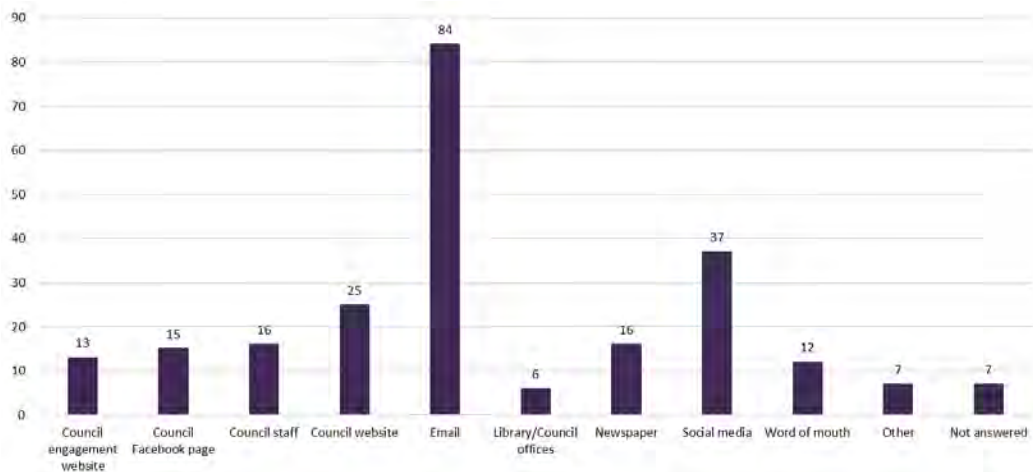


Figure 2: Responses to Q16 - Where did you hear about this consultation?

Table 3: 'Other' responses to Q16 - Where did you hear about this consultation?

Responses to 'Other – Please Specify'
"Everything Kapiti" weekly email from KCDC
Letter in mail
Youth council
Teacher
Two nice ladies at the Upper Hutt recycling station
Mount Cook Mobilised regular online newsletter
Council weekly e-mail newsletter

Of the submissions received on the WMMP, the largest proportion of submitters noted they lived within Hutt City which received 56 submissions (29%) followed by, Wellington City (47 submissions, 24%), Upper Hutt (37 submissions, 19%), Kāpiti Coast District (23 submissions, 12%), Porirua City (13 submissions, 6%), Masterton District (9 submissions, 5%), Carterton District (7 submissions, 4%) and the South Wairarapa District (4 submissions, 2%). **Figure 3** below graphically represents the proportion of submissions by council area with **Figure 4** illustrating the number of submissions received from across the Wellington region.

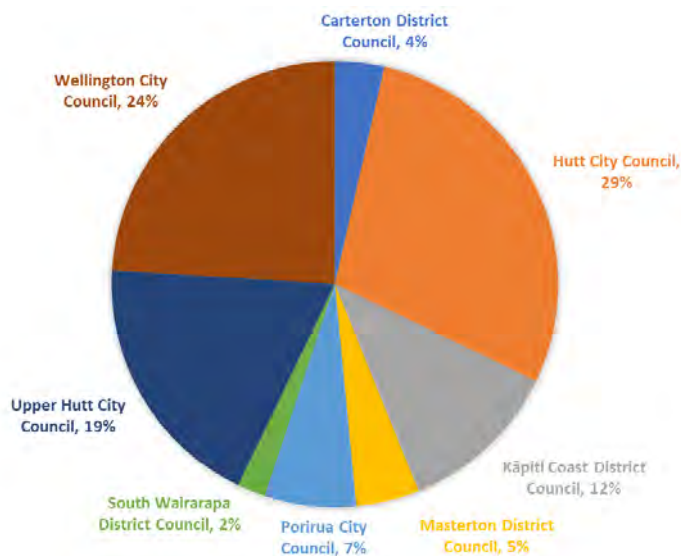


Figure 3: Proportion of submissions by council area

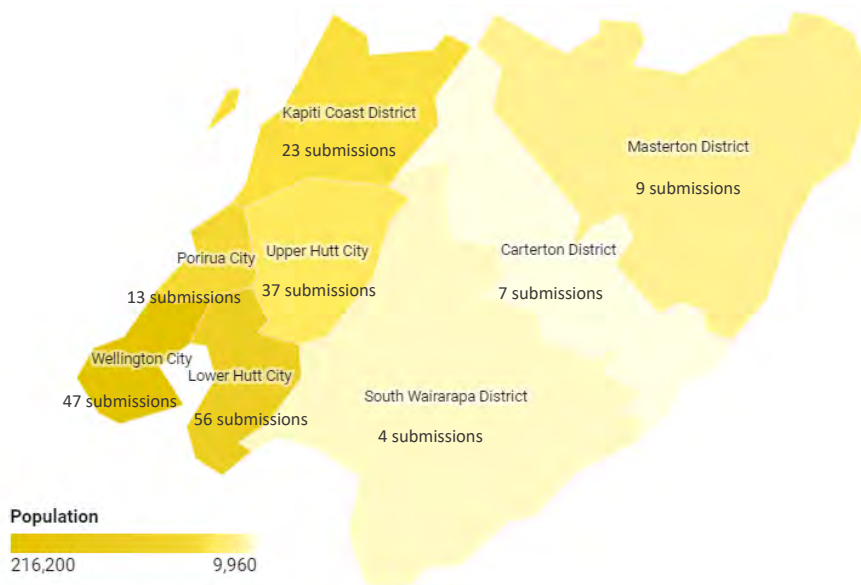


Figure 4: Geographic distribution of submissions

The gender count of submitters was also recorded to provide an indication of the interest in our WMMP across our communities. The largest proportion of submitters identified as female representing 49% of the submissions received, followed closely by males (41%) and a smaller proportion identifying as non-binary or prefer to self-describe both recording 1% each of the total submissions and 5% of submitters preferring not to note their gender with 4% of submitters electing to not answer Q11 (Figure 5).

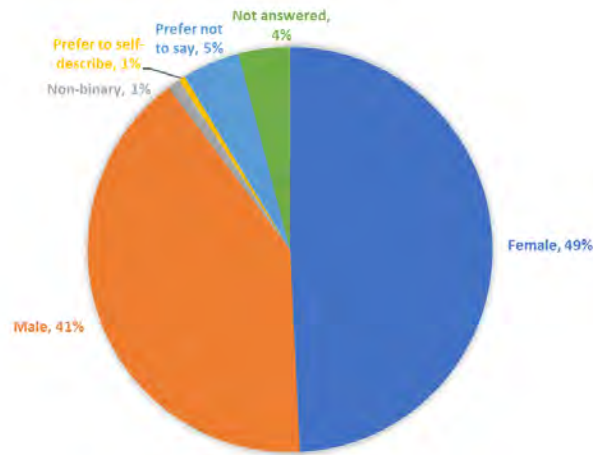


Figure 5: Gender of submitters

In addition to gender, the age of submitters was also recorded. The intent of capturing this information was to help identify the opportunities and/or constraints faced by our communities, the information from which could help shape how the WMMP can better connect with our communities across the Wellington region. **Figure 6** illustrates the distribution of submitters across seven age bands with the largest number of submitters (140 submitters, 72%) reporting as between 36 years of age and 75 years of age. Further, the number of submitters reporting their age as between 26-35 and 76 or over were similar with 19 and 15 submissions received respectively (a combined proportion of 12%). Interestingly, 6% of submitters (10 submissions received) identified as 15 years of age or under or 16-25 years of age. Of the remaining submissions, 2% or a total of 4 submitters preferred not to report their age. In addition to the submitters who preferred not to report their age, 7 submitters did not answer Q13.

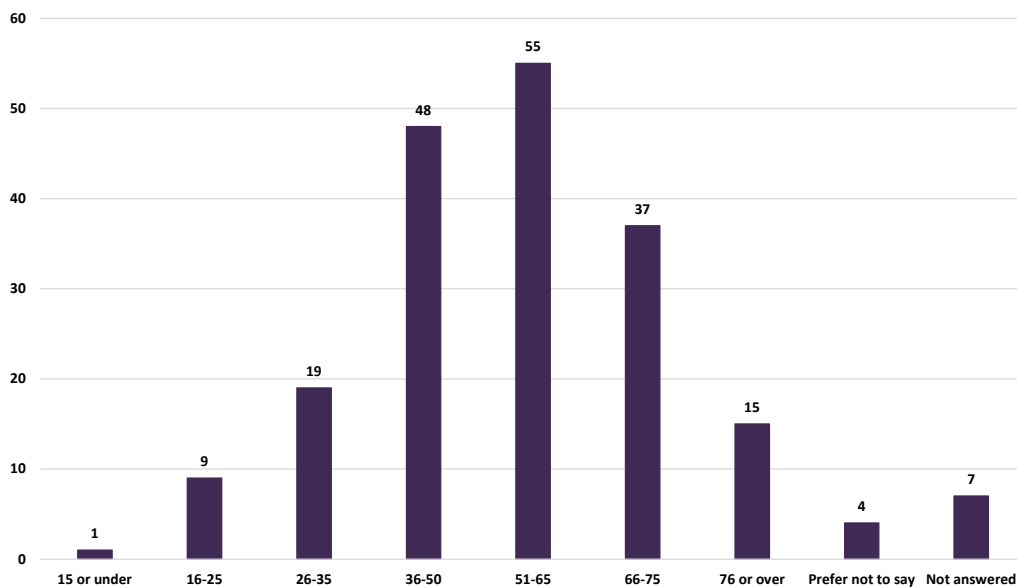


Figure 6: Age range of submitters

Acknowledging the diverse range of ethnicities within our council areas and across the Wellington region, submitters were requested to provide details on their ethnicity, noting submitters could identify with more than one ethnicity. As with the question relating to age, the intent of understanding the ethnic profile in relation to our WMMP consultation was to help understand the level of interest from across our ethnic communities and to use the information provided by submitters to help shape and inform an inclusive WMMP. As noted above in Section 1.1.2.1, each council carried out a range of engagement activities during the consultation period to raise awareness and seek feedback and input into the WMMP. Notwithstanding the range of engagement activities carried out across the region, **Figure 7** illustrates the ethnicities that our submitters identified as, noting submitters could identify as more than one ethnicity. Given the large and diverse range of ethnicities across our region, submitters were provided an opportunity to select 'Other' and describe what ethnicity they identified as. Of those submitters that selected this option, a range of ethnicities were provided and are summarised in **Table 4** below.

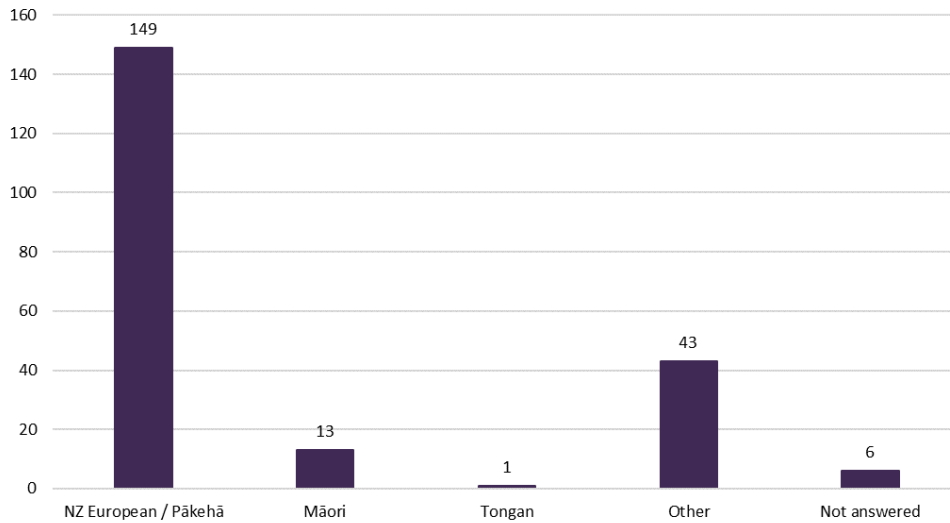


Figure 7: Ethnicity of submitters

Table 4: Additional ethnicities reported by submitters

Ethnicity	Ethnicity
Ukrainian	Greek
Welsh	Tokelauen
Indian	North American European
European	Dutch
South African	Middle Eastern
Australian	Scottish
Latin American	Danish
Swedish	Japanese
Fijian	New Zealander

3.2 Summary of Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Submission Feedback

The following section provides a summary of the feedback received against each consultation question discussed under the following WMMP elements:

- Direction (Section **3.2.1**).
- Vision (Section **3.2.2**).
- Objectives (Section **3.2.3**).
- Targets (Section **3.2.4**).
- Priority areas (Section **3.2.5**).
- Regional actions (Section **3.2.6**).



3.2.1 Proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Direction

The development of the draft WMMP recognised that the current linear system, based on extraction of virgin materials, exponential growth, and overconsumption of natural resources is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions and environmental damage. Acknowledging the need to recover and recirculate products and materials and to regenerate natural systems, the direction of the draft WMMP is focussed on waste reduction with the intent to move towards a circular economy, where we keep resources in use for as long as possible.

To understand submitters views on the WMMP direction, a high-level question was asked: ‘How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: This plan sets a clear direction on how the Wellington region will minimise waste’. This question was then followed by a free-text question to provide additional comment on the WMMP direction. Please see **Table 5** for a summary of feedback received on the WMMP direction.

Of the 196 submissions received, 61% strongly agreed or agreed that the WMMP provided a clear direction, 25% were neutral or didn’t know and 15% either disagreed or strongly disagreed (**Figure 8**). These results indicate that the majority of submitters agreed that the WMMP provides clarity on the direction the Wellington region will take to minimise waste.

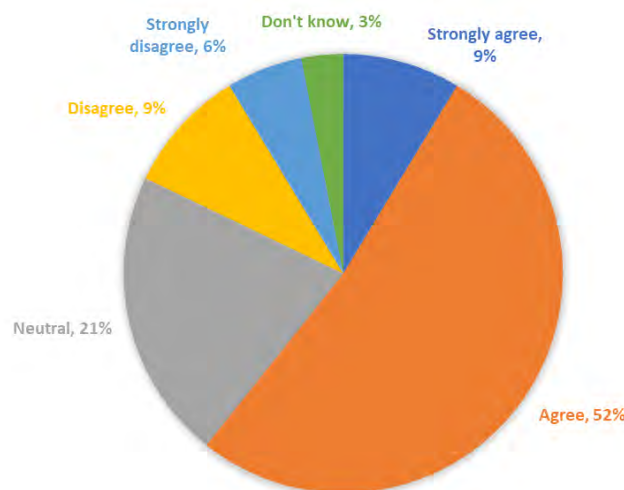


Figure 8: Does the WMMP provide a clear direction?

While a total of twenty-two key themes were recorded against the submission feedback, **Table 5** provides the top six themes and a high-level summary of the key submission feedback received. For clarity, the top six themes in order of priority were, with equal priority reported the last three themes:

1. WMMP clarity.
2. Circular economy.
3. Delivery of the WMMP.
4. Delivery timeframe.
5. Producer responsibility.
6. Measurability, reporting and accountability.



Broadly, the feedback received focussed on ensuring the WMMP provided clarity, the direction was supported by a clear implementation and delivery plan supported by a robust reporting programme to measure and track progress.

Table 5: Top six themes and a summary of feedback received for the WMMP direction

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
WMMP clarity	The WMMP would benefit from greater clarity and the inclusion of tangible objectives and prioritised actions.
Circular economy	Greater focus to be placed on activities that will support and give effect to the higher levels of the waste hierarchy.
Delivery of the WMMP	Inclusion of greater clarity on how the WMMP will be implemented, including detailed delivery timeframes and associated actions.
Delivery timeframe	Greater clarity on the delivery timeframes is required, including greater ambition to ensure the WMMP supports the Wellington regions transition to a low waste society.
Producer responsibility	Motivate and encourage businesses and manufacturers to minimise waste, including packaging. Greater responsibility placed on producers and manufacturers to manage their waste.
Measurability, reporting and accountability	Clear discussion detailing how the WMMP targets and actions will be measured and communicated to both Councils and the wider Wellington region.

3.2.2 Proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Vision

The proposed WMMP vision seeks to foster a collaborative approach to the way resources are managed and minimised in the Wellington region. The vision intends to guide the system change needed for the entire region, with a focus on transforming how waste is generated, managed, and minimised.

The proposed WMMP vision is:

‘Te amhi tahi hei whakaiti para – mā te tangata, mā te taiao, me te ōhanga | Working together to minimise waste – for people, environment, and economy.

Submitters were asked an initial high-level strategic question: ‘How aspirational is the WMMP vision’. This question was then followed by a free-text question to provide additional comment on the vision. Please see **Table 6** for a summary of feedback received on the WMMP vision.

Of the 196 submissions received, 7% of submissions noted the vision was too aspirational, 50% noted the vision is about right, with 33% noting the vision was not aspirational enough; 10% of submissions didn’t know (**Figure 9**).

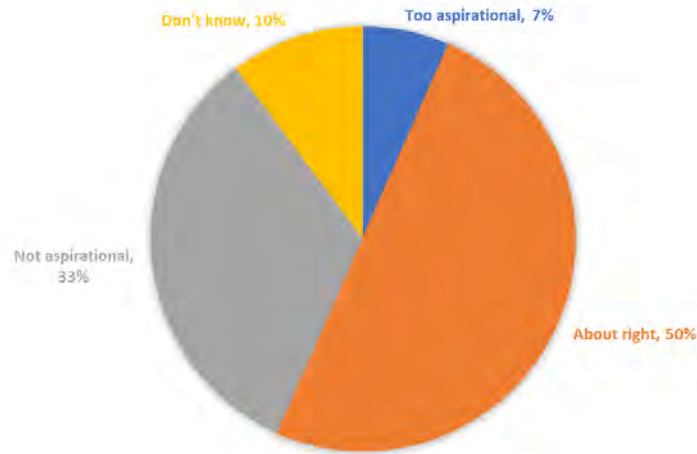


Figure 9: How aspirational is the WMMP vision?

While a total of twenty-two key themes were recorded against the submission feedback, **Table 6** provides a high-level summary of the key submission feedback received from across the top seven themes. The top seven themes were:

1. Ambition.
2. Delivery timeframe.
3. Circular economy.
4. Collective ownership and action.
5. Behaviour change.
6. WMMP clarity.
7. Cost of delivery.

Broadly, the feedback received focussed on a vision that should provide clear ambition for the Wellington region to aspire towards as well as ensuring the vision was supported by clear delivery timeframes and collective ownership and actions across the region. Additionally, the cost of delivery was a key theme ensuring that the plan is supported by clear costings that provide value for money to ratepayers.

Table 6: Top seven themes and a summary of feedback received for the WMMP vision

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
Ambition	The WMMP vision lacks ambition and focus.
Delivery timeframe	Greater clarity on the delivery timeframes is required, including greater ambition to ensure the WMMP supports the Wellington region's transition to a low waste society.
Circular economy	Greater focus to be placed on activities that will support and give effect to the higher levels of the waste hierarchy.
Collective ownership and action	Councils to work alongside and in partnership with the wider community to access the breadth and depth of skills and capabilities required to help give effect to the WMMP.



Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
Behaviour change	Work towards overcoming the barriers and disincentives to recycling. Greater engagement with education providers to advocate for waste minimisation.
WMMP Clarity	The WMMP would benefit from greater clarity.
Cost of delivery	Ensure the plan is supported by clear costings that provide value for money to ratepayers.

3.2.3 Proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Objectives

To support the vision, the WMMP includes nine objectives that reflect the priorities, issues, and opportunities identified by the Councils and the stakeholders engaged as part of developing the WMMP. The objectives signal a significant shift in how the Wellington region thinks about waste, the services and infrastructure the region provides, and how businesses, industry, mana whenua, and communities can contribute to making a difference for our region's future. Broadly, the WMMP objectives have been developed to align with the waste hierarchy and to help underpin the Wellington region's journey to implementing the WMMP.

Submitters were asked a series of questions targeted at each of the nine WMMP objectives: 'How much do you agree or disagree with the WMMP objectives?'. For clarity, the WMMP objectives are detailed in **Table 7** below.

Table 7: WMMP objectives

Objective	Intent
<p>Whāinga 1: Mā ngā pūnaha para me te taumanu rawa e tautoko he whakaititanga o te tuku haurehu kati mahana mai i ngā ruapara me ngā kohikohinga para</p> <p>Objective 1: Waste and resource recovery systems support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from landfills and waste collections</p>	<p>The intent of this objective is to create systems that help reduce the amount of greenhouse gases emitted during waste management processes. This objective focuses specifically on emissions produced from disposal of waste to landfills and council-controlled collections (for example: waste, recycling, organics).</p>
<p>Whāinga 2: He haepapa kiritōpū nō roto mai i te takiwā o Te Whanganui-a-Tara mō ā tātou rawa me te taiao</p> <p>Objective 2: There is collective responsibility within the Wellington region for our resources and environment</p>	<p>The intent of this objective is to emphasise that everyone in the Wellington region shares the responsibility for protecting and conserving our resources and environment. This highlights the need for collaboration and cooperation among communities, mana whenua, businesses and industry, as well as advocacy to central government, in order to achieve sustainable waste management practices.</p>
<p>Whāinga 3: E ngākau hihiko ana ngā kainoho, ngā pakihi, me ētahi atu whakahaere ki te whakaiti para</p> <p>Objective 3: Residents, businesses, and other organisations are motivated to minimise waste</p>	<p>The intent of this objective is to promote waste minimisation at individual, business, and organisational levels. By encouraging communities, mana whenua, businesses and industry to minimise waste generation, and supporting those already doing so, this objective</p>



Objective	Intent
	aims to foster a culture of waste reduction and resource conservation.
<p>Whāinga 4: Mā ngā hanganga me ngā ratonga e taumanu ana i te para me te rawa e nui ake ai te hurihanga nei o ngā rawa</p> <p>Objective 4: Material circularity is increased through waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services</p>	The intent of this objective is to establish waste and resource recovery services and systems that promote material circularity. This means designing systems that enable the recycling, reuse, and repurposing of materials, reducing the reliance on raw resources and minimising waste sent to landfills.
<p>Whāinga 5: E āhei ana aua ratonga, māmā hoki te whakamahi mā ngā kainoho, mā ngā pakihi, me ētahi atu whakahaere hei papare i ā rātou para</p> <p>Objective 5: It is accessible and convenient for residents, businesses, and other organisations to divert their waste</p>	The intent of this objective is to ensure that residents and businesses have easy access to waste diversion options and that these options are convenient to use. By making waste diversion accessible and convenient, the aim is to encourage greater participation and compliance with sustainable waste management practices.
<p>Whāinga 6: He mea ka taea te whai, he mea pūataata hoki ngā pūnaha para me te taumanu rawa</p> <p>Objective 6: Waste and resource recovery systems are traceable and transparent</p>	This objective focuses on establishing traceability and transparency within waste and resource recovery systems. The intent is to create systems that allow for clear tracking and monitoring of waste, ensuring accountability and facilitating better decision-making for waste management.
<p>Whāinga 7: Ko ngā taupuni taumanu rawa me ngā ruapara e tuku ana i te manawaroa ā-takiwā kei puta he āhuetanga ohotata</p> <p>Objective 7: Resource recovery facilities and landfills provide regional resilience in case of emergency events</p>	The intent of this objective is to emphasise the role of waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services in the case of emergency event. Resilience of the waste management system should be considered when making regional decisions on infrastructure and services.
<p>Whāinga 8: E whakaaroarotia ana ngā ruapara hei mea whai mutunga</p> <p>Objective 8: Landfills are treated as finite</p>	This objective emphasises treating waste disposal infrastructure as a limited resource. This involves implementing strategies to extend the lifespan of existing disposal facilities, exploring alternative waste treatment methods, and promoting sustainable waste disposal practices.
<p>Whāinga 9: E whakahaeretia haumarutia, tōtikatia ana hoki ngā toenga para e ai ki te tikanga pai katoa</p> <p>Objective 9: Residual waste is managed safely and effectively in accordance with best practice</p>	The intent of this objective is to ensure that any remaining waste after recycling and recovery processes is managed safely and effectively. The objective involves adhering to established best practices for waste management, including proper handling, treatment, and disposal methods to minimise potential environmental and health impacts.

Of the 196 submissions received, there was broad agreement across all nine objectives with fewer submissions disagreeing with the objectives as illustrated in **Figure 10** below.

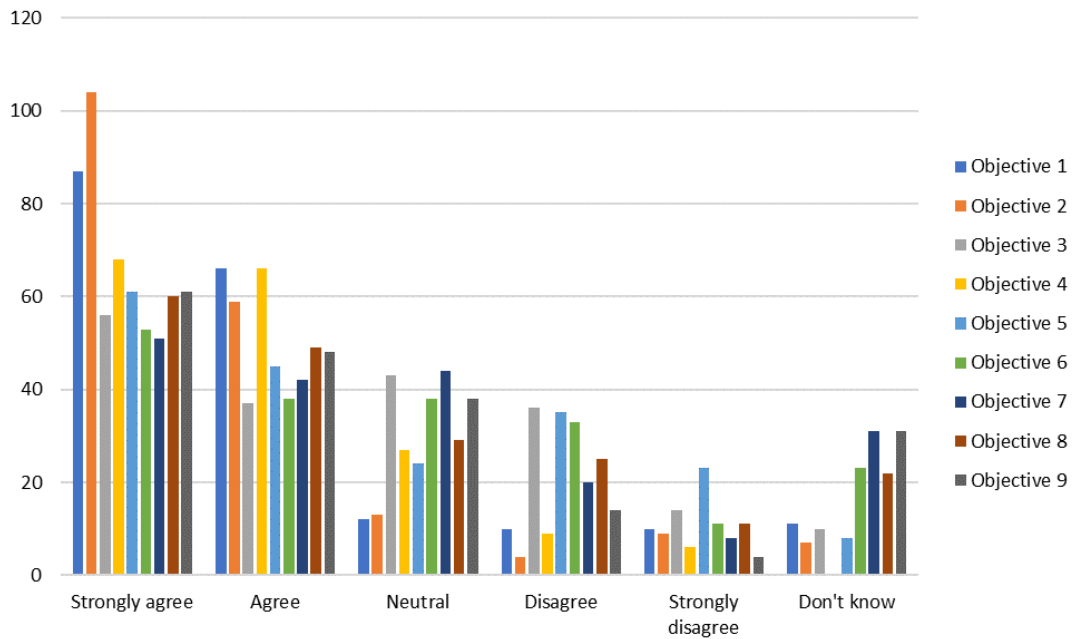


Figure 10: Responses to Q21 - How much do you agree or disagree with the WMMP Objectives


For clarity, a summary of responses against each objective is provided below:

Table 8: Responses to Q21 - How much do you agree or disagree with the WMMP Objectives

	Strongly agree or agree		Neutral		Strongly disagree or disagree		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Objective 1	153	78	12	6	20	10	11	6
Objective 2	163	83	13	7	13	7	7	4
Objective 3	93	47	43	22	50	26	10	5
Objective 4	134	68	27	14	15	8	20	10
Objective 5	106	54	24	12	58	30	8	4
Objective 6	91	46	38	19	44	22	23	12
Objective 7	93	47	44	22	28	14	31	16
Objective 8	109	56	29	15	36	18	22	11
Objective 9	109	56	38	19	18	9	31	16



Figure 11 to Error! Reference source not found. below provides a graphical illustration of the submission feedback received against each objective. Broadly, the level of support for each of the objectives is as follows:

- 
- **Objective 2**
 - There is collective responsibility within the Wellington region for our resources and environment
 - **Objective 1**
 - Waste and resource recovery systems support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from landfills and waste collections
 - **Objective 4**
 - Material circularity is increased through waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services
 - **Objective 8 and Objective 9 equally**
 - Landfills are treated as finite
 - Residual waste is managed safely and effectively in accordance with best practice
 - **Objective 5**
 - It is accessible and convenient for residents, businesses, and other organisations to divert their waste
 - **Objective 3 and Objective 7 equally**
 - Residents, businesses, and other organisations are motivated to minimise waste
 - Resource recovery facilities and landfills provide regional resilience in case of emergency events
 - **Objective 6**
 - Waste and resource recovery systems are traceable and transparent

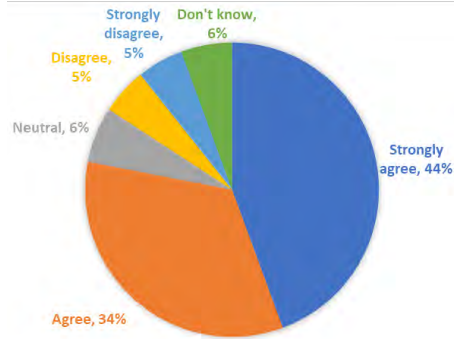


Figure 11: Responses to Q21 - Objective 1

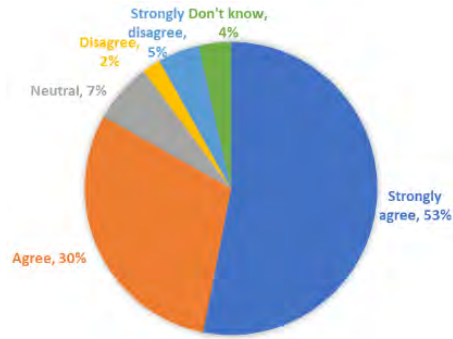


Figure 12: Responses to Q21 - Objective 2

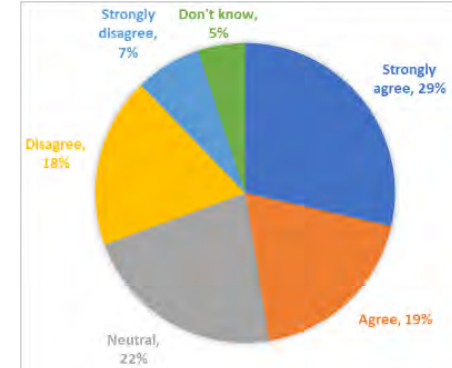


Figure 13: Responses to Q21 - Objective 3

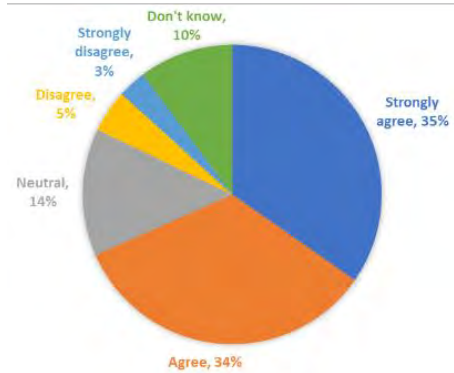


Figure 14: Responses to Q21 - Objective 4

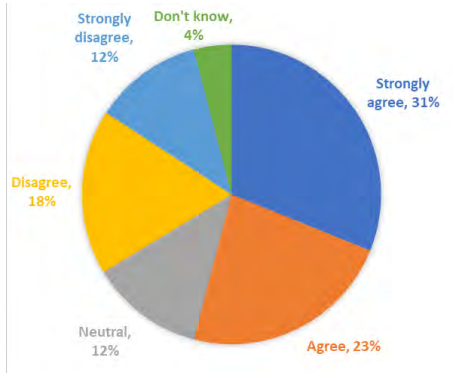


Figure 15: Responses to Q21 - Objective 5

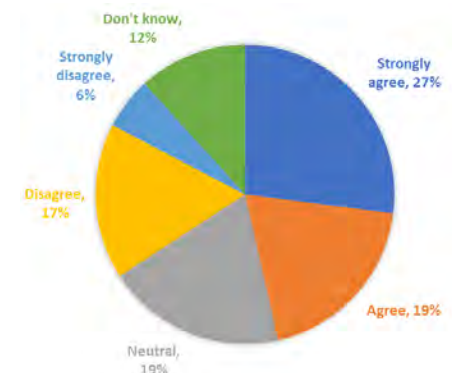


Figure 16: Responses to Q21 - Objective 6

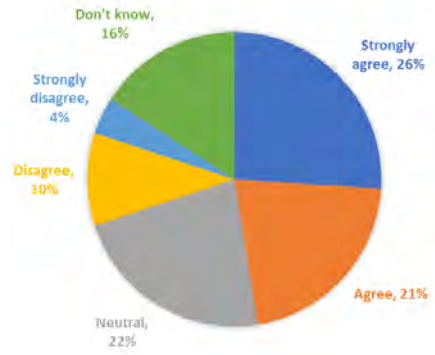


Figure 17: Responses to Q21 - Objective 7

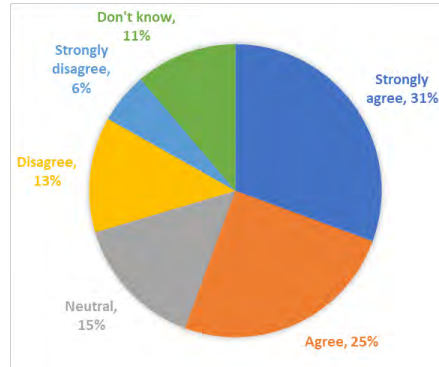


Figure 18: Responses to Q21 - Objective 8

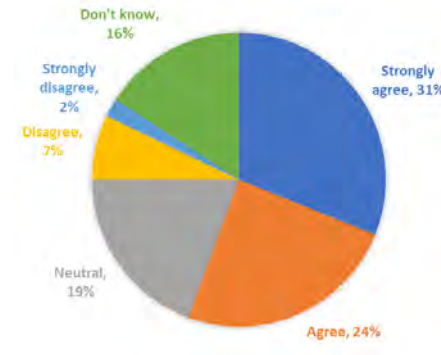


Figure 19: Responses to Q21 - Objective 9



While a total of twenty-three key themes were recorded against the submission feedback, **Table 9** provides a high-level summary of the key submission feedback received from across the top eight themes. For clarity, the top eight themes were:

1. Behaviour change.
2. Accessible and convenient services.
3. Circular economy.
4. WMMP clarity.
5. Recycling.
6. Producer responsibility.
7. Reduced waste emissions.
8. Measurability, reporting and accountability.

Broadly, the feedback received focussed on establishing objectives that are supported by behaviour change initiatives that support greater engagement to minimise waste. Establishing clear objectives was a key theme. Feedback suggested that objectives should be tangible, and supported by prioritised actions that can be measured and tracked against agreed targets.

Table 9: Top eight themes and a summary of feedback received for each of the WMMP objectives

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
Behaviour change	Work towards overcoming the barriers and disincentives to recycling. Greater engagement with education providers to advocate for waste minimisation.
Accessible and convenient services	Provision of a range of waste minimisation services, including reuse and repurposing across the Wellington region. Incentivise and motivate business owners to minimise waste.
Circular economy	Greater focus to be placed on activities that will support and give effect to the higher levels of the waste hierarchy.
WMMP clarity	The WMMP would benefit from greater clarity and the inclusion of tangible objectives and prioritised actions.
Recycling	Broad support for accessible and convenient recycling services, including drop offs for items not included in the kerbside services.
Producer responsibility	Motivate and encourage businesses and manufacturers to minimise waste, including packaging. Greater responsibility placed on producers and manufacturers to manage their waste.
Reduced waste emissions	General support for initiatives that reduce waste emissions.
Measurability, reporting and accountability	Clear discussion detailing how the WMMP targets and actions will be measured and communicated to both councils and the wider Wellington region.

3.2.4 Proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Targets

The targets within the WMMP are intended to provide a clear and measurable way to determine how, as a region, steps are taken to achieve the objectives. The targets have been developed so that as a region, there is accountability. The targets are ambitious, and they align with Te rautaki para | Waste strategy. The targets are also spread over the life of the WMMP to enable the councils to manage costs over a longer period while the necessary changes to the region are embedded, rather than playing catch up once that change is already in place.



The targets, while high-level, provide the foundation from which a more detailed implementation programme will be further advanced once the WMMP has been formally adopted. As such, the targets provide a framework against which progress will be measured and reported upon collectively as a region. As such, there is accountability, and to ensure this is transparent, annual reports will be provided to the Joint Committee on an annual basis to report on progress against each target.

The following targets apply across the Wellington region and progress against these will be measured and reported upon collectively as a region annually.

Submitters were asked a high-level strategic question targeted at the six WMMP targets: 'Do you think the WMMP targets are too strong, too weak or about right?'. For clarity, the WMMP targets are detailed below.

1. Reduce the total amount of material that needs final disposal to landfill by:
 - 10% by 2027
 - 30% by 2030

The Wellington region will work towards this by achieving the following sub-targets:

- a. Ensuring a regional construction and demolition processing facility is available by 2026
 - b. Ensuring a regional organics processing facility is available by 2029
 - c. Ensuring three new resource recovery facilities are established in the Wellington region by 2030
2. Reduce emissions from biogenic methane by reducing the total amount of organic waste disposed to landfill by 50% by 2030
 3. Reduce emissions from the transport of waste by 30% by 2030
 4. Ensure all urban households have access to kerbside recycling collections by 2027
 5. Ensure food scraps collection services are available to urban households by 2030
 6. For each council to engage with and commit 20% of the business community to minimising waste

Of the 196 submissions received, there was broad agreement that the six targets were either too weak or about right with fewer submissions suggesting the targets were too strong as illustrated in **Figure 20** below.

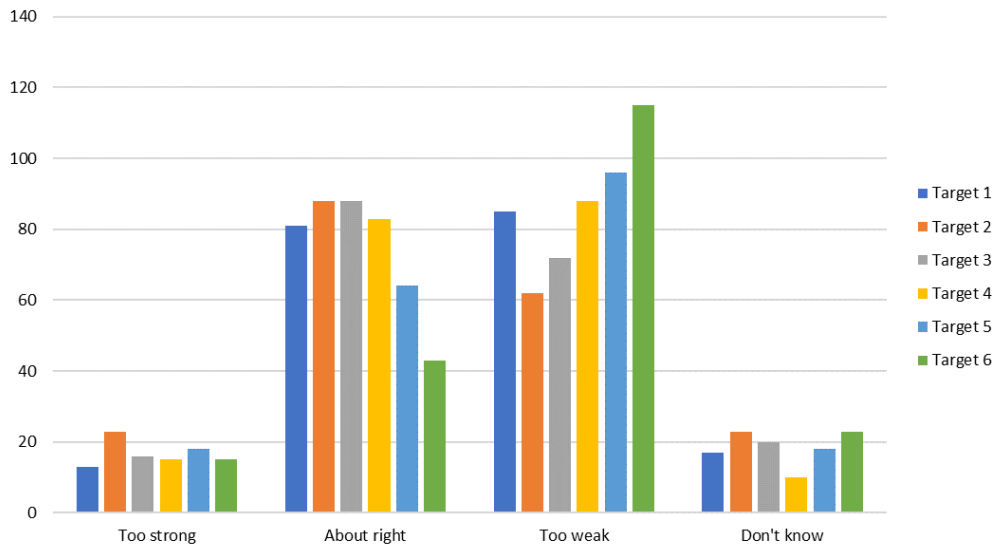


Figure 20: Graph to illustrate the submitter ranking for the question how strong are the WMMP targets?

For clarity, a summary of responses against each target is provided in **Table 10** below:

Table 10: Responses to Q23 Do you think the WMMP targets are too strong, too weak or about right?

	Too strong		About right		Too weak		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target 1	13	7	81	41	85	43	17	9
Target 2	23	12	88	45	62	32	23	12
Target 3	16	8	88	45	72	37	20	10
Target 4	15	8	83	42	88	45	10	5
Target 5	18	9	64	33	96	49	18	9
Target 6	15	8	43	22	115	59	23	12



Figure 21 to Figure 26 below provides a graphical illustration of the submission feedback received against each target. Broadly, the greatest level of support (i.e., about right) was associated with each of the targets as follows:



- **Target 2 and Target 3 equally**
 - Reduce emissions from biogenic methane by reducing the total amount of organic waste disposed to landfill by 50% by 2030
 - Reduce emissions from the transport of waste by 30% by 2030
- **Target 4**
 - Ensure all urban households have access to kerbside recycling collections by 2027
- **Target 1**
 - Reduce the total amount of material that needs final disposal to landfill by:
 1. 10% by 2027
 2. 30% by 2030

The Wellington region will work towards this by achieving the following sub-targets:

- a. Ensuring a regional construction and demolition processing facility is available by 2026
 - b. Ensuring a regional organics processing facility is available by 2029
 - c. Ensuring three new resource recovery facilities are established in the Wellington region by 2030
- **Target 5**
 - Ensure food scraps collection services are available to urban households by 2030
 - **Target 6**
 - For each council to engage with and commit 20% of the business community to minimising waste

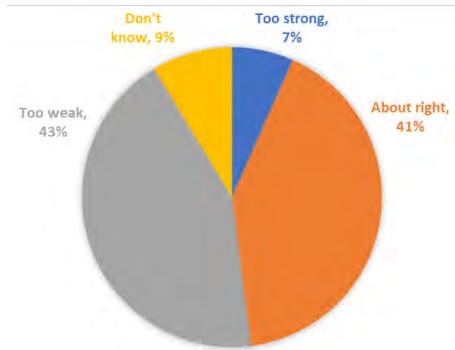


Figure 21: Responses to Q23 – Target 1

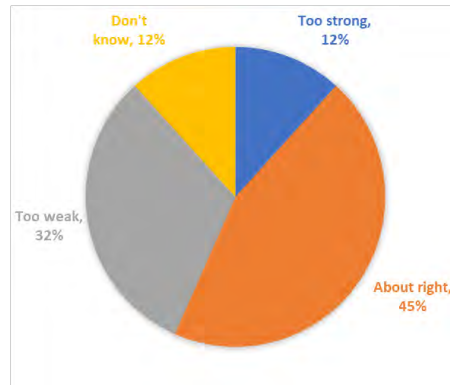


Figure 22: Responses to Q23 - Target 2

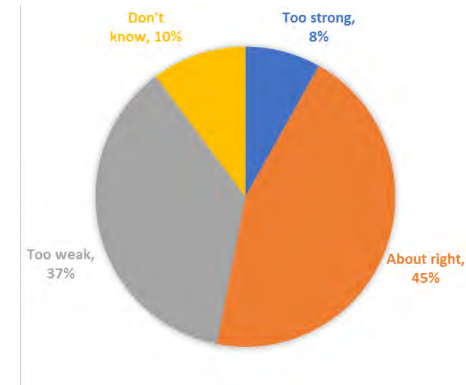


Figure 23: Responses to Q23 - Target 3

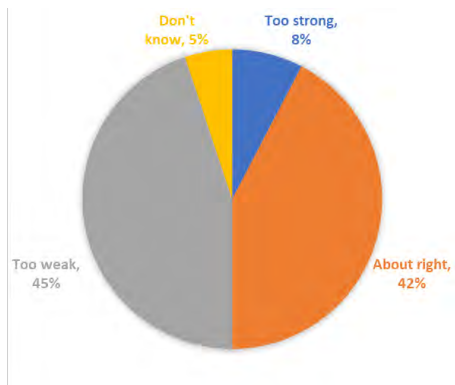


Figure 24: Responses to Q23 - Target 4

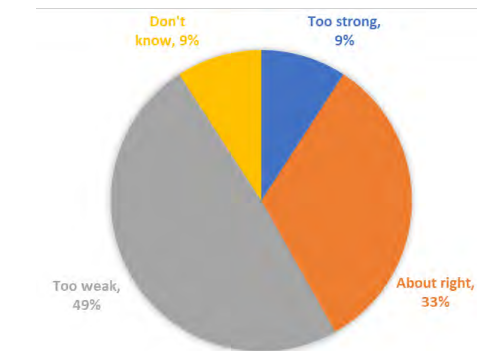


Figure 25: Responses to Q23 - Target 5

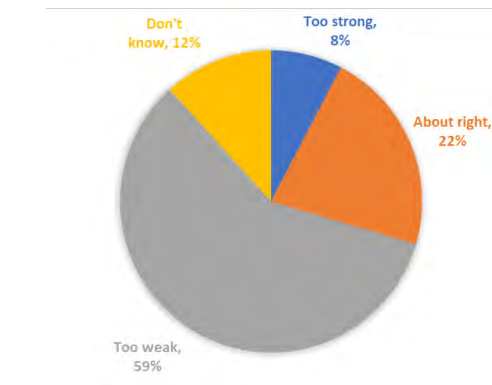


Figure 26: Responses to Q23 - Target 6



While a total of twenty-one key themes were recorded against the submission feedback for the target question, **Table 11** provides a high-level summary of the key submission feedback received from across the top six themes. For clarity, the top six themes were:

1. Delivery timeframe.
2. Organics.
3. Ambition.
4. Business waste.
5. Recycling.
6. Cost of delivery.

Broadly, most of the feedback received indicated that targets that are ambitious and underpinned by clear delivery timeframes. Additionally, there was broad support for a food scrap collection complemented by home composting and other community-based initiatives. Other key themes for the targets included greater responsibility of businesses for the waste they produced, placing less emphasis on recycling and the cost of delivery. These should be considered in factoring changes to the WMMP targets.

Table 11: Top six themes and a summary of feedback received for each of the WMMP targets

Target	Summary of Feedback Received
Delivery timeframe	Overall, the proposed timeframes for achieving targets are too slow, especially the timeframes for rolling out kerbside organics and kerbside recycling collections.
Organics	Broad support for a food scrap collection but to be complemented by home composting and other community-based initiatives. Ensure organics collections are made available across the Wellington region in a faster timeframe than what is currently proposed. Provision of an organics collection services for apartments should be included.
Ambition	The WMMP targets should be more ambitious. In particular, target 6 should be more ambitious, with support for council engagement with businesses to be increased above 20%.
Business waste	Support for a more ambitious target for councils engaging with businesses on waste minimisation.
Recycling	General support for standardised kerbside collections across the Wellington region, with timeframe for roll out being bought forwards if possible. Support for more information being provided on recycling, including what can be recycled, how, and where.
Cost of delivery	Ensure the plan is supported by clear costing that provide value for money to ratepayers.

3.2.5 Proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Priority Areas

To give effect to the WMMP, seven priority areas have been developed to reflect te pūnaha whakarōpū para | the waste hierarchy, and to focus on keeping materials at their highest value. The intent of the priority areas is to help focus regional actions and activities at the higher levels of waste hierarchy, particularly to minimise the production of waste in the first instance. The priority areas also acknowledge that Councils current waste management and minimisation systems and processes support a range of services noting a transition period will be needed to help the Wellington region



provide the framework to achieve the priority area. This transition period will require the support of a clear plan to support the WMMP implementation plan.

The seven WMMP priority areas are as follows:

- **Priority 1** Providing and supporting education initiatives within the Wellington region that focus on waste minimisation and responsible consumption.
- **Priority 2** Supporting new and existing regional and local waste minimisation initiatives.
- **Priority 3** Improving the way we connect and collaborate across the region on waste management and minimisation initiatives.
- **Priority 4** Ensuring appropriate kerbside services are in place for recycling and organic waste.
- **Priority 5** Ensuring appropriate regional infrastructure is in place to meet our targets and objectives.
- **Priority 6** Investigating ways to effectively manage and monitor cross boundary and inter-regional waste flows.
- **Priority 7** Investigating options for future disposal of residual waste and what this may look like in the long term.

To help understand the views of submitters on the proposed priority areas, two questions were asked with a summary provided in the following sections:

1. How much do you agree with the following statement? The seven priority areas will help us minimise waste across the Wellington region.
 - Summarised in Section **3.2.5.1**
2. How much do you agree with the seven regional priority areas?
 - Summarised in Section **3.2.5.2**

3.2.5.1 The priority areas will help to minimise waste across the Wellington region

Acknowledging the seven priority areas, submitters were generally supportive that these would help to minimise waste across the Wellington region with >75% of submissions supportive, <10% not supportive and the remaining ~15% uncertain or neutral (**Figure 27**).

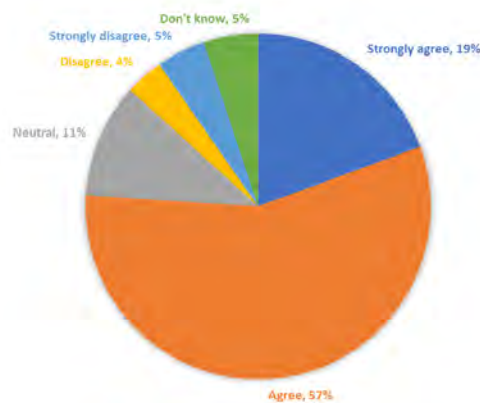


Figure 27: Graph to illustrate the submitter ranking for the question how much do you agree or disagree that the seven priority areas will help us minimise waste across the Wellington region?



While a total of 16 key themes were recorded against the submission feedback, **Table 12** provides a high-level summary of the key submission feedback received from across the top seven themes. For clarity, the top seven themes were:

1. Circular economy.
2. Producer responsibility.
3. Implementation of the WMMP.
4. Regulation, compliance and enforcement.
5. Behaviour change.
6. Cost of delivery.
7. Delivery of the WMMP.

For clarity, **Table 12** below refers the following question:

- How much do you agree with the following statement? The seven priority areas will help us minimise waste across the Wellington region.
 - If you don't agree that the seven priority areas will help us minimise waste across the Wellington region, please share your feedback here, and tell us why.

Table 12: Top seven themes and a summary of feedback received for the WMMP priority areas to minimise waste across the Wellington region

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
Circular economy	Greater focus to be placed on activities that will support and give effect to the higher levels of the waste hierarchy, including reduction of waste at source.
Producer responsibility	Motivate and encourage businesses and manufacturers to minimise waste, including packaging. Greater responsibility placed on producers and manufacturers to manage their waste.
Implementation of the WMMP	Greater clarity of how the WMMP will be implemented is required, including for example, an implementation plan.
Regulation, compliance and enforcement	Ensure the bylaws are enforced with infringement penalties applied where appropriate. There was broad support for initiatives that address litter and illegal dumping.
Behaviour change	Support for behaviour change and waste education. Some concern was raised that it is difficult to change current mindsets and business models.
Cost of delivery	Ensure the plan is supported by clear costing that provide value for money to ratepayers.
Delivery of the WMMP	Inclusion of greater clarity on how the WMMP will be implemented. Commentary was provided about the effectiveness of the priority areas.

3.2.5.2 Submitter support for the priority areas

Of the 196 submissions received, it was clear that the majority of submitters supported (i.e., strongly agree and agreed) the priority areas with fewer submitters disagreeing or uncertain with about the priority areas as illustrated in **Figure 28** below.

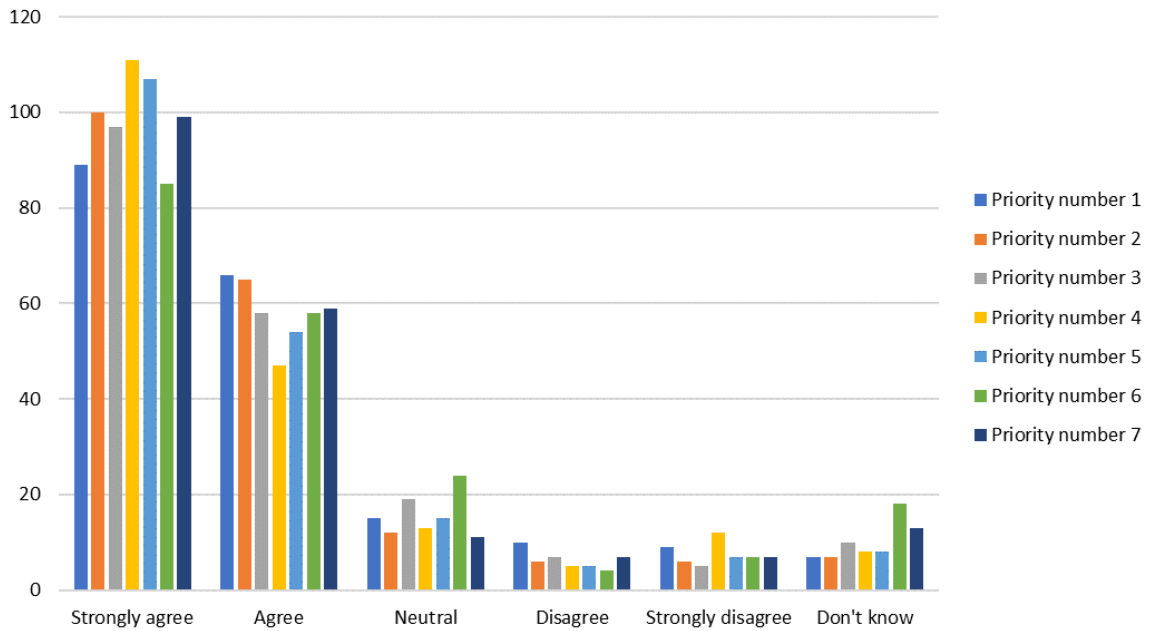


Figure 28: Graph to illustrate the submitter ranking for the question how much do you agree or disagree with the seven regional priority areas?

Table 13: Responses to Q26 - How much do you agree or disagree with the seven regional priority areas?

	Strongly agree or agree		Neutral		Strongly disagree or disagree		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Priority 1	155	79	15	8	19	10	7	4
Priority 2	165	84	12	6	12	6	7	4
Priority 3	155	79	19	10	12	8	10	5
Priority 4	158	81	13	7	17	9	8	4
Priority 5	161	82	15	8	12	6	8	4
Priority 6	143	73	24	12	11	6	18	9
Priority 7	158	81	11	6	14	7	13	7



Table 14 below provides a graphical illustration of the submission feedback received against each priority. Broadly, the greatest level of support was associated with each of the regional priorities as follows:


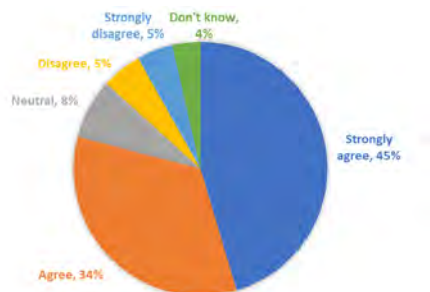
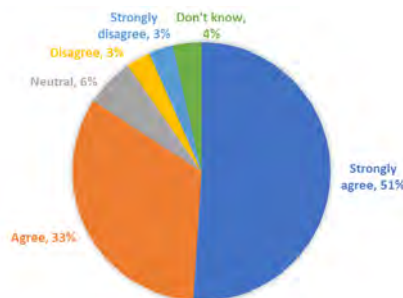
- 
- **Priority 2**
 - Supporting new and existing regional and local waste minimisation initiatives (84% Agree or Strongly Agree)
 - **Priority 5**
 - Ensuring appropriate regional infrastructure is in place to meet our targets and objectives (82% Agree or Strongly Agree)
 - **Priority 4 and Priority 7 equally**
 - Ensuring appropriate kerbside services are in place for recycling and organic waste (81% Agree or Strongly Agree)
 - Investigating options for future disposal of residual waste and what this may look like in the long term (81% Agree or Strongly Agree)
 - **Priority 1 and Priority 3 equally**
 - Providing and supporting education initiatives within the Wellington region that focus on waste minimisation and responsible consumption (79% Agree or Strongly Agree)
 - Improving the way we connect and collaborate across the region on waste management and minimisation initiatives (79% Agree or Strongly Agree)
 - **Priority 6**
 - Investigating ways to effectively manage and monitor cross boundary and inter-regional waste flows (73% Agree or Strongly Agree)



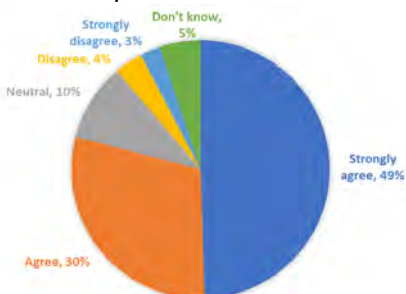
Table 14: Graphical summary of feedback reported against the WMMP priority areas



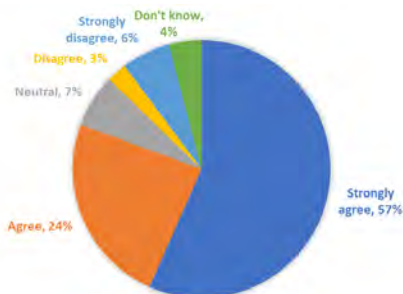
Providing and supporting education initiatives within the Wellington region that focus on waste minimisation and responsible consumption.



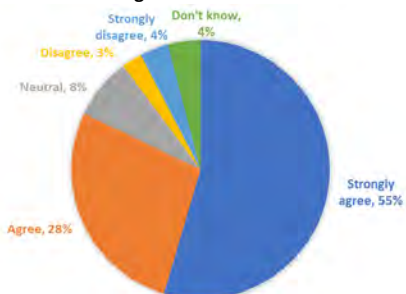
Supporting new and existing regional and local waste minimisation initiatives.



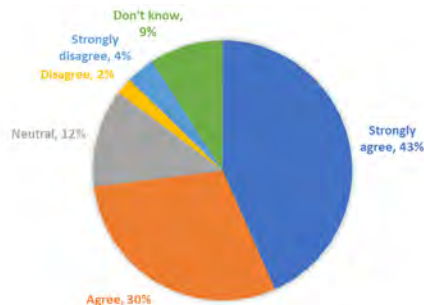
Improving the way we connect and collaborate across the region on waste management and minimisation initiatives.



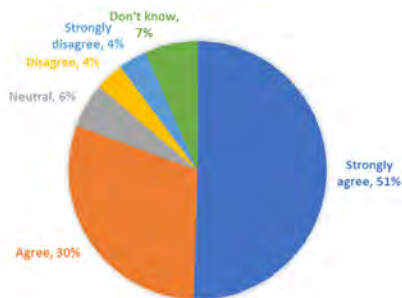
Ensuring appropriate kerbside services are in place for recycling and organic waste.



Ensuring appropriate regional infrastructure is in place to meet our targets and objectives.



Investigating ways to effectively manage and monitor cross boundary and inter-regional waste flows.



Investigating options for future disposal of residual waste and what this may look like in the long term.

While a total of 19 key themes were recorded against the submission feedback, **Table 15** provides a high-level summary of the key submission feedback received from across the top seven themes. For clarity, the top seven themes were:

1. Cost of delivery.
2. Recycling.
3. Organics.
4. Circular economy.
5. Collective ownership and action.
6. WMMP clarity.
7. Producer responsibility.

For clarity, **Table 15** below refers the following question:

- How much do you agree with the seven regional priority areas?
 - If you don't agree with one or more of the regional priority areas, please share your feedback here, and tell us why.

Table 15: Top seven themes and a summary of feedback received for the WMMP priority areas – submitter support for the priority areas

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
Cost of delivery	Ensure the plan is supported by clear costing that provide value for money to ratepayers.
Recycling	Broad support was provided for accessible and convenient recycling services, noting that in some circumstances this many include drop-offs as well as kerbside services.
Organics	Support was noted for home composting and other community-based initiatives as well as, or in place of, kerbside collections.
Circular economy	Greater focus to be placed on activities that will support and give effect to the higher levels of the waste hierarchy and reduce waste generation.
Collective ownership and action	Councils to work alongside and in partnership with the wider community to access the breadth and depth of skills and capabilities to help give effect to the WMMP.



Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
WMMP clarity	The WMMP priorities would benefit from greater clarity, including further explanations of each of the priorities.
Producer responsibility	Motivate and encourage businesses and manufacturers to minimise waste, including packaging. Greater responsibility placed on producers and manufacturers to manage their waste.

3.2.6 Proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Regional Actions

To support the delivery of the WMMP vision, objectives and targets, ten regional actions have been developed by the Councils. The actions have been developed to acknowledge te pūnaha whakarōpū para | the waste hierarchy, which generally focusses on keeping materials at their highest value and supports the elimination of waste disposal, helping to drive the transformation needed to meet the WMMP targets.

The ten regional actions as included in **Table 16** below set out the high-level activities that the region will collectively work towards to undertake or support, in partnership with mana whenua and with support from stakeholders.

Table 16: WMMP regional actions

	Alignment with the Waste Hierarchy	Regional Action Description
1	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Fund regional resources for the implementation of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2023-2029), for example, human resources, research, and funding the formulation of the next WMMP. Where appropriate, look for opportunities to collaborate with other organisations to fund regional projects or initiatives.
2	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Commit to strengthening a regional framework to support collaboration and connections between, the Councils, mana whenua, community groups, businesses, and other organisations. Collaborate on and support the design and delivery of regional waste management and minimisation projects and initiatives.
3	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Advocate for policies and initiatives at central government level that will improve outcomes for reuse and waste reduction initiative in the Wellington region. For example, the WMA and Litter Act reforms, product stewardship schemes, container return scheme, and the right to repair.
4	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Support, fund, and deliver regionally consistent behaviour change messaging, communications, and education programmes that focus on waste minimisation and responsible consumption.
5	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Continue to implement the regionally consistent solid waste management and minimisation bylaws and review current regulatory tools to ensure they are achieving the desired outcomes.



Alignment with the Waste Hierarchy		Regional Action Description
6	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Investigate, consider, trial, and implement options for establishment or improvement of regional infrastructure and services. This could include, but is not limited to, options for organic waste, C&D waste, biosolids, materials recovery facilities, and a region wide resource recovery network.
7	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	Investigate and implement methodologies to consistently measure and record material flows across the region.
8	Dispose	Implement consistent monitoring of litter across the region to understand the extent of the issue and implement, at a local or regional level, appropriate remediation and further actions to prevent harm to our natural environment.
9	Dispose	Ensure the Wellington region has a disaster management plan that identifies risks and hazards to landfills and other waste and resource recovery infrastructure in the region and provides information on how waste generated due to a disaster will be managed.
10	Dispose	For residual waste, prepare a regional waste disposal plan which considers the lifecycle of landfills and other waste infrastructure in the region and provides possible disposal options for residual waste in the long term.

Of the 196 submissions received, it was clear that the majority of submitters supported (i.e., strongly agree and agreed) the ten regional actions with fewer submitters disagreeing or uncertain with about the actions as illustrated in **Figure 29** below.

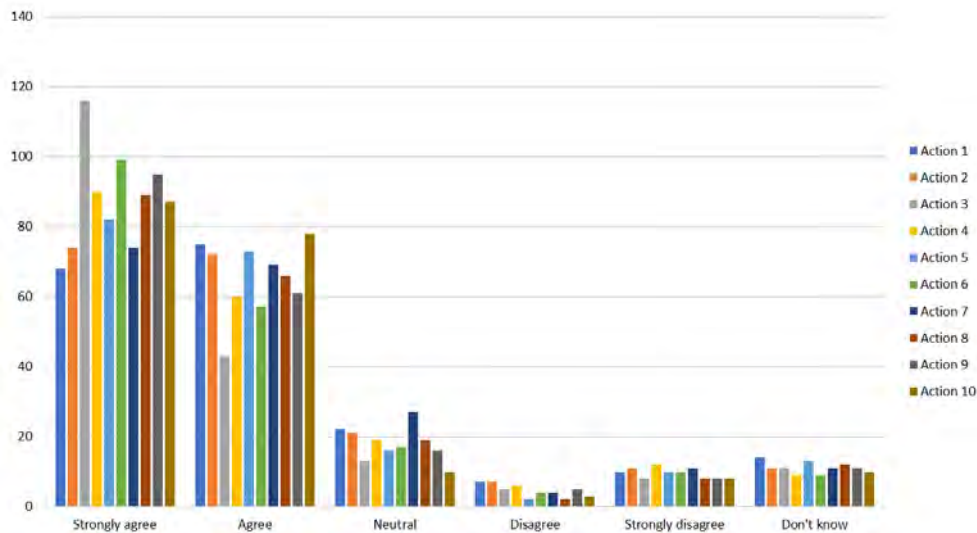


Figure 29: Graph to illustrate the submitter ranking for the question how much do you agree or disagree with the proposed regional actions?



For clarity, a summary of responses against each regional action is provided in **Table 17** below:

Table 17: Responses to Q30 - How much do you agree or disagree with the proposed regional actions

	Strongly agree or agree		Neutral		Strongly disagree or disagree		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Action 1	143	73	22	11	17	9	14	7
Action 2	146	74	21	11	18	9	11	6
Action 3	159	81	13	7	13	7	11	6
Action 4	150	77	19	10	18	9	9	5
Action 5	155	79	19	10	18	9	9	5
Action 6	156	80	16	8	14	7	9	5
Action 7	143	73	27	14	15	8	11	6
Action 8	155	79	19	10	10	5	12	6
Action 9	156	80	16	8	13	7	11	6
Action 10	165	84	10	5	11	6	10	5

Figure 30 to Figure 39 below provides a graphical illustration of the submission feedback received against each regional action. Broadly, the greatest level of support was associated with each of the regional actions as follows:



- **Action 10**
- **Action 3**
- **Action 6 and 9** equally
- **Action 5 and 8** equally
- **Action 4**
- **Action 2**
- **Action 1 and 7** equally

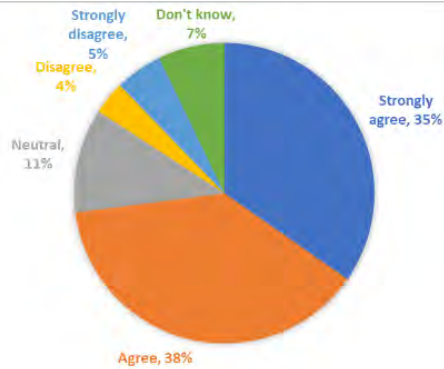


Figure 30: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 1

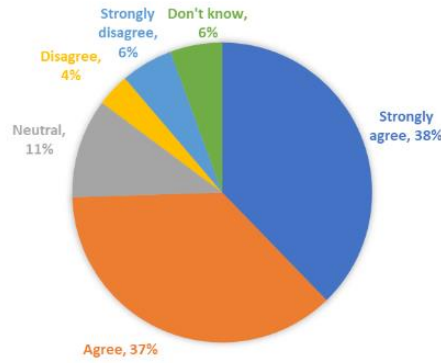


Figure 31: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 2

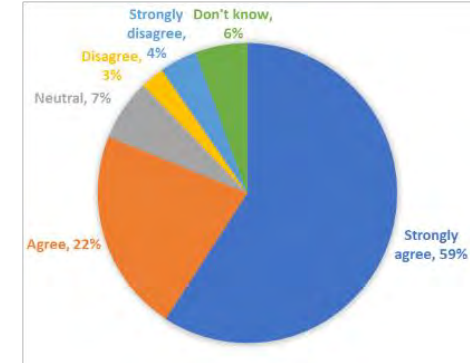


Figure 32: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 3

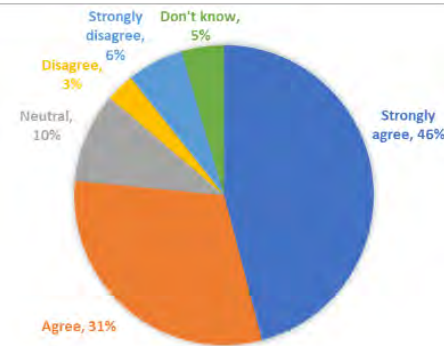


Figure 33: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 4

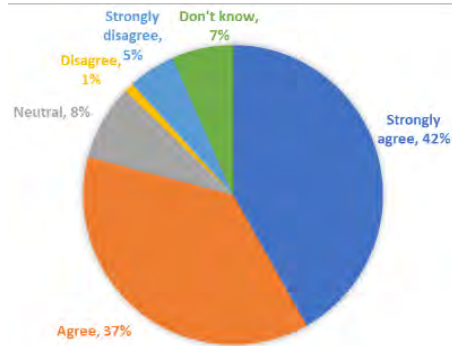


Figure 34: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 5

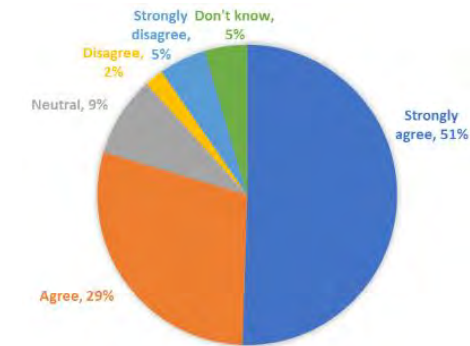


Figure 35: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 6

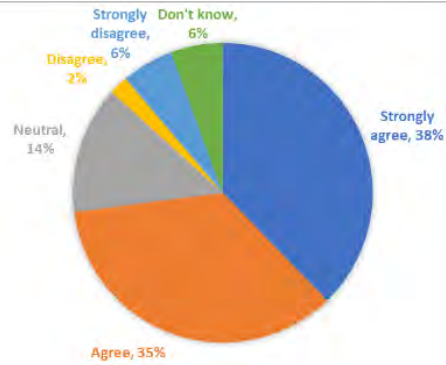


Figure 36: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 7

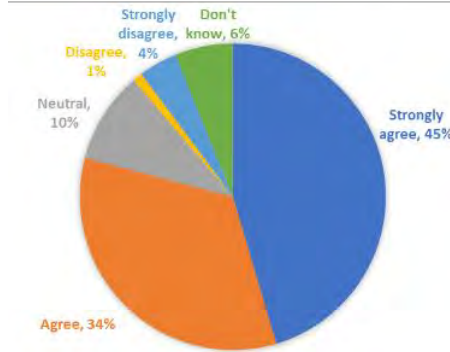


Figure 37: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 8

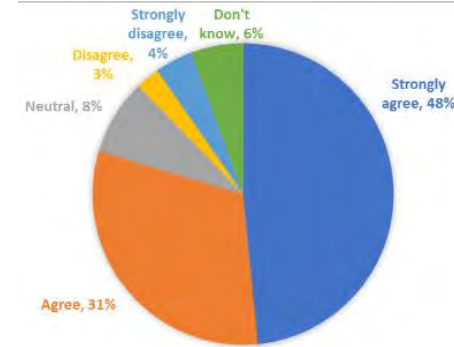


Figure 38: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 9

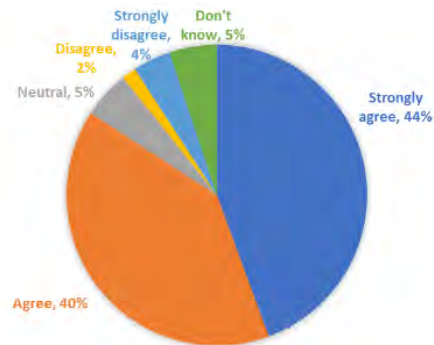


Figure 39: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 10



While a total of seventeen key themes were recorded against the submission feedback, **Table 18** provides a high-level summary of the key submission feedback received from across the top eight themes. For clarity, the top eight themes were:

1. Collective ownership and action.
2. Regulation, compliance and enforcement.
3. Cost of delivery.
4. Circular economy.
5. Behaviour change.
6. Delivery of the WMMP.
7. WMMP clarity.
8. Measurability, reporting and accountability.

Broadly, the feedback received focussed on ensuring regulation, compliance and enforcement was in place to support action delivery and that clear costings underpin delivery of the actions. Further and complementary to the previously discussed WMMP elements, cost of delivery and ensuring the WMMP is underpinned by a clear implementation programme and governance structure were also key themes.

Table 18: Top eight themes and a summary of feedback received for the WMMP regional actions

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
Collective ownership and action	Councils to work alongside and in partnership with the wider community to access the breadth and depth of skills and capabilities to help give effect to the WMMP. Support for regional collaboration, while retaining voices of individual communities.
Regulation, compliance and enforcement	Ensure the bylaws are enforced with infringement penalties applied where appropriate. Support for action to address litter and illegal dumping and its impact on the natural environment.
Cost of delivery	Ensure the plan is supported by clear costing that provide value for money to ratepayers.
Circular economy	Greater focus to be placed on activities that will support and give effect to the higher levels of the waste hierarchy.
Behaviour change	Work towards overcoming the barriers and disincentives to reducing waste. Greater engagement with education providers to advocate for waste minimisation.
Delivery of the WMMP	Inclusion of greater clarity on how the WMMP will be implemented, including detailed delivery timeframes and associated actions.
WMMP clarity	The WMMP would benefit from greater clarity, including the use of plain English and improved framing of actions.
Measurability, reporting and accountability	Clear discussion detailing how the outcomes of the WMMP will be measured and communicated to both councils and the wider Wellington region.



3.3 Summary of Sentiment Feedback

Sentiment feedback was recorded from a range of engagement activities carried out across the Wellington region, including for example, discussions with members of the public at drop-in sessions, pop-up stands and informal presentations. While the discussions were not part of the formal consultation process, sentiments shared with council team members were noted. The information was broadly utilised to help provide additional context and information to the submission review process and subsequent amendments to the WMMP.

Sentiment feedback broadly focussed on the following themes:

- The extended delivery timeline associated with the WMMP, specifically the targets and regional actions.
- Lack of ambition associated with the proposed WMMP targets.
- Access the diverse range of skills and capabilities that exist within the wider community.
- Support for collaborative regional partnerships to achieve elements of the WMMP.
- Ensuring the WMMP is clear and enables readers to engage with and support.
- Consideration to be given to council procurement processes to encourage a wider number of potential solution offerings.
- Supporting businesses to minimise waste.
- Focus on activities to support the higher levels of the waste hierarchy.

Acknowledging the above broad sentiment themes, there is consistency with the information provided by submitters and as analysed via the key and sub-themes.

3.4 Summary of the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan – Local Action Plan Analysis

The following sections provide a summary of the submission feedback received for each of the council Local Action Plans (LAPs). For clarity and for ease of reading, each of the following sections have been structured to reflect the analysis carried out for the overarching regional WMMP (see Section 3.2 for further information) as follows:

- Quantitative submission analysis
 - Analysis of council multi-choice questions to understand submitter support or otherwise for specific elements of the respective council LAP.
- Qualitative submission analysis
 - Analysis of 'free-text' commentary provided by submitters using the key and sub-themes as provided in Section 2.3.1.2 above.

3.4.1 Hutt City Council

The Hutt City Council Local Action Plan underwent a feedback process that involved seven questions. The aim of the process was to refine the plan and ensure that the proposed actions are fit for the Lower Hutt area.

3.4.1.1 Quantitative Submission Analysis

The seven questions posed were:

1. What is your connection to the Lower Hutt area?

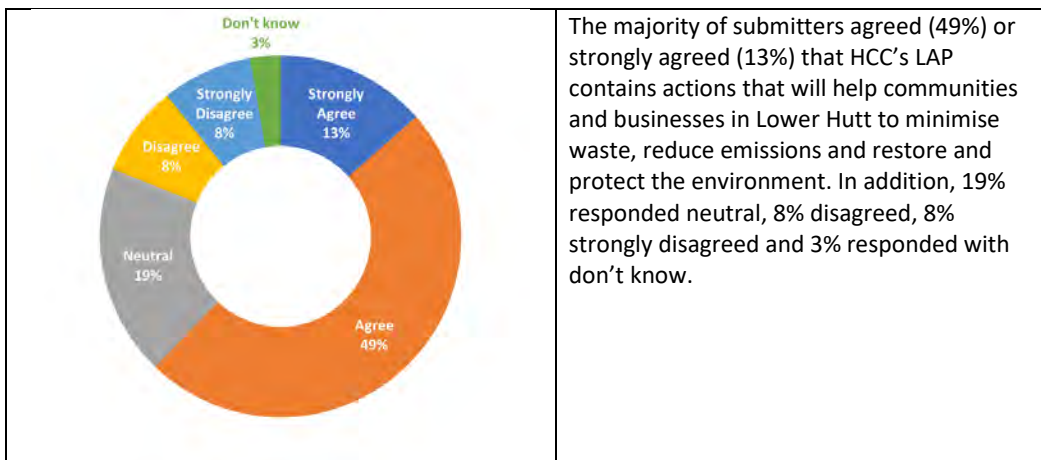


2. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
 - “Hutt City Council’s proposed Local Action Plan contains actions that will help communities and businesses in Lower Hutt to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment”.
3. If you have further comments, please share them here, and tell us why.
4. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
 - “Hutt City Council’s proposed local actions cover a wide range of waste management and minimisation activities.”
5. Are there any actions in this plan you would like to change, add or remove?
 - Please identify the action, whether it’s to be changed, added or removed, and explain why.
6. Do you think these actions are achievable within the timeframe (2023-2029)?
7. Do you have any other comments on Hutt City Council’s proposed Local Action Plan?

For clarity and ease of reading, the results of the submitter feedback have been summarised below according to questions 1-7. Questions 3, 5, and 7’s responses were qualitative and as such cannot be graphed but where appropriate, have been integrated into the amended LAP actions (**Table 19**).

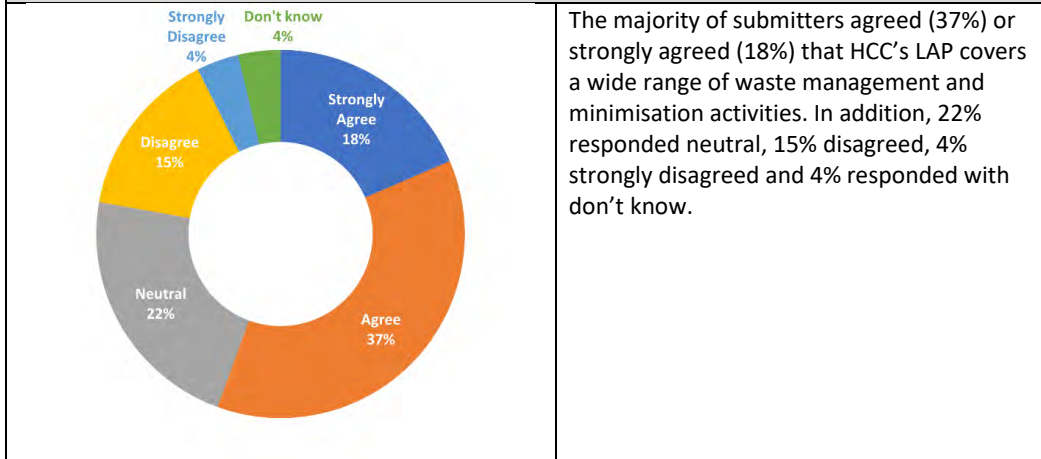
Table 19: Responses to Lower Hutt Action Plan Questions

<p>Question 1: What is your connection to the Lower Hutt area?</p>													
<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question 1 Bar Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Connection</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I live in the area</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I work in the area</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a visitor to the area</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a ratepayer</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prefer not to say</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Connection	Percentage	I live in the area	35%	I work in the area	5%	I am a visitor to the area	2%	I am a ratepayer	18%	Prefer not to say	1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% of respondents live in the area • 49% are ratepayers • 14% work in the area • 5% are visitors to the area • 3% prefer not to say
Connection	Percentage												
I live in the area	35%												
I work in the area	5%												
I am a visitor to the area	2%												
I am a ratepayer	18%												
Prefer not to say	1%												
<p>Question 2: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? <i>“Hutt City Council’s proposed local action plan contains actions that will help communities and businesses in Lower Hutt to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment.”</i></p>													



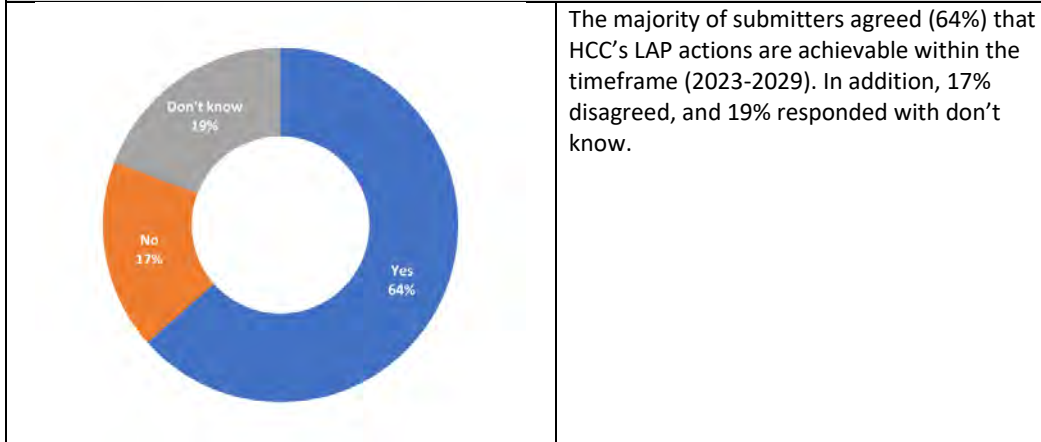
The majority of submitters agreed (49%) or strongly agreed (13%) that HCC's LAP contains actions that will help communities and businesses in Lower Hutt to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment. In addition, 19% responded neutral, 8% disagreed, 8% strongly disagreed and 3% responded with don't know.

Question 4:
How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
"Lower Hutt's proposed local actions cover a wide range of waste management and minimisation activities."



The majority of submitters agreed (37%) or strongly agreed (18%) that HCC's LAP covers a wide range of waste management and minimisation activities. In addition, 22% responded neutral, 15% disagreed, 4% strongly disagreed and 4% responded with don't know.

Question 6:
Do you think these actions are achievable within the timeframe (2023-2029)?



The majority of submitters agreed (64%) that HCC's LAP actions are achievable within the timeframe (2023-2029). In addition, 17% disagreed, and 19% responded with don't know.



3.4.1.2 Qualitative Submission Analysis

Five key themes emerged from the submissions received specific to the Hutt City Local Action Plan. These are listed in **Table 20** below.

Table 20: Top four themes and a summary of feedback received for the Hutt City Council LAP

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
WMMP Clarity	Clarity was the primary recurring concern in the analysis of the open text responses regarding HCC's LAP feedback. The key theme was identified by multiple respondents across different questions. This issue encompassed both the overall clarity of the WMMP and the specific wording of the local actions. Several participants offered valuable insights and suggestions, and some even proposed alternative phrasings to enhance the precision, specificity, and measurability of the actions. In a general sense, the majority of respondents concurred that the HCC LAP exhibited a high degree of clarity. Nevertheless, a few actions were perceived as lacking in detail or being somewhat vague, prompting respondents to express a desire for more information regarding the implementation of these actions.
Organics	The feedback reflects a clear preference for prompt and cost-efficient food waste reduction strategies, which entail collaborating with community organisations, introducing organic waste collection, and addressing concerns regarding potential waste levies. Furthermore, a number of respondents expressed a desire to accelerate the introduction of green waste services.
Cost of delivery	Respondents provided feedback across various cost-related aspects, including the WMMP's impact on their rates, which was in line with regional feedback. Furthermore, feedback centred on the idea of achieving value for money and making the most of central government funding, especially in terms of how it would be used for WMMP implementation. Additionally, some respondents expressed support for expediting the council's local action plans. Notably, the cost of delivery emerged as the second major theme, highlighting its significance in this context.
Measurability, reporting and accountability	In the feedback we've received, there's a strong call to address essential components, including action implementation, accountability assignment, progress monitoring and measurement mechanisms, and the consideration of incentives or penalties to ensure successful outcomes.
Circular economy	Numerous respondents expressed a strong interest in incorporating greater links to a circular economy and designing out waste within the proposed actions. Additionally, there was a notable request for increased emphasis on managing hazardous waste and e-waste in the plan.



3.4.2 Kāpiti Coast District Council

The following section provides a summary of the submissions received specific to the Kāpiti District Local Action Plan (LAP). The summary below is structured according to the questions as presented in the WMMP submission form.

3.4.2.1 Quantitative Submission Analysis

The following questions were posed in the Kāpiti Coast District Council section of the WMMP submissions:

1. What is your connection to the Kāpiti Coast area
2. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
 - “Kāpiti’s proposed local action plan contains actions that will help communities and businesses in Kāpiti to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment.”
3. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
 - “Kāpiti Coast District Council should do more to work with the community and businesses to provide more reuse, recycling and repurposing of waste services to communities and businesses to minimise waste.”
4. Action 10 requires Kāpiti Coast District Council to provide kerbside food scrap collection by 2030. Do you support this action?
5. Action 11 requires Kāpiti Coast District Council to ensure all residents have access to kerbside recycling collection by 2027. Do you support this action?
6. Are there any actions in this plan you would like to change, add or remove? Please identify the action, whether it's to be changed, added or removed, and explain why.
7. Do you have any other comments on Kāpiti Coast District Council’s Local Action Plan?

Table 21: Responses to Kāpiti Coast Action Plan Questions

<p>Question 1: What is your connection to the Kāpiti Coast area?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question 1 Bar Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Connection</th> <th>Number of Respondents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I live in the area</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I work in the area</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I study in the area</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a visitor to the area</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I own a business in the area</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a ratepayer</td> <td>13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Connection	Number of Respondents	I live in the area	22	I work in the area	8	I study in the area	2	I am a visitor to the area	1	I own a business in the area	3	I am a ratepayer	13
Connection	Number of Respondents														
I live in the area	22														
I work in the area	8														
I study in the area	2														
I am a visitor to the area	1														
I own a business in the area	3														
I am a ratepayer	13														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92% of respondents live in the area • 33% work in the area • 8% study in the area • 4% are a visitor to the area • 13% own a business in the area • 54% are ratepayers 															
<p>Question 2: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? “Kāpiti’s proposed local action plan contains actions that will help communities and businesses in Kāpiti to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment.”</p>															



<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>77%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strongly Agree</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Agree	77%	Strongly Agree	14%	Disagree	5%	Neutral	4%	<p>91% of Kāpiti Local Action Plan submitters agreed or strongly agreed, with 4% neutral and 5% disagreeing.</p>
Response	Percentage										
Agree	77%										
Strongly Agree	14%										
Disagree	5%										
Neutral	4%										
<p>Question 3: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? <i>“Kāpiti Coast District Council should do more to work with the community and businesses to provide more reuse, recycling and repurposing of waste services to communities and businesses to minimise waste.”</i></p>											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Strongly Agree</td> <td>77%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Strongly Agree	77%	Agree	23%	<p>100% of Kāpiti Local Action Plan submitters strongly agreed [77%] or agreed [23%] with the statement.</p>				
Response	Percentage										
Strongly Agree	77%										
Agree	23%										
<p>Question 4: Action 10 requires Kāpiti Coast District Council to provide kerbside food scrap collection by 2030. Do you support this action?</p>											



<table border="1"> <caption>Survey Results for Question 5</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>74%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partially</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Yes	74%	Partially	22%	No	4%	<p>74% of Kāpiti Local Action Plan submitters supported/said yes to, and 22% partially supported the statement, with 4% saying no.</p>
Response	Percentage								
Yes	74%								
Partially	22%								
No	4%								
<p>Question 5: Action 11 requires Kāpiti Coast District Council to ensure all residents have access to kerbside recycling collection by 2027. Do you support this action?</p>									
<table border="1"> <caption>Survey Results for Action 11</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>83%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partially</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Yes	83%	Partially	17%	<p>83% of Kāpiti Local Action Plan submitters supported action 11 requiring Kāpiti Coast District Council to ensure all resident have access to kerbside recycling collection by 2027, and 17% partially supported it.</p>		
Response	Percentage								
Yes	83%								
Partially	17%								

3.4.2.2 Qualitative Submission Analysis

Five key themes emerged from the submissions received specific to Kāpiti Coast Local Action Plan. These key themes included a mixture of themes and sub-themes including organics (sub-theme community solutions), recycling (sub-theme kerbside recycling), producer responsibility, accessible and convenient services and collective ownership and action.

Table 22: Top five themes and a summary of feedback received for the Kāpiti Coast District Council LAP

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
<p>Organics and community solutions (community solutions is a sub-theme under organics)</p>	<p>Feedback from submitters indicated resounding support for organics collections. There was a clear desire from the submitters to implement organics collections at a quicker timescale than 2030 as suggested by action 10 of the LAP. There was also a sub-theme of community solutions within organics. While respondents were very supportive of</p>



Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
	kerbside collections, they also wanted the potential of community operated solutions to be highlighted e.g., connecting households with community composters. Some would like there to be a larger focus on helping people to reduce organic waste in their home.
Kerbside recycling (sub-theme of recycling)	There was strong support from submitters for waste collection services including kerbside recycling services to be a core Council service. Within recycling, there was also support for hubs and choices for how to recycle and compost materials and organic waste.
Accessible and convenient services	Submitters indicated that they wanted services and infrastructure to be more accessible and convenient to enable the community to do the right thing when it came to waste minimisation. Services and infrastructure had to be easy to access, with activities and solutions proposed to make it easier to access green waste and recycling options.
Producer responsibility	A common theme throughout submissions was the need for large producers of goods and services to take responsibility for their waste creation. This includes the waste created from development and construction. Some submitters wanted to see more support for action in the C&D space.
Collective ownership and action	Submitters also recognised the value of community organisation in minimising waste and acknowledged the support provided from KCDC’s waste team. They wanted to see these initiatives continue.

3.4.3 Porirua City Council

The following section provides a summary of the submissions received in relation to the Porirua City Local Action Plan. The summary below is structured in accordance with the questions as presented in the WMMP submission form for the Porirua City Local Action Plan with the results presented in that order.

3.4.3.1 Quantitative Submission Analysis

The following questions were posed in the Porirua City section of the WMMP submissions.

1. What is your connection to the Porirua area?
2. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
 - “Porirua City’s proposed local action plan contains actions that will help communities and businesses in Porirua to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment.”
3. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
 - “Porirua City Council should do more to work with the community and businesses to provide more reuse, recycling and repurposing of waste services to communities and businesses to minimise waste.”
4. Do you support action 16 which is to develop a facility or a network of facilities to make it easier for the community to reuse, repurpose and recycle waste?
5. Are there any actions in this plan you would like to change, add or remove? Please identify the action, whether it’s to be changed, added or removed, and explain why.

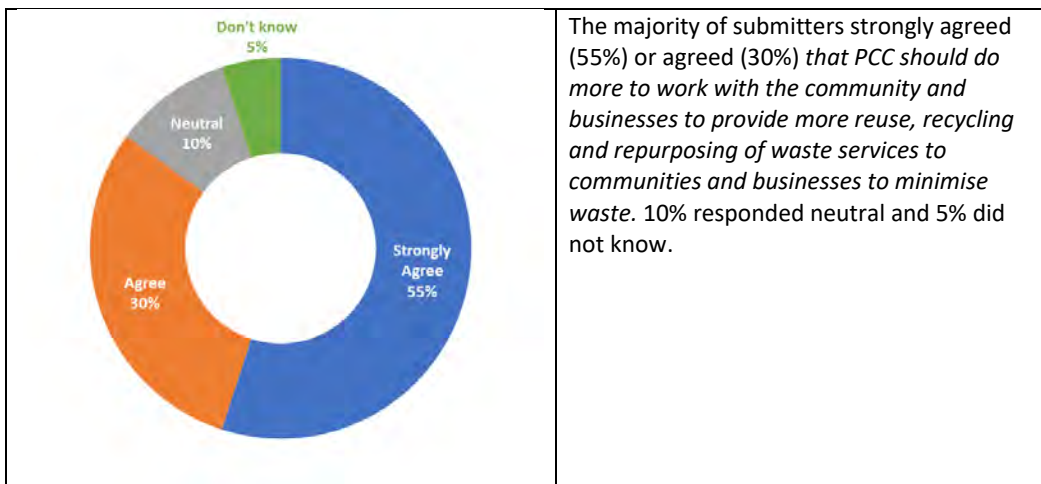


6. Do you have any other comments on Porirua City’s local action plan?

For questions 1-5, the submitters feedback has been summarised into the graphs below (**Table 23**). Question 6 responses were qualitative and as such cannot be graphed. Feedback from question 6 has been incorporated, where appropriate, into the amended LAP actions.

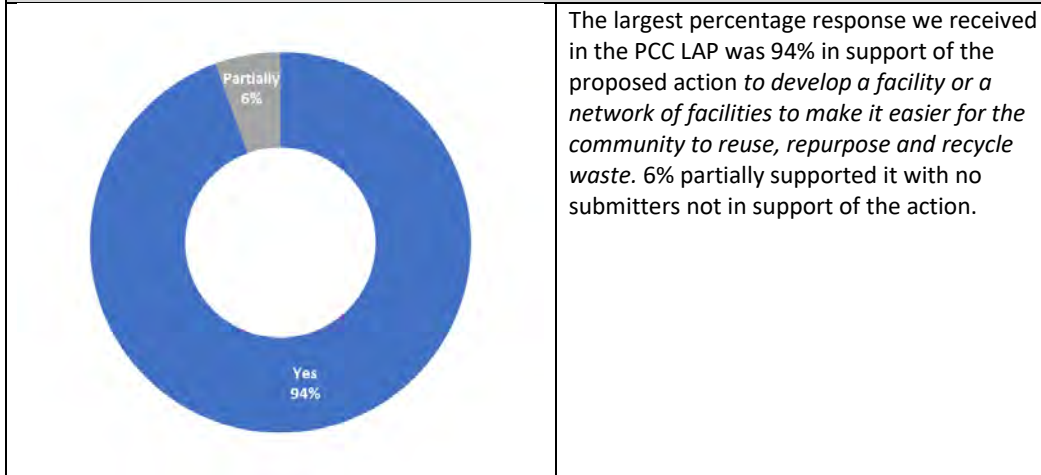
Table 23: Responses to Porirua City Action Plan Questions

<p>Question 1: What is your connection to the Porirua area?</p>																	
<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question 1 Bar Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Connection</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I live in the area</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a visitor to the area</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I own a business in the area</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a ratepayer</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I study in the area</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I work in the area</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prefer not to say</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Connection	Count	I live in the area	12	I am a visitor to the area	3	I own a business in the area	1	I am a ratepayer	8	I study in the area	1	I work in the area	7	Prefer not to say	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of respondents live in the area • 40% are ratepayers • 35% work in the area • 15% area visitors to the area • 10% prefer not to say • 5% own a business in the area • 5% study in the area
Connection	Count																
I live in the area	12																
I am a visitor to the area	3																
I own a business in the area	1																
I am a ratepayer	8																
I study in the area	1																
I work in the area	7																
Prefer not to say	2																
<p>Question 2: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? <i>“Porirua City’s proposed local action plan contains actions that will help communities and businesses in Porirua to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment.”</i></p>																	
<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question 2 Donut Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Agreement Level</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Strongly Agree</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>47%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Agreement Level	Percentage	Strongly Agree	21%	Agree	47%	Neutral	11%	Disagree	16%	Don't know	5%	<p>The majority of submitters either agreed (47%) or strongly agreed (21%) that PCC’s LAP contains actions that will help communities and businesses to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment. 11% responded neutral, 16 % disagreed and 5% did not know.</p>				
Agreement Level	Percentage																
Strongly Agree	21%																
Agree	47%																
Neutral	11%																
Disagree	16%																
Don't know	5%																
<p>Question 3: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? <i>“Porirua City Council should do more to work with the community and businesses to provide more reuse, recycling and repurposing of waste services to communities and businesses to minimise waste.”</i></p>																	



The majority of submitters strongly agreed (55%) or agreed (30%) that PCC should do more to work with the community and businesses to provide more reuse, recycling and repurposing of waste services to communities and businesses to minimise waste. 10% responded neutral and 5% did not know.

Question 4:
Action 16 is to develop a facility or a network of facilities to make it easier for the community to reuse, repurpose and recycle waste. Do you support this action?



The largest percentage response we received in the PCC LAP was 94% in support of the proposed action to develop a facility or a network of facilities to make it easier for the community to reuse, repurpose and recycle waste. 6% partially supported it with no submitters not in support of the action.

3.4.3.2 Qualitative Submission Analysis

Five key themes emerged from the submissions received specific to the Porirua City Local Action Plan. These also included two sub-themes which sat underneath the two key themes implementation of the WMMP and environment. These are listed in **Table 24** below.

Table 24: Top five themes and a summary of feedback received for the Porirua City Council LAP

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
Behaviour change	The most common theme across all five free text fields of PCC's LAP feedback was behaviour change. Submitters highlighted the need for more education in schools, communities, and businesses to shift from our current state of recycling and disposal towards rethinking, reusing, and repurposing goods and materials. There were strong suggestions to increase funding towards waste reduction education in general but particularly in schools so that children have the



Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
	knowledge available to them to influence their community. There was also support for initiatives that enabled business and community behaviour to shift from the use of disposable items to reusable items through innovative initiatives.
Litter and illegal dumping (sub-theme of environment)	The impacts of waste on the natural environment were a common theme. Respondents were focused on additional actions needed to monitoring litter and illegal dumping and further actions to reduce the amount of waste generated from businesses entering Porirua’s harbour.
Circular economy	Respondents provided broad support for the principles associated with a circular economy but more so with the focus on reducing the generation of waste in the first place. Many respondents advocated for stronger laws and policies which supports resources being kept in the economy for longer. This includes broad support for actions associated with reuse, repair, and repurposing materials.
Funding (sub-theme of implementation of the WMMP)	The implementation of the WMMP was another key theme from submitters. Submitters noted the lack of specificity with the actions and the timeframes in which actions were proposed to be achieved. There was key desire for more detail on the implementation of the proposed actions. Funding was also raised as a common sub-theme; this is in relation to the reliance on the waste levy as a source of funding for many actions and competing interests when it came to Long-term Planning.
Infrastructure	There was broad support for PCC to be involved in developing infrastructure that supports resource recovery and diversion of materials from landfill. This is so that communities and businesses have access to a range of facilities and infrastructure that enables waste minimisation. The infrastructure suggested included hubs (which support repair), organic processing and composting at small, local, and large regional scales, and construction and demolition processing facilities. Respondents signalled a strong desire to be involved in the collection and processing of organic material to keep kai and the waste associated with kai local to further kai in local communities and economic outcomes



3.4.4 Upper Hutt City Council

The following section provides a summary of the submissions received specific to the Upper Hutt Local Action Plan. The summary below is structured in order of the questions asked and presented accordingly.

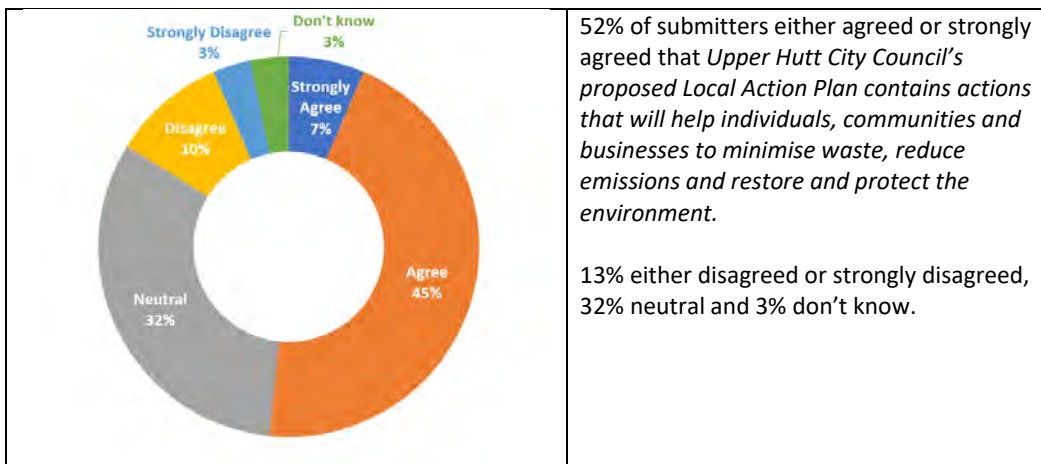
3.4.4.1 Quantitative Submission Analysis

The following questions were posed in the Upper Hutt City Council section of the WMMP submissions:

1. What is your connection to the Upper Hutt area?
2. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
 - “Upper Hutt City Council’s proposed Local Action Plan contains actions that will help individuals, communities, and businesses to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment.”
3. Action 13 is to implement a council managed and rates funded kerbside recycling and organics collection service for all households in urban areas. Do you support this action?
4. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
 - “Upper Hutt City Council’s proposed local actions cover a wide range of waste management and minimisation activities.”
5. Are there any actions in this plan you would like to change, add or remove? Please identify the action, whether it’s to be changed, added or removed, and explain why.
6. Do you have any other comments on Upper Hutt City Council’s Local Action Plan?

Table 25: Responses to Upper Hutt Action Plan Questions

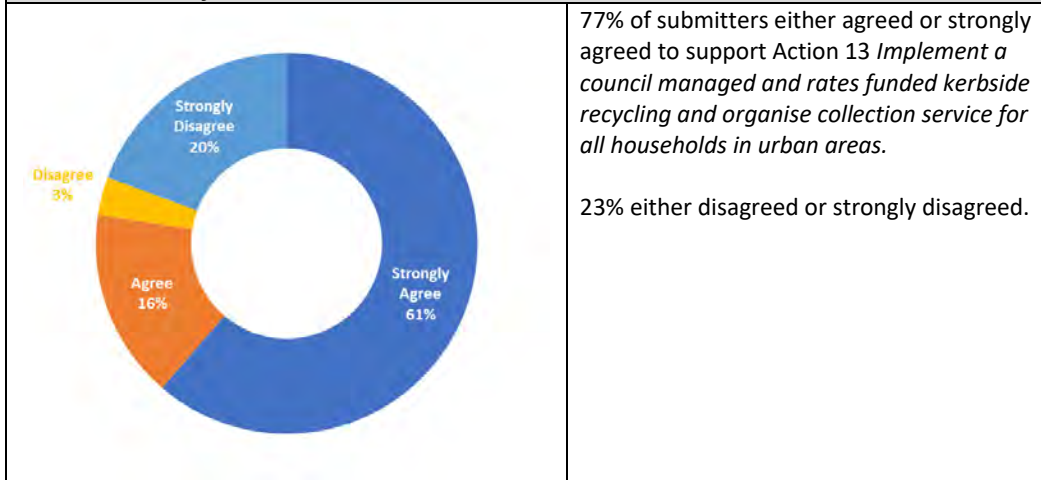
<p>Question 1: What is your connection to the Upper Hutt area?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question 1 Bar Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Connection</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I live in the area</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I work in the area</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a ratepayer</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a visitor to the area</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I study in the area</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>prefer not to say</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Connection	Count	I live in the area	27	I work in the area	1	I am a ratepayer	11	I am a visitor to the area	3	I study in the area	3	prefer not to say	1
Connection	Count														
I live in the area	27														
I work in the area	1														
I am a ratepayer	11														
I am a visitor to the area	3														
I study in the area	3														
prefer not to say	1														
<p>Live in the area (87%) Work in the area (3%) Ratepayer (35%) Visitor to the area (10%) Study in the area (10%) Prefer not to say (3%)</p>															
<p>Question 2: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? “Upper Hutt City Council’s proposed Local Action Plan contains actions that will help individuals, communities, and businesses to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment.”</p>															



52% of submitters either agreed or strongly agreed that *Upper Hutt City Council's proposed Local Action Plan contains actions that will help individuals, communities and businesses to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment.*

13% either disagreed or strongly disagreed, 32% neutral and 3% don't know.

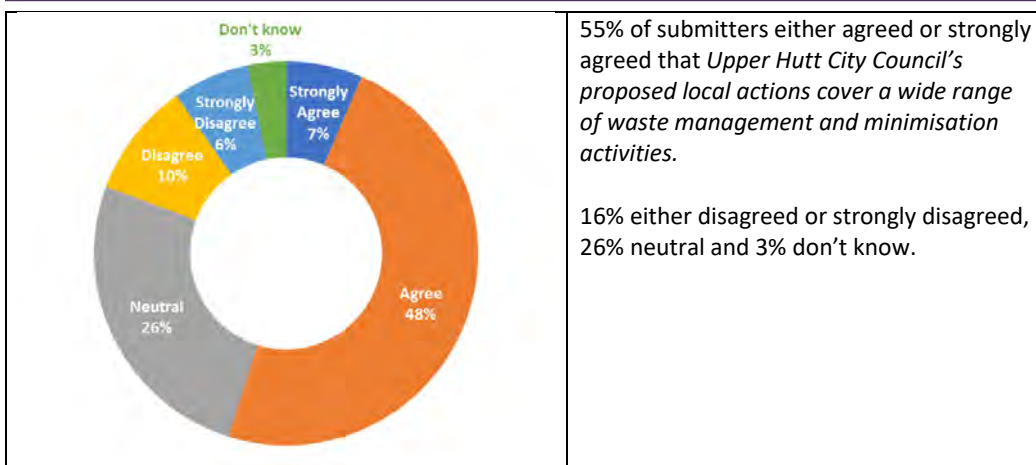
Question 3:
Do you support the following action?
"Action 13 is to implement a council managed and rates funded kerbside recycling and organics collection service for all households in urban areas"



77% of submitters either agreed or strongly agreed to support Action 13 *Implement a council managed and rates funded kerbside recycling and organise collection service for all households in urban areas.*

23% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Question 4:
How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
"Upper Hutt City Council's proposed local actions cover a wide range of waste management and minimisation activities"



55% of submitters either agreed or strongly agreed that *Upper Hutt City Council's proposed local actions cover a wide range of waste management and minimisation activities.*

16% either disagreed or strongly disagreed, 26% neutral and 3% don't know.

3.4.4.2 Qualitative Submission Analysis

There were three key themes that emerged from submissions received specific to Upper Hutt City Council Local Action Plan. These were focused primarily on service delivery and on litter and illegal dumping.

Table 26: Top three themes and a summary of feedback received for the Upper Hutt City Council LAP

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
Kerbside recycling (sub-theme of recycling)	There was strong support among submitters for the implementation of a council managed, and rates funded kerbside recycling collection service. Submitters indicated that they would like the service to be implemented as soon as possible. However, there was a small percentage that did not support kerbside recycling to be rates funded and some who thought the current recycling station was sufficient.
Low confidence in Delivery (sub-theme of Delivery of the WMMP)	Respondents indicated that they had low confidence in the delivery of UHCC's Local Action Plan. There were a number of reasons associated with the low confidence in delivery, including that because Upper Hutt residents do not have access to a council kerbside service, UHCC is seen as lagging behind the rest of the country when it comes to waste minimisation.
Litter & Illegal Dumping (sub-theme of regulation, compliance, and enforcement)	Submitters indicated that they would like to see UHCC do more to address littering and Illegal dumping in Upper Hutt.

3.4.5 Wairarapa Region

The following section provides a summary of the submissions received specific to the Wairarapa Local Action Plan. The summary below follows the questions posed in the submission form.

3.4.5.1 Quantitative Submission Analysis

The following questions were posed in the Wairarapa section of the WMMP submissions:

1. What is your connection to the Wairarapa area?
2. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?



- “I support the Wairarapa Local Action Plan”
3. Please tell us the reasons why you agree or disagree with the proposed Wairarapa Local Action Plan.
 4. Are there any actions in this plan you would like to change, add or remove? Please identify the action, whether it’s to be changes, added or removed, and explain why.
 5. What action do you think we need to prioritise in the proposed Wairarapa Local Action Plan?

Table 27: Responses to Wairarapa Action Plan Questions

<p>Question 1: What is your connection to the Wairarapa area?</p>															
<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question 1 Bar Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Connection</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I live in the area</td> <td>71%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a visitor to the area</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I work in the area</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a ratepayer</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I own a business in the area</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>prefer not to say</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Connection	Percentage	I live in the area	71%	I am a visitor to the area	1%	I work in the area	11%	I am a ratepayer	13%	I own a business in the area	5%	prefer not to say	3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 88% of respondents live in the area • 54% are ratepayers • 46% work in the area • 21% own a business in the area • 8% prefer not to say • 4% are visitors to the area
Connection	Percentage														
I live in the area	71%														
I am a visitor to the area	1%														
I work in the area	11%														
I am a ratepayer	13%														
I own a business in the area	5%														
prefer not to say	3%														
<p>Question 2: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? “I support the Wairarapa Local Action Plan”</p>															
<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question 2 Donut Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Strongly Agree</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Strongly Agree	33%	Agree	11%	Neutral	33%	Disagree	17%	Don't know	6%	<p>44% of submitters agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “I support the Wairarapa action plan” 33% were neutral, 17% disagreed and 6% didn’t know.</p>		
Response	Percentage														
Strongly Agree	33%														
Agree	11%														
Neutral	33%														
Disagree	17%														
Don't know	6%														

3.4.5.2 Qualitative Submission Analysis

Wairarapa had a number of free text questions which featured a number of key themes and sub-themes. Community solutions, a sub-theme of collective ownership and action features highly in all of the free text questions. Other key themes included ambition and accessible and convenient services.



Table 28: Top three themes and a summary of feedback received for the Wairarapa region LAPs

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
Community solutions (sub-theme of collective ownership and action)	Submitters indicated that councils across the Wairarapa should continue to work with community groups already doing the mahi. This includes supporting resource recovery already happening and expanding on initiatives already in place, community led zero waste education and engagement. Construction and demolition waste was also highlighted as a common issue with most submitters understanding the need to provide a solution to excess C&D waste.
Accessible and convenient services	Submitters also wanted the services available to be easy to access. This was indicated as a priority action. Suggestions were made to provide recycling hubs in places like supermarket carparks to make it more accessible for all.
Ambition	Submitters also indicated that the plan is not ambitious. Additional detail on how will the action plan will be implemented was also a common comment.

3.4.6 Wellington City Council

The following section provides a summary of the submissions received specific to the Wellington City Council Local Action Plan (LAP). For clarity, the below summary is structured to follow the questions as presented in the WMMP submission form with results presented accordingly.

3.4.6.1 Quantitative Submission Analysis

The following six questions were posed regarding the Wellington City Council Local Action Plan. The intent of these questions was to seek feedback from submitters to help refine the Local Action Plan ensuring that the actions were appropriate for Wellington City. The six questions were as follows:

1. What is your connection to your local council area?
2. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
 - Wellington City Council’s proposed local action plan contains actions that will help individuals, communities and businesses to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment.
3. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
 - “Wellington City Council’s proposed actions are achievable within the WMMP timeframe (2023-2029).”
4. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
 - “Wellington City Council should do more work with the community and businesses to provide more reuse, recycling and repurposing of waste to minimise waste.”
5. To what extent do you agree or disagree that WCC’s Local Action Plan takes into account a broad range of waste management and minimisation actions?
6. Are there any actions in this plan you would like to change, add or remove? Please identify the action, whether it’s to be changed, added or removed, and explain why.

For clarity and ease of reading, the results of the submitter feedback have been summarised below according to questions 1-5 (**Table 29**). Question 6 responses were qualitative and as such cannot be



graphed. Question 6 feedback has been incorporated, where appropriate, into the amended LAP actions.

Table 29: Responses to Wellington City Action Plan Questions

<p>Question 1: What is your connection to the Wellington City area?</p>																	
<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question 1 Bar Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Connection</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I live in the area</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I work in the area</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I study in the area</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a ratepayer</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I own a business in the area</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a visitor to the area</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prefer not to say</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Connection	Count	I live in the area	40	I work in the area	22	I study in the area	5	I am a ratepayer	22	I own a business in the area	3	I am a visitor to the area	2	Prefer not to say	1	<p>The majority of submitters live in Wellington city (83%) followed by 46% working in the area and being a Wellington city ratepayer, respectively. Further, 10% studied in Wellington city followed by 6% who owned a business in the area, 4% a visitor to the area and 2% who preferred not to say. It is also important to note that submitters could select more than one option.</p>
Connection	Count																
I live in the area	40																
I work in the area	22																
I study in the area	5																
I am a ratepayer	22																
I own a business in the area	3																
I am a visitor to the area	2																
Prefer not to say	1																
<p>Question 2: Wellington City Council’s proposed local action plan contains actions that will help individuals, communities and businesses to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment.</p>																	
<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question 2 Donut Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Strongly Agree</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strongly Disagree</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Strongly Agree	26%	Agree	37%	Neutral	17%	Disagree	9%	Strongly Disagree	4%	Don't know	7%	<p>The majority of submitters agreed (37%) or strongly agreed (26%) that WCC’s LAP contains actions that will help individuals, communities and business to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment. Further, 17% responded Neutral, 9% Disagreed, 4% Strongly Disagreed and 7% responded with Don’t Know.</p>		
Response	Percentage																
Strongly Agree	26%																
Agree	37%																
Neutral	17%																
Disagree	9%																
Strongly Disagree	4%																
Don't know	7%																
<p>Question 3: Wellington City Council’s proposed actions are achievable within the WMMP timeframe (2023-2029).</p>																	

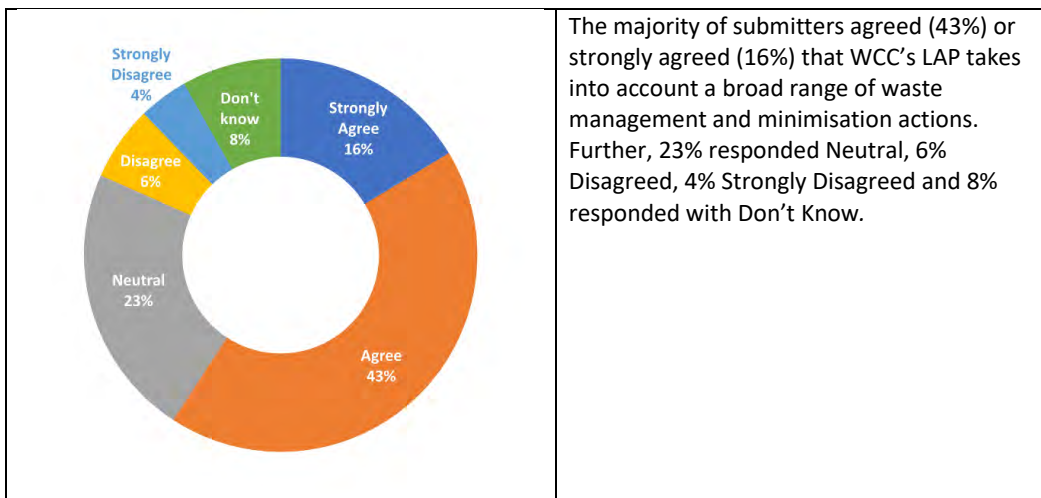


<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Strongly Agree</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strongly Disagree</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Strongly Agree	29%	Agree	27%	Neutral	20%	Don't know	14%	Strongly Disagree	6%	Disagree	4%	<p>The majority of submitters either strongly agreed (29%) or agreed (27%) that WCC's proposed actions are achievable within the WMMP timeframe (2023-2029). However, 20% of submitters were also Neutral (20%), followed by 14% who responded with Don't know, 6% strongly disagreed and 4% disagreed.</p>
Response	Percentage														
Strongly Agree	29%														
Agree	27%														
Neutral	20%														
Don't know	14%														
Strongly Disagree	6%														
Disagree	4%														

Question 4:
Wellington City Council should do more work with the community and businesses to provide more reuse, recycling and repurposing of waste to minimise waste.

<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Strongly Agree</td> <td>61%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strongly Disagree</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Strongly Agree	61%	Agree	19%	Neutral	6%	Don't know	4%	Strongly Disagree	6%	Disagree	4%	<p>The largest proportion of submitters strongly agreed (61%) that WCC should do more work with the community and businesses to provide more reuse, recycling and repurposing of waste to minimise waste. Further, 19% Agreed, 6% responded Neutral, 4% Disagreed, 6% Strongly Disagreed and 4% responded with Don't Know.</p>
Response	Percentage														
Strongly Agree	61%														
Agree	19%														
Neutral	6%														
Don't know	4%														
Strongly Disagree	6%														
Disagree	4%														

Question 5:
To what extent do you agree or disagree that WCC's Local Action Plan takes into account a broad range of waste management and minimisation actions?



3.4.6.2 Qualitative Submission Analysis

Of the submissions received specific to the Wellington City Local Action Plan, four key themes were identified, and which have been summarised in **Table 30** below.

Table 30: Top four themes and a summary of feedback received for the Wellington City Council LAP

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
WMMP clarity	The most common theme across all five free text fields of WCCs LAP feedback was clarity, with 23% of submitters raising this as an issue on one or multiple questions. This varied across broader WMMP clarity as well as clarity of wording of the local actions. Many submitters gave helpful insights and recommendations, and a number provided alternative wording to ensure the actions were clear, specific and measurable. Broadly, submitters agreed that the WCC LAP provided clarity. However, there were a number of submissions that noted a lack of specificity in the action plan related to the implementation of the WMMP. Further, it is worth noting that submitters noted they did not have adequate information to provide an informed response to the question "WCC's proposed actions are achievable within the WMMP timeframe (2023-2029)".
Accessible and convenient services	Accessibility and convenience of services was the second most common theme raised by 23% of submitters. These responses predominantly related to how difficult/high effort it currently is for people to access some services, and how it should be made more convenient. Examples provided included people without cars, people living in apartments, and those with general lack of space to recycle or compost at home. There was also mention of the lack of service consistency provided across Wellington City, predominantly around non-kerbside collectables (e.g., E-waste, lids, batteries, clothing, soft plastics) as well as options for organics collection.
Cost of delivery	Cost of delivery was the third key theme with 21% of submitters noting this is a key consideration.



Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
	<p>Respondents provided feedback across a range of cost-related matters, including how the WMMP would impact on their rates. This feedback was consistent with regional feedback received on the matter.</p> <p>Other feedback focused on value for money, and how funding from central government should be maximised. Specifically, this included how funding would be used to implement the WMMP (e.g., procurement).</p> <p>Further, a number of respondents were supportive of council expediting the implementation of the local actions. This feedback was also acknowledged in the 'Delivery timeframe' theme.</p>
<p>Community outcomes (Sub-theme of Implementation of the WMMP)</p>	<p>Community outcomes, although a sub-theme, was mentioned more than any other sub-theme, and is worth noting.</p> <p>There was overwhelming support for ensuring community outcomes covered a range of topics, such as council supporting existing organisations and/or initiatives to continue to improve the work already achieved. Also mentioned was the suggestion of how council could access the breadth and depth of skills and expertise available within community and social enterprise organisations. The intent of this approach is to foster a more collaborative approach to the range of initiatives outside of council provide services, including for example kerbside collection services.</p> <p>Others noted that the organisations who are already hard at work in the behaviour change sector of waste should be supported to ensure successful alignment to the waste hierarchy and circular economy.</p> <p>Additionally, community composting was mentioned often, and respondents are generally in support of this type of solution.</p>



4 OFFICER'S RESPONSE

The following section provides a high-level overview of the amendments included in the WMMP to acknowledge the diverse range of submitter received during the public consultation process.

4.1 Introduction

The WMMP vision, principles, objectives, and targets provide a strategic framework for transforming the way the Wellington region generates, manages, and minimises waste. To give effect to these elements, the eight councils of the Wellington have developed a collective, and individual council action plans that provide a regional and local roadmap(s) that identify the steps to be taken to achieve the objectives of the WMMP.

For clarity, the Wellington region action plan has been developed to provide a roadmap that identifies what collective steps must be taken to achieve the regional objectives of the overarching WMMP. Alongside the regional action plan, each council of the Wellington region has developed its own action plan that recognises the diverse range of local council characteristics and the desire for each council to recognise these within local actions that are tailored to their respective communities.

In collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders, a draft vision was developed. The intent of the vision seeks to foster a collaborative approach to the way resources are managed and minimised in the Wellington region. The vision intends to guide the system change needed for the entire region, with a focus on transforming how waste is generated, managed, and minimised. The vision for the 2023-2029 WMMP is as follows:

***Te mahi tahi hei whakaiti para - mā te tangata, mā te taiao,
me te ōhanga***

***Working together to minimise waste – for people,
environment, and economy***

As such, the 2023 – 2029 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) signals a significant shift in how we as a region think about waste, the services and infrastructure we provide and how businesses, residents and the councils of the Wellington region can contribute to making a difference for our city's environmental, social, economic and cultural future.

The WMMP sets out nine objectives, which together, set the future direction for the Wellington regions waste system. The nine objectives of the WMMP are as follows:

- **Objective 1:** Waste and resource recovery systems support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from landfills and waste collections.
- **Objective 2:** There is collective responsibility within the Wellington region for our resources and environment.
- **Objective 3:** Residents, businesses, and other organisations are motivated to minimise waste.
- **Objective 4:** Material circularity is increased through waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services.



- **Objective 5:** It is accessible and convenient for residents, businesses, and other organisations to divert their waste.
- **Objective 6:** Waste and resource recovery systems are traceable and transparent.
- **Objective 7:** Resource recovery facilities and landfills provide regional resilience in case of emergency events.
- **Objective 8:** Landfills are treated as finite.
- **Objective 9:** Residual waste is managed safely and effectively in accordance with best practice.

Together these objectives align with the regions desire to shift from managing waste to enabling a step-change to influencing the production of waste, including how materials are used and recovered. The objectives also more broadly support the Governments strategic waste direction including the Emission Reduction Plan.

In addition to the objectives, the WMMP sets out six targets which have been developed to align with, and give regard to, Te rautaki para | Waste strategy. The six targets are as follows:

1. Reduce the total amount of material that needs final disposal to landfill by:
 - 10% by 2027
 - 30% by 2030

We will work towards this by achieving the following sub-targets:

- a) Ensuring a regional construction and demolition processing facility is available by 2026
 - b) Ensuring a regional organics processing facility is available by 2029
 - c) Ensuring three new resource recovery facilities are established in the Wellington region by 2030
2. Reduce emissions from biogenic methane by reducing the total amount of organic waste disposed to landfill by 50% by 2030.
 3. Reduce emissions from the transport of waste by 30% by 2030.
 4. Ensure all urban households have access to kerbside recycling collections by 2027.
 5. Ensure food scraps collection services are available to urban households by 2030.
 6. For each council to engage with and commit 20% of the business community to minimising waste.

Acknowledging the broad range of waste types in the Wellington region, there are specific waste types and waste minimisation activities that have been identified as achieving the greatest waste minimisation and diversion gains in the next 6-years. The focus waste types and waste minimisation activities are as follows:

- Waste types:
 - Organics
 - Construction and demolition waste
- Waste minimisation activities:
 - Reuse and repurposing
 - Recycling and recovery
 - Working with businesses to encourage waste minimisation behaviours
 - Producer responsibility
 - Accessible and convenient services
 - Measurability, reporting and accountability



- Regulation, compliance and enforcement
- Behaviour change
- Collective ownership and action
- Provision of waste infrastructure
- Reducing waste emissions
- Central government advocacy

4.2 Recommended Amendments to the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Overall, submitter support for the direction of the WMMP was high (as shown in **Figure 8**). However, acknowledging the constructive feedback received from submitters, a number of amendments have been made to the WMMP as follows:

- Refining the narrative.
- Highlighting the connection between the WMMP actions and their respective implementation and delivery.
- Review alignment of priorities and actions to each objective.
- Review the ambition of the vision, objectives, targets and actions.
- Review waste prevention, reduction and reuse practices to better reflect the holistic intent of the WMMP.
- Delivery and implementation of the WMMP.
- Indicate a high-level implementation pathway as part of the Wellington region action plan.
- Highlight the roles and responsibilities of organisations other than council (and residents) to support delivery of the WMMP.
- Emphasise the circular economy ecosystems that support implementation of the WMMP.
- Strategic WMMP clarity.

Where appropriate, the edits have been integrated into the draft WMMP and associated Wellington region and local action plans to ensure consistency of themes and to capture the diverse feedback received from stakeholders.

The following sections provide a high-level summary of the amendments made to:

- The WMMP Regional Action Plan (Section **4.2.1**); and
- The WMMP Local Action Plans (Section **4.2.2**).

4.2.1 Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Regional Action Plan

Overall submitter support for the Wellington region action plan was high as shown in **Figure 29**. However, acknowledging the constructive feedback received from submitters, a number of changes have been made to the regional action plan as follows:

- Refining the narrative.
- Delivery and implementation of the Wellington region action plan.
- Indicate a high-level regional plan implementation pathway as part of the WMMP.
- Wellington region plan clarity.
- Define regional actions clearly.
- Alignment of regional actions to the WMMP objectives.



4.2.2 Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan – Local Action Plans

The following sections provide a high-level summary of the key amendments made to each council Local Action Plan. For clarity and ease of reading, the key amendments have been summarised according to the respective council as follows:

- Hutt City Council (Section **4.2.2.1**)
- Kāpiti Coast District Council (Section **4.2.2.2**)
- Porirua City Council (Section **4.2.2.3**)
- Wairarapa Region (Section **4.2.2.4**)
- Upper Hutt City Council (Section **4.2.2.5**)
- Wellington City Council (Section **4.2.2.6**)

4.2.2.1 Hutt City Council

Numerous amendments have been integrated into the Hutt City Local Action Plan in response to the feedback received. Notably, we have replaced action 3 with a more succinct and measurable approach based on the feedback. While still preserving a high-level approach to maintain the flexibility needed, we have streamlined the wording across all LAP actions in response to the feedback.

4.2.2.2 Kāpiti Coast District Council

Overall submitter feedback in support for the actions was strong. Three minor amendments have been made to address the feedback received from submitters and to further clarify actions through wording changes. These are:

- Local Action 4: Provide annual contestable waste minimisation grants for community groups *and explore options for streamlining the community Grants process.*
- Local Action 10: Ensure all households in urban areas have kerbside food scrap collection by 2030, *or earlier.*
- Local Action 11: Ensure all households in urban areas have access to kerbside recycling by 2027, *or earlier.*

4.2.2.3 Porirua City Council

Overall submitter feedback in support for the actions was strong. However, numerous amendments have been incorporated into the Porirua City Local Action Plan. This is to address the feedback received from submitters and to further clarify actions through wording changes.

Several actions were amended to reflect the desire to support and work with community groups to find solutions for waste issues (especially organic) and ensure that they are empowered to find solutions that work for them alongside broader PCC requirements and objectives.

Other changes to the Local Action Plan include streamlining the wording across many actions, providing additional clarity on timeframes, and moving where the action for bylaws and regulatory action sat based on the feedback received.

Submitter feedback noted that further detail is required regarding the implementation and delivery of actions. Further detail on the implementation, milestones, projects, and initiatives that deliver the broad actions will be developed via a detailed implementation plan following the adoption of the WMMP. Monitoring and tracking progress towards the actions, objectives, and targets in the WMMP will be critical in ensuring success. The following will be addressed in the implementation plan:

- Cost implications from funding via the waste levy and Long-term Plans.



- Clarity on implementation timeframes for actions not yet in progress.
- Clarity regarding how success will be measured, reported on and how PCC will address issues with implementation.

4.2.2.4 Wairarapa Region

Overall feedback provided by submitters was highly positive, with minor adjustments made to local actions to enhance their clarity. A few revisions were integrated to respond to specific feedback. Submitters also expressed a desire for greater clarity regarding timelines, delivery and implementation of these actions. These concerns will be comprehensively addressed through the formulation of an implementation plan subsequent to the adoption of the WMMP.

The main changes were:

- Advocating to central government to develop initiatives and legislation that promotes and develops circular economy principles.
- Options for processing organic waste in the Wairarapa to include community operated solutions as well as Wairarapa and regional options.

4.2.2.5 Upper Hutt City Council

Acknowledging the submission feedback received, amendments have been incorporated into the Upper Hutt City Council Local Action Plan as follows:

- Strengthening UHCC's commitment to collaboration with community groups, organisations, and businesses to promote and undertake waste minimisation activities and circular economy principles.
- Increasing capability to address litter and illegal dumping in Upper Hutt.

4.2.2.6 Wellington City Council

Acknowledging the submission feedback received, several amendments have been incorporated into the Wellington City Council Local Action Plan as follows:

- Inclusion of community organisations to 'support and encourage businesses, social enterprises and charities to provide services and create local and regional markets for waste products and materials.'
- Implementation of a complementary kerbside organic collection and processing service to produce nutrient rich products from organic waste that can be applied to soil and/or generate energy, depending on the technology selected.

Further, submitter feedback also broadly supported the following areas which will be addressed and integrated within the WMMP implementation plan and delivery programme, both of which will be developed to monitor and track progress of the WMMP against the respective objectives and targets:

- Need for collaboration across businesses and communities to deliver waste systems that are appropriate for Wellington City.
- The need for infrastructure to enable the actions and targets.
- Clarity regarding funding of actions and associated cost implications.
- Clarity regarding how success will be measured, monitored and reported on.



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A – WMMP CONSULTATION QUESTIONNAIRE



APPENDIX B – TABLE OF ORGANISATION SUBMITTERS

Table of organisation submitters

Organisations
East Harbour Kindergarten
Junkndump
Rummages.co.nz
scribblersincnzlimited
Wairarapa Resource Centre
Te Awarua O Porirua Harbour and Catchments Trust & Guardians of Pāuatahanui Inlet
Organic Wealth
Māoriland Charitable Trust
Waiwaste Food Rescue
Te Hiko - a part of Wesley Community Action
PaeCycle
Recycling for Charity Ltd
Wellington City Council Environmental Reference Group
Tawa Community Board
The Rubbish Trip
Ca-TES Enterprise Ltd & "Bin-Upright"
Owhiro Bay Residents Association (OBRA)
Waste Free Welly
Disabled Persons Assembly NZ (DPA)
Te Whatu Ora, National Public Health Service
Friends of Ōwhiro Stream (FOOS)
Firstgas Group
Wairarapa Earth School
Living Streets Aotearoa



APPENDIX C – LIST OF ORAL SUBMITTERS

List of oral submitters (alphabetical order by first name)

Name	Organisation
Alison Forrest	Owhiro Bay Residents Association (OBRA)
Bruce Laing	Individual
Cory Hope	Te Hiko - a part of Wesley Community Action
David Cates	Ca-TES Enterprise Ltd & "Bin-Upright"
Ellen Blake	Living Streets Aotearoa
Geraldine Durrant	Individual
Liam Prince	The Rubbish Trip
Mark Wickens	Individual
Shane William Ford	scribblersincnzlimited
Spencer Clubb	Wellington City Council Environmental Reference Group
Sue Coutts	Waste Free Welly
Tim Julian	Individual





Wellington Region Waste Assessment

2023

Prepared for the Councils of the Wellington Region

Acknowledgement

To help us develop this waste assessment, waste officers from each of the eight councils of the Wellington Region carried out intensive data collation and analysis. The time, effort and commitment of all involved in this process and in support of this waste assessment is greatly appreciated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction	8
1.1	Purpose of this Waste Assessment	8
1.2	Scope of this Regional Waste Assessment	8
1.3	Structure of this Report	9
2	Legislative Context for this Waste Assessment	11
2.1	National Legislative Context	11
2.1.1	Waste Minimisation Act (WMA 2008)	11
2.1.2	Local Government Act (LGA 2002)	12
2.1.3	The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA 1991)	12
2.1.4	New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme and the Climate Change Response Act 2002	12
2.1.5	Climate Change Response Act 2002 and Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019	12
2.1.6	Waste Disposal Levy	13
2.1.7	Other Relevant Legislative Instruments	14
2.2	Wellington Region Waste Regulatory Instruments	15
2.2.1	Council Solid Waste Bylaws	15
2.2.2	Local Planning Context	16
3	Overview of the Wellington Region	20
3.1.1	Introduction	20
3.1.2	Demographics	20
3.1.3	Economy	24
3.1.4	Overview of Potential Future Changes to the Region	29
4	Wellington Region Waste Infrastructure Overview	30
4.1	Overview of Wellington Region Waste Infrastructure	30
4.1.1	Resource Recovery Centres	31
4.1.2	Recycling and Reprocessing Facilities	32
4.1.3	Refuse Transfer Stations	35
4.1.4	Landfills	36
4.1.5	Hazardous Waste Facilities and Services	39
4.1.6	Waste Disposed of to the Environment	41
4.2	Overview of Waste Services in the Wellington Region	43

4.2.1	Council Waste Services.....	43
4.2.2	Waste Minimisation and Behaviour Change Initiatives	48
4.2.3	Joint Solid Waste Initiatives and Services.....	50
4.2.4	Waste Minimisation and Other Council Services	55
4.2.5	Council Service Funding.....	57
4.2.6	Current Joint Solid Waste Initiatives and Services across the Wellington Region	57
4.2.7	Assessment of Council Services	58
4.2.8	Assessment of Non-Council Services.....	59
5	Situation Review	60
5.1	Overview.....	60
5.2	Waste Quantities	60
5.2.1	Class 1 Landfill Quantities.....	60
5.2.2	Cleanfill (Class 2-4 Landfills) Quantities.....	62
5.2.3	Summary of Waste Disposed of to Land	62
5.2.4	Composition of Waste to Class 1 Landfills.....	63
5.2.5	Activity Source of Waste.....	66
5.2.6	Diverted Materials.....	66
5.2.7	Commercially Collected Diverted Materials.....	72
5.2.8	Diversion of Organic Material.....	73
5.2.9	Wellington Region Litter Profile	73
6	Performance Measurement.....	77
6.1	Overview.....	77
6.1.1	Per Capita Waste to Class 1 Landfill	77
6.1.2	Per Capita Domestic Kerbside Refuse to Class 1 Landfills	78
6.1.3	Per Capita Kerbside Recycling	79
6.1.4	Recovered Materials.....	80
6.1.5	Potentially Recoverable Materials from Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region.....	81
7	Future Demand and Gap Analysis	83
7.1	Future Population of the Wellington Region.....	83
7.2	Economic Activity and Waste Management	84
7.3	Changes in Lifestyle and Consumption.....	85
7.4	Changes in Waste Management Approaches	86
7.5	Summary of Demand Factors and Future Projections	86
7.5.1	Projections of Future Demand	87

7.6	Future Demand Gap Analysis	88
7.6.1	Waste Streams.....	89
7.6.2	Hazardous Waste.....	89
7.6.3	Asbestos Waste	90
7.6.4	Medical Waste	90
7.6.5	E-Waste.....	90
8	High-Level Review of the 2017-2023 Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan	91
8.1	High-Level Review of the 2017-2023 Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.....	91
8.1.1	Data	91
8.1.2	Key Issues.....	91
8.1.3	Issues not Addressed	91
8.1.4	New and In Development Guidance and Legislation	92
8.1.5	2017-2023 WMMP Wellington Region Actions.....	93
8.1.6	2017-2023 WMMP Implementation Plan	93
8.1.7	2017-2023 WMMP Progress to Date.....	94
9	Statement of Options	95
9.1	Key Issues to be Addressed by the Next Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan	95
9.2	Options	97
9.2.1	Regulation.....	97
9.2.2	Measuring and Monitoring.....	98
9.2.3	Communication and Education	101
9.2.4	Collection Service	104
9.2.5	Infrastructure.....	111
9.2.6	Leadership and Management.....	113
10	Statement of Councils Intended Role	116
10.1	Statutory Obligations and Powers.....	116
10.2	Overall Strategic Direction and Role	116
11	Statement of Proposals.....	117
11.1	Statement of Extent	117
11.1.1	Protection of Public Health.....	117
11.1.2	Effective and Efficient Waste Management and Minimisation.....	117

TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1	Increase and Expansion of the Waste Levy	14
Table 2	Wellington Region Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaws	15
Table 3	Wellington Region Estimated Resident Population.....	21
Table 4	Dwelling Occupancy Status in the Wellington Region Compared with New Zealand.....	23
Table 5	Main Industry Contributors to Gross Domestic Product within the Wellington Region.....	25
Table 6	Annual Number and Percentage Change of New Dwellings Consented in the Wellington Region	29
Table 7	Details of Recycling and Reprocessing Facilities in the Wellington Region	32
Table 8	Refuse Transfer Stations within the Wellington Region and Resources Accepted	35
Table 9	Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region	37
Table 10	Approximate Travel Distances (kilometres) to the Three Region Based Landfills	38
Table 11	Class 2-4 Landfills in the Wellington Region	39
Table 12	Hazardous Waste Operators from across the Wellington Region	40
Table 13	Summary of Kerbside Recycling Services and Current Charges	44
Table 14	Summary of Kerbside Refuse Services and Current Charges	45
Table 15	Waste Minimisation and Behaviour Change Initiatives of the Wellington Region	49
Table 16	Summary of Wellington Region Actions	51
Table 17	Wellington Region Council Climate Change Strategies	55
Table 18	Summary of 2021/22 Expenditure	57
Table 19	Waste to Class 1 Landfill in the Wellington Region	61
Table 20	Levied Waste from the Wellington Region – by Class 1 Landfill	62
Table 21	Waste Disposed to Land – 2021/22.....	63
Table 22	Composition of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region	64
Table 23	Activity Source of Waste to Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region.....	66
Table 24	Combined Drop-Off Recycling/Bulk Recycling Station and Kerbside Recycling Tonnages	70
Table 25	Kerbside Recycling and Drop-Off Facilities in the Wellington Region	71
Table 26	Composition of Kerbside Recycling in the Wellington Region	72
Table 27	Commercially-Collected Diverted Materials in the Wellington Region	72
Table 28	Diversion of Greenwaste and Food Waste in the Wellington Region.....	73
Table 29	2022 Wellington Region Litter Summary	74
Table 30	Summary of the 2022 Litter Audit Results for the Wellington Region Compared with the National Average	76
Table 31	Waste Disposal per Capita across the Wellington Region.....	77
Table 32	Waste Disposal per Capita – by Waste Catchment (2020/21 and 2021/22)	78
Table 33	Per Capita Kerbside Recycling – Kg/Capita/Annum	80
Table 34	Per Capita kerbside recycling – Kg/Capita/Annum – By Area	80
Table 35	Recovered Materials – 2020/21-2021/22	81
Table 36	Potentially Recoverable Materials of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfills.....	81
Table 37	Forecasted Population Growth Rates from across the Wellington Region	83
Table 38	Forecasted Change in the Wellington Region Population.....	84
Table 39	2017-2023 Summary of Regional Actions	93

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Wellington Region illustrating the Eight Territorial Authorities and Population Spread	20
Figure 2	Total Population of the Wellington Region reported between 2010 and 2021	21
Figure 3	Age and Sex of People in the Wellington Region (2018 census Data)	22
Figure 4	Population Growth Rate of the Wellington Region Compared with wider New Zealand reported between 1997 and 2021.....	23
Figure 5	Gross Domestic Product Growth Reported for the Wellington Region between 2001 and 2021 .	24
Figure 6	Proportion of Gross Domestic Product by Industry Type for the Wellington Region between 2001 and 2021.....	25
Figure 7	2020 GDP Contribution by Industry in the Wellington Region compared with New Zealand ...	26
Figure 8	Work and Labour Force Status for People in the Wellington Region compared with New Zealand, 2018 Census Data.....	27
Figure 9	Occupations for People in the Wellington Region compared with New Zealand, 2018 Census Data	27
Figure 10	Key Industries by Contribution to Employment Growth in the Wellington Region between 2020 and 2021.....	28
Figure 11	Total Personal Income for People in the Wellington Region compared with New Zealand, 2018 Census Data.....	28
Figure 12	Waste Hierarchy (Te rautaki para Waste Strategy)	30
Figure 13	Approximate Location of the Three Wellington Region Landfills	37
Figure 14	Public Place Recycling Bins	41
Figure 15	Composition of Waste to Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region 2021/22 – General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill	65
Figure 16	Composition of Waste to Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region 2021/22 – General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill	65
Figure 17	Wellington 2022, Items and Volume per 1,000 m ² by Site Type.....	74
Figure 18	Items per 1,000 m ² by Site Type: Comparison Over Time	75
Figure 19	Items per 1,000m ² by Main Material Type	75
Figure 20	Percentage of Top Litter Items recorded across three coastal Lower Hutt Sites	76
Figure 21	Forecasted Wellington Region Population Projection between 2023 and 2048.....	84
Figure 22	OECD Municipal Waste Compared with New Zealand Total Kilograms/Capita	85
Figure 23	Mid-Level Population Projection Illustrating the Anticipated Disposal and Recoverable Tonnages by Waste Category with no Change in Systems or Drivers to Maximise Diversion from Landfill Disposal (i.e., Status Quo System)	87
Figure 24	Medium Number of Household Projection across the Wellington Region	88

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Management and Minimisation Legislative Instruments
Appendix B	Medical Officer of Health Statement
Appendix C	Supporting Data

ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

Abbreviation and Term	Definition
CBD	Central Business District
CDC	Carterton District Council
Cleanfill	A cleanfill (properly referred to as a Class 4 landfill) is any disposal facility that accepts only cleanfill material. This is defined as material that, when buried, will have no adverse environmental effect on people or the environment.
C&D	Construction and Demolition materials
Diverted Material	Anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.
Domestic Waste	Waste from domestic activity in households
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HCC	Hutt City Council
HSWA	Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
KCDC	Kāpiti Coast District Council
KNZB	Keep New Zealand Beautiful
Landfill	A disposal facility as defined in S.7 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, excluding incineration. Includes, by definition in the WMA, only those facilities that accept 'household waste'. Properly referred to as a Class 1 landfill
LGA	Local Government Act 2002
LTP	Long Term Plan
Managed Fill	A disposal site requiring a resource consent to accept well--- defined types of non-household waste (e.g., low-level contaminated soils or industrial by-products, such as sewage by-products). Properly referred to as a Class 3 landfill.
MDC	Masterton District Council
MfE	Ministry for the Environment
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NLA	National Litter Audit
NDR	No Data Received
NZ	Aotearoa New Zealand
NZ ETS	New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme
PCC	Porirua City Council
PPR	Public Place Recycling
Putrescible, garden, greenwaste	Plant based material and other bio---degradable material that can be recovered through composting, digestion or other similar processes.
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
RRF	Resource Recovery Facility
RTS	Refuse Transfer Station
Service Delivery	As defined by s17A of the LGA 2002. Councils are required to review the cost---effectiveness of current arrangements for meeting the needs of communities within its district or region for good---quality local

Abbreviation and Term	Definition
	infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions. A review under subsection (1) must consider options for the governance, funding, and delivery of infrastructure, services, and regulatory functions.
SWDC	South Wairarapa District Council
TA	Territorial Authority
UHCC	Upper Hutt City Council
Waste	Means, according to the WMA: a) Anything disposed of or discarded; b) Includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and c) To avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed or discarded.
WA	Waste Assessment as defined by s51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. A Waste Assessment must be completed whenever a WMMP is reviewed
WCC	Wellington City Council
WMA	Waste Minimisation Act 2008
WMES	Regional Waste Minimisation Education Strategy
WMMP	Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

1 INTRODUCTION

This Wellington region Waste Assessment (Waste Assessment) has been prepared for the territorial authorities of the Wellington region in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA). This document provides background information and data to support the constituent councils' waste management and minimisation planning processes.

1.1 Purpose of this Waste Assessment

This Waste Assessment is intended to provide the background data and information to inform the development of the next Wellington region Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP). Included in the WMMP is the development of actions, objectives and targets to support the minimisation of waste and the maximisation of reuse and recovery.

As required by Part 4 Section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA 2008) (see Section 1.2 for further detailed discussion), a waste assessment has a series of prescribed elements which must be included:

- a description of the collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services provided within the territorial authority's district (whether by the territorial authority or otherwise)
- a forecast of future demands for collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services within the district
- a statement of options available to meet the forecast demands of the district with an assessment of the suitability of each option
- a statement of the territorial authority's intended role in meeting the forecast demands
- a statement of the territorial authority's proposals for meeting the forecast demands, including proposals for new or replacement infrastructure
- a statement about the extent to which the proposals will:
 - i. ensure that public health is adequately protected
 - ii. promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation

Further, Part 4 Section 51 of the WMA (2008) notes that a waste assessment is not required to contain any assessment in relation to individual properties. Section 1.2 below provides further information regarding the legislative context underpinning this Waste Assessment.

1.2 Scope of this Regional Waste Assessment

Territorial Authorities (TAs) are required as per the WMA (2008) to complete a review of the WMMP at least every six years (Part 4 Section 50 (1)), with the Waste Assessment to be completed in advance of this review (Part 4 Section 50 (2)). As reported in the 2016 Waste Assessment, while the WMMP is reviewed at least every six years, the time horizon of the 2017-2023 plan takes a longer 10-year timeframe which is aligned to councils Long Term Plans (LTPs). As such, this Waste Assessment also considers a 10-year timeframe where applicable.

Further, the focus of this Waste Assessment is on the solid waste fraction that is disposed (e.g., landfill), and where possible, to focus on the quantity of waste that is diverted. However, as reported in the 2016 Regional Waste Assessment, the Manatū Mō Te Taiao – Ministry for the Environment Waste Assessments and Waste Management and Minimisation Planning guidance for Territorial Authorities suggest including liquid (e.g.,

biosolids) and gaseous (e.g., landfill gas capture) wastes in the scope of a WMMP; and by association these waste types to be included within the associated waste assessment.

As such and as reported in 2016, gas from the three Class 1 landfills in the Wellington region continue to be managed by the facility operator with gas captured according to the national environmental standard for air quality. Further, since the 2016 Waste Assessment, significant developments have been made in Wellington City to remove the disposal of biosolids from the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) to the Southern Landfill.

For the purpose of this Waste Assessment, solid waste will again be the focus of the report along with commentary on the changes in biosolid management.

In addition to assessing the solid waste component for the Wellington Region, this assessment also considers the effects on the environment, including that of the effect of waste activities on public health. Examples where waste activities interface with public health are listed in the 2016 assessment and are reproduced here noting all have continued relevance.

- Population health profile and characteristics
- Meeting the requirements of the Health Act 1956
- Management of putrescible wastes
- Management of nappy and sanitary wastes
- Timely collection of kerbside materials
- Locations of waste activities
- Management of spillage
- Litter and illegal dumping
- Medical waste from households and healthcare operators
- Storage and collection of waste materials
- Management of biosolids from the WWTP
- Management of hazardous waste (e.g., asbestos, e-waste)
- Management of private wastes (e.g., burning and burying)
- Management of closed landfills
- Health and safety consideration relating to collection and handling of waste materials

While the above health considerations may occur across any waste management and minimisation activity, including for example, collection of kerbside waste and illegal dumping, many can be minimised by implementing and/or developing appropriate mitigation measures, such as implementing convenient recycling drop-off locations, ensuring convenient, accessible, and equitable level of service to residents and ratepayers.

1.3 Structure of this Report

This report is structured into eleven discrete sections each representing an important building block in the development of the Waste Assessment, as follows:

- Section 1 – Introduction
 - Purpose and scope of the Waste Assessment
- Section 2 – Legislative Context for the Waste Assessment

-
- National legislative context including additional regulations for consideration
 - Section 3 – Overview of the Wellington Region
 - Overview of the current region, including demographics, economic profile, waste and resource management sector and potential future changes to the region
 - Section 4 – Wellington region Infrastructure Review
 - Overview of the waste and resource management infrastructure in the region, district and regional services as well as waste minimisation initiatives provided
 - Section 5 – Situation Review
 - Overview and analysis of the current waste and resource management quantities as provided by each of the eight territorial authorities
 - Section 6 – Performance Measurement
 - Overview of the performance measurement per capita based on data provided by each of the eight territorial authorities, potential diversion rates and potential diversion of waste to Class 1 landfills
 - Section 7 – Future Demand and Gap Analysis
 - Overview of potential regulatory changes, economic and demographic trends that may influence waste streams across the Wellington Region
 - Section 8 – High-Level Review of the 2017-2023 Wellington region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
 - Overview of the 2017-2023 WMMP including key issues, WMMP actions and progress against these
 - Section 9 – Statement of Options
 - Statement of options and proposals
 - Section 10 – Statement of Council’s Intended Role
 - Overview of council’s statutory obligations and powers and overall strategic direction and role
 - Section 11 – Statement of Proposals
 - Overview of the statement of extent including public health

This report brings together evidence-based information culminating with a look towards the future and the next Regional Waste Minimisation and Management Plan.

2 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT FOR THIS WASTE ASSESSMENT

The following sections outline the national waste legislative context to set the scene for the overarching guiding legislative instruments and strategies for this Waste Assessment and that help to shape and inform the Aotearoa waste sector as well as its many activities. Following the national overview, a local planning context is provided, acknowledging the range of local Long-Term Plans (LTPs) that each of the Wellington region councils have developed and implemented and which help to shape how waste is managed within the respective regions.

2.1 National Legislative Context

To manage waste and assist in the transition from a linear economy to *ōhanga āmiomio* – circular economy, a series of central and local government legislative instruments set the expectations and requirements to enable and facilitate this process, including the establishment of the New Zealand Waste Strategy – the overarching framework for managing and minimising waste.

To give effect to the Strategy, there are several legislative Acts that provide the drivers to enable waste management and minimisation in Aotearoa New Zealand:

1. The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA 2008).
2. The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002).

Both Acts have relevance for this report and are discussed further below.

2.1.1 Waste Minimisation Act (WMA 2008)

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA 2008) was established to provide a regulatory framework to encourage the reduction in the amount of waste produced and disposed of by New Zealanders with the aim to reduce environmental effects whilst generating economic, social and cultural benefits. The purpose of the Act is to:

‘Encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to:

- *Protect the environment from harm; and*
- *Provide environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits.’*

As noted in Section 1.1, this Waste Assessment is a requirement for the next WMMP. As required by the WMA (2008), territorial authorities are required to complete a review of the WMMP at least every six years (Part 4 Section 50, Item 1) with the Waste Assessment to be completed in advance of this review (Part 4 Section 50, Item 2).

The current Waste Assessment was written in 2016 with the WMMP adopted in 2017. This 2023 Waste Assessment report has been prepared to meet the requirements of the WMA (2008) and will support the development of the next WMMP. It is however noted that as at 2023 the WMA (2008) is currently under review with an updated legislative instrument anticipated to be available in time for the next Waste Assessment.

In addition to the WMA (2008), there are several additional legislative Acts that provide the drivers to enable waste management and minimisation in Aotearoa New Zealand:

-
- The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002).
 - The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA 1991).
 - New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme and the Climate Change Response Act 2002.
 - Climate Change Response Act 2002 and Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019.

These documents are discussed briefly in the following sections with a broader description included in Appendix A.

2.1.2 Local Government Act (LGA 2002)

The Local Government Act (LGA 2002) provides the legislative framework for democratically elected local authorities to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future. This includes taking “appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi” and facilitating “participation by Māori in local authority decision making processes”.

2.1.3 The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA 1991)

The Resource Management Act (1991) (RMA) is Aotearoa New Zealand’s key environmental legislative document providing the framework for the sustainable management of environmental resources (including development activities). The RMA also manages and controls the environmental impacts of waste facilities such as disposal facilities, recycling and recovery facilities and cleanfills.

2.1.4 New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme and the Climate Change Response Act 2002

In addition to the WMA (2008), LGA (2002) and the RMA (1991), the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) is a key tool for ensuring Aotearoa New Zealand meets domestic and international climate change targets from a range of activities, including disposal facilities defined within the Climate Change Response Act (2002)¹ (Act). Broadly, the NZ ETS was created through the Act in recognition of Aotearoa New Zealand’s obligations under the Kyoto Protocol. The importance of the NZ ETS is the application of the Act and emission targets which applies to disposal facilities including landfills.

Further, Aotearoa New Zealand has made climate change commitments² under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Convention), the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol. Aotearoa New Zealand’s targets are as follows:

- To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 30% below 2005 levels by 2030;
- An unconditional target to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions to 5% below 1990 levels by 2020;
- A conditional target to reduce New Zealand’s emissions to between 10% and 20% below our 1990 levels by 2020; and
- To reduce New Zealand’s emissions to 50% below 1990 levels by 2050.

2.1.5 Climate Change Response Act 2002 and Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019

The Climate Change Response Act (2002) puts in place the legal framework to support Aotearoa New Zealand to meet its international obligations. Relatedly, the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act

¹ Climate Change Response Act 2002. Public Act 2002 No 40, Date of assent 18 November 2002. Administered by the Ministry for the Environment

² [Our climate change targets | New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade \(mfat.govt.nz\)](https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/our-climate-change-targets/)

(2019) sets out the framework by which Aotearoa New Zealand can develop and implement clear climate change policies that:

- Contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels; and
- All Aotearoa New Zealand to prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change.

Enactment of the Climate Change Response Act (2002) is carried out under seven regulations, with the Climate Change (Waste) Regulations 2010³ of direct relevance to this report and Aotearoa New Zealand's commitment to reducing GHG emissions from the sector. Specifically, the Climate Change (Waste) Regulations 2010 sets out the information required and methodology to calculate emissions from operating disposal facilities. Under the Climate Change Response Act 2002, Aotearoa New Zealand is committed to reducing biogenic methane emissions by 10 per cent by 2030 and 24–47 per cent by 2050, relative to 2017 levels.

In addition to the above legislative Acts, the waste disposal levy is an additional significant influencing factor on regional waste minimisation and management initiatives, and which may present significant additional opportunities due to the increase and expansion of the levy. The Waste Disposal Levy is discussed further in Section 2.1.6 below.

2.1.6 Waste Disposal Levy

The cost of landfill disposal has also had an influence on product recovery with disparity amongst the national cost of landfill disposal resulting in disparate behaviours by the waste industry and different levels of investment throughout the country. The New Zealand government has confirmed an increase and expansion of the national waste disposal levy to divert more material from landfill recognising the ever-increasing amount of waste ending up in Aotearoa New Zealand's landfills⁴. Consequently, increased investment in alternatives to landfill disposal is anticipated in keeping with the objectives of the WMA (2008).

The waste disposal levy was introduced under the WMA (2008) to⁵:

- Raise revenue for the promotion and achievement of waste minimisation
- Recognise that disposal imposes costs on the environment, society and the economy

The levy was also established to encourage organisations and individuals to:

- Take responsibility for the waste they create
- Find more effective and efficient ways to reduce, reuse, recycle or reprocess waste

As at May 2023, the waste levy is \$30/tonne and will again increase to \$50/tonne from 01 July 2023. As reported, disposal facility operators are required to pay the levy based on the weight of material disposed of at their facility, and they may pass this cost on to the waste producer such as households and businesses.

Table 1 below summarises the increase and expansion of the waste levy.

As reported in the waste reduction strategy, levy increases will result in significantly more revenue estimated to increase from \$65 million from 01 July 2021 to \$270 million from 01 July 2024. The increased revenue is

³

https://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2010/0338/latest/DLM3249508.html?search=ts_regulation%40deemedreg_climate+change_resel_25_a&p=1

⁴ [Waste disposal levy | Ministry for the Environment](#)

⁵ [About the waste disposal levy | Ministry for the Environment](#)

expected to create a significant opportunity for local and central government to invest in priority areas such as resource recovery infrastructure and systems, research and development, innovation, community projects, public information, and Te Ao Māori initiatives.

Table 1 Increase and Expansion of the Waste Levy⁶

Landfill Class	Waste Types	01 July 2021	01 July 2022	01 July 2023	01 July 2024
Municipal landfill (Class 1)	Mixed municipal wastes from residential, commercial and industrial sources	\$20	\$30	\$50	\$60
Construction and demolition fill (Class 2)	Accepts solid waste from construction and demolition activities, including rubble, plasterboard, timber, and other materials	-	\$20	\$20	\$30
Managed or controlled fill (Class 3 and 4)	One or more of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contaminated but non-hazardous soils and other inert materials (e.g., rubble) soils and other inert materials. 	-	-	\$10	\$10
Total Levy Revenue, estimate (\$ million)		\$65	\$150	\$210	\$270

As such, an increase in the waste disposal levy is anticipated to create more funding opportunities for waste minimisation initiatives for Aotearoa New Zealand’s territorial authorities including those within the Wellington region, noting that at present:

- Half of the levy money goes to territorial authorities to spend on promoting or achieving waste minimisation activities set out in their Waste Minimisation and Management Plans (WMMPs).
- The remaining half of the levy money (excluding administration fees) is put into the contestable Waste Minimisation Fund for waste minimisation activities in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Further, it is acknowledged that Manatū Mō Te Taiao – Ministry for the Environment have signalled potential changes under the WMA 2008 review process, including allocations of funding.

2.1.7 Other Relevant Legislative Instruments

In addition to those Acts discussed in Section 2.1.1 to Section 2.1.5, several other legislative instruments have relevance and applicability to this Waste Assessment, including:

- Te Tiriti o Waitangi – The Treaty of Waitangi
- Litter Act 1979
- Health and Safety at Work Act (HSWA) 2015
- Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996

See Appendix A for a full description of the above listed legislative instruments. Further, this section does not preclude the addition of other legislative instruments and/or updates to existing legislation and regulations, including for example, the current central government initiative to update the WMA (2008) and Litter Act (1979).

⁶ [About the waste disposal levy | Ministry for the Environment](#)

2.2 Wellington Region Waste Regulatory Instruments

The following sections outline the range of local waste regulatory instruments available to each of the eight territorial authorities to help manage and minimise waste.

2.2.1 Council Solid Waste Bylaws

In order to regulate and manage waste within territorial authority areas, the WMA (2008) provides for the establishment of solid waste bylaws which enable councils to serve as local regulators.

Since the 2016 Waste Assessment, each of the eight territorial authorities have updated, or are in the process of updating their Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaws. These bylaws are required as per the WMA (2008). The Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2017-2023) set out a key priority for the eight territorial Wellington region authorities which resulted in the development of regionally consistent bylaws for the eight councils.

The purpose of the revised bylaws is to support the following elements and ensure consistency across the eight councils:

- a. The promotion and delivery of effective and efficient waste management and minimisation as required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008;
- b. The implementation of the Wellington region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan;
- c. The purpose of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the goals in the New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010, being to encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal to protect the environment from harm; and provide environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits;
- d. The regulation of waste collection, transport and disposal, including recycling, waste storage and management;
- e. Controls regarding the responsibilities of customers who use approved solid waste services, and the licensing of waste collectors and waste operators;
- f. The protection of the health and safety of waste collectors, waste operators and the public; and
- g. The management of litter and nuisance relating to waste in public places.

Further, the Bylaws are made pursuant to section 56 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, sections 145 and 146 of the Local Government Act 2002, section 64 of the Heath Act 1956, and section 12 of the Litter Act 1979.

Table 2 below summarises the current solid waste management and minimisation bylaws for the Wellington region territorial authorities (in alphabetical order).

Table 2 Wellington Region Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaws

Territorial Authority	Bylaw
Hutt City Council	Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw (2021)
Kāpiti Coast District Council	Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw (2021)
Porirua City Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2021	Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw (2021)
Upper Hutt City Council	Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw (2020)
Wairarapa region (Carterton District Council, Masterton District)	Wairarapa Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw (2021) and the Wairarapa Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw Controls (2021)

Territorial Authority	Bylaw
Council and South Wairarapa District Council)	
Wellington City Council	Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw (2020)

2.2.2 Local Planning Context

Acknowledging the national legislative context and framework documents, this Waste Assessment has been developed to support the development of the updated Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, noting that both documents are foundation reports in the establishment of appropriate waste management and minimisation activities and targets within the Wellington Region.

Further, the following council Long-Term Plans (LTP) are important foundation documents for the development of this Waste Assessment and help to set out councils priorities, programme and projects over a 10-year period. As such, the LTPs for the individual councils in the Wellington region are based on the outputs of the Waste Assessment as well as acknowledgment of the WMMP outcomes specific to the waste sector. The importance of the LTPs is to show what councils will seek to achieve over the 10-year period, the significance and/or importance of these activities and the expected costs to achieve the activities.

As such, for councils to provide clarity and transparency on progress against LTP activities, an Annual Plan is produced in each of the two years between LTP reviews and sets out what the council plans to do over the following 12-month period to move towards achieving the activities of the LTP; including setting out the annual budget. A key step in the Annual Plan process, as for the LTP is the ability for the public to submit on the documents before they are adopted. By following this consultative approach, communities and other interested stakeholders and individuals have an active voice in helping to shape the respective council activities.

A broad overview of the Long-Term Plans for each of the councils in the Wellington region and specifically those waste focussed elements are provided in Section 2.2.2.1 to Section 2.2.2.8 below (in alphabetical order).

2.2.2.1 *Te Kaunihera-Ā-Rohe O Taratahi – Carterton District Council*

As reported, Carterton District Council has developed a ten-year plan (Ten-Year Plan – Te Māhere Ngahurutanga 2021-2031⁷) that sets out the council priorities, programmes and projects for the next ten years and shows how the activities will contribute to improving the community’s well-being and achieve progress towards the community outcomes.

To progress the Long-Term Plan, the Carterton District Councils vision focusses on ‘a welcoming and vibrant community where we all enjoy living’ supported by a range of community, environmental, economic, and cultural outcomes, including for example the following outcomes which influence and shape waste minimisation and management:

- An environmentally responsible community committed to reducing our carbon footprint and adapting to the impacts of climate change;
- Quality fit for purpose infrastructure and services that are cost-effective and meet future needs; and
- Te Āo Māori/ Māori aspirations and partnerships are valued and supported.

⁷ [2021-31-LTP-document-Final-signed.pdf \(cdc.govt.nz\)](#)

In addition to the Long-Term Plan, Carterton District Council has also adopted the Ruamāhanga Strategy – Carbon Reduction Strategy which commits the council to the following and which will further influence waste minimisation and management activities in the district:

- Reducing gross emissions;
- Increasing the amount of greenhouse gas sequestered; and
- Reducing biogenic methane emissions by 10% below 2017 levels, in 2030.

It is also important to note here that Carterton District Council undertakes many joint operations with neighbouring councils including Masterton and South Wairarapa District Councils as well as Greater Wellington Regional Council, and in so doing undertaking joint operations such as a common waste management contract.

2.2.2.2 Te Awa Kairangi – Hutt City Council

As reported, Hutt City Council has developed a 10-year Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 (E whakatika ana i ngā mea matua: getting the basics right) to support the city’s vision of “a city where everyone thrives”. The key priorities for the next 10-years are as follows:

- Investing in infrastructure | Whakangao i ngā poupou hapori
- Increasing housing supply | Hei Āhuru Mōwai mō te Katoa
- Caring for and protecting our environment | Tiaki Taiao
- Supporting an innovative, agile economy and attractive city | Taunaki Ōhanga Auaha, Tāone Whakapoapoa
- Connecting communities | Tūhono Hapori
- Financial sustainability | Whakauka Ahumoni

As reported, the 10-year plan sets out a plan to support Lower Hutt achieve zero carbon by 2050 by making operations more sustainable and climate friendly by for example, better managing waste disposal, reducing the amount of waste going to landfill to increase its longevity and to develop the ability to manage asbestos.

2.2.2.3 Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta – Upper Hutt City Council

As reported, Upper Hutt City Council has developed a 10-year Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 with the following vision:

“We have an outstanding natural environment, leisure, and recreational opportunities, and we are a great place for families to live, work, and play”

As reported in the Long-Term Plan, council is committed to taking a sustainable development approach in all activities with a key target to become a carbon neutral organisation by 2035. Further, as part of councils sustainable work, it is required to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the city.

2.2.2.4 Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua – Kāpiti Coast District Council

As reported, Kāpiti Coast District Council has developed a 20-year Long-Term Plan (Our plan for securing our future – Toitū Kāpiti) that focusses on the Kāpiti Coast Districts future needs, the challenges and the outcomes the Kāpiti Coast District area. The four key decisions underpinning the plan are:

1. Take a bigger role in housing
2. Rebuild Paekākāriki seawall in timber with improved beach access

-
3. Set up a CCO (Council-Controlled Organisation)
 4. Explore whether council may be able to have a role in the airport.

The Long-Term Plan also recognises the need to reduce emissions and to support the community to minimise waste and reduce emissions by:

- Leading by example through reducing council’s carbon emissions to be carbon neutral by 2025
- Embedding sustainable practices within council service delivery
- Facilitating and empowering community projects and initiatives
- Educating and promoting sustainable practices in the community to see a reduction in carbon and waste
- Restoring our environment through dune restoration and native planting
- Ensuring our freshwater quality and protection through our stormwater network

2.2.2.5 Te Kaunihera Ā-Rohe O Whakaoriori – Masterton District Council

The Masterton District Council Long-Term Plan (Stepping Up Long-Term Plan 2021-31) sets out what the council intends to achieve over a ten-year timeframe and to help achieve councils vision: *Masterton/Whakaoriori offers the best of rural provincial living.*

As reported in the Long-Term Plan, Masterton District Council provides solid waste services to the community to contribute to the following community outcomes:

- A sustainable and healthy environment
- A thriving and resilient economy
- Efficient, safe and effective infrastructure

As per the Plan, the key waste management priorities over the next 10-years are as follows:

- Undertaking renewal work at the Nursery Road Transfer Station. \$290,640 has been allowed across the 10 years of the Long-Term Plan for this.
- Undertaking landfill capping. \$264,520 has been allowed across the ten years of this Long-Term Plan.
- Implementing the Solid Waste Bylaw that has been developed with councils across the Wellington region. This bylaw is being progressed as part of the joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

2.2.2.6 Porirua District Council

The Porirua City Council Long-Term Plan (Porirua – our people, our harbour, our home 2021 – 2051) sets out the 30-year plan to help achieve the vision of: our people, our harbour, our home. As reported, in June 2019, Porirua City Council declared a climate change emergency. Further, to accelerate Porirua’s response to this declaration, the council has agreed to invest an additional \$6 million across years 2022/23 and 2023/24 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from council facilities, reduce organic waste going to the landfill and accelerate the transition of council’s fleet to electric vehicles where possible.

2.2.2.7 Kia Reretahi Tātau – South Wairarapa District Council

As reported in the South Wairarapa District Council 2021-2031 ten-year Long-Term Plan (Te Pae Tawhiti), waste minimisation activities fall within the environmental wellbeing strategic driver (sustainable living, safe and secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced) with the following key action areas:

- Enhancing 3 water delivery and environmental quality

-
- Take active measures to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change
 - Minimise waste and provide environmentally sustainable council services
 - Empower and enable our community to drive behavioural change for the benefit of the environment

A key focus for council as reported is on minimising waste volumes by promoting the waste management hierarchy “reduce, reuse, recycle, reprocess, treat, dispose”. Further, and as reported, the council also working with other councils in the region to look at Wairarapa-wide solutions to solid waste management.

2.2.2.8 Me Heke Ki Pōneke – Wellington City Council

Wellington City Council’s 10-year Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 (Tō mātou mahere ngahuru tau) sets out the long-term strategic vision of: Wellington 2040 – an inclusive, sustainable and creative capital for people to live, work and play. This vision as reported, is supported by four community outcomes that reflect each of the four dimensions of wellbeing and are at the centre of the long-term plan:

- Environmental – a sustainable, climate friendly eco capital
- Social – a people friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
- Cultural – an innovative, inclusive and creative city
- Economic – a dynamic and sustainable economy

The Long-Term plan also sets out priority objectives for the first three years with priority 5 of 6 directly relevant to the management of waste:

- An accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition: with communities and the city economy adapting to climate change, development of low carbon infrastructure and buildings, and increased waste minimisation.

3 OVERVIEW OF THE WELLINGTON REGION

This section provides a high-level demographic and economic overview of the territorial authorities that make up the Wellington region to provide context to the production and management of waste and resources within the region.

3.1.1 Introduction

The Wellington region is located in the lower North Island of Aotearoa New Zealand and comprises eight territorial areas with a total resident population of approximately 544,000⁸ as reported in 2021 (**Figure 1**). The region includes a diverse range of land uses including both dense city areas, suburban and rural communities, with the region’s population reflective of this. As such, this diversity is also reflected in the types and quantities of waste and resources produced within each of the eight territorial areas. Further discussion of waste types and quantities can be found in Section 5.

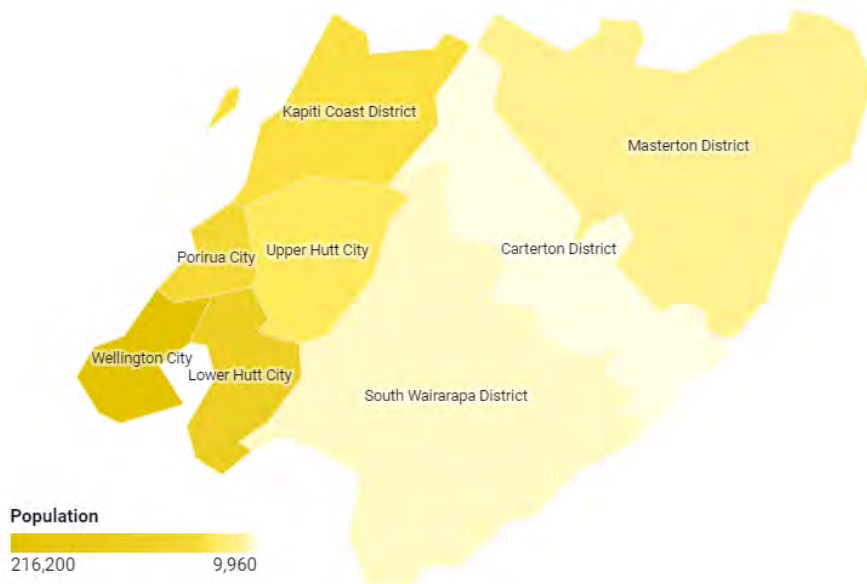


Figure 1 Wellington Region illustrating the Eight Territorial Authorities and Population Spread⁹

Additionally, **Figure 1** clearly illustrates the predominant regional population lies within the Wellington City, Lower Hutt and Porirua City areas and it is probable that due to the close proximity of these areas that residents may travel between territorial authorities for work and other activities.

3.1.2 Demographics

As noted in Section 3.1.1 above, the Wellington region has experienced steady annual growth as illustrated in **Figure 2** with the largest and most consistent increases reflected from 2014 onwards. Further, with a total resident population of approximately 543,500 (2022), the largest proportion resides in Wellington City (39%) followed by Lower Hutt (21%) and Kāpiti Coast District and Porirua City both at 11%. The remaining four

⁸ https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington_Region/Population

⁹ Facts & figures - WellingtonNZ.com

authorities report populations of less than 10% of the Wellington region (**Table 3**). However, of interest is the annual growth rate experience by each of the eight territorial authority areas, with the Masterton District reporting the highest annual growth rate of 2.5% between 2018 and 2020 followed by South Wairarapa District and Carterton District all reporting annual growth changes at or above 2%. All remaining districts reported annual growth rates of between 1.3 and 1.9% (**Table 3**). As such, it is probable that the current population spread throughout the main centres may differ in the coming years should growth rates continue to increase across the semi-rural and rural districts and as a result the waste profiles within these districts may also change accordingly.

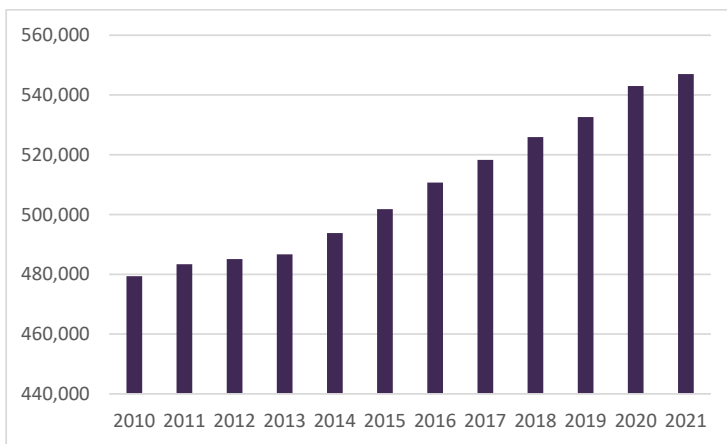


Figure 2 Total Population of the Wellington Region reported between 2010 and 2021¹⁰

Table 3 Wellington Region Estimated Resident Population¹¹

	2018	2019 ¹²	2020	2021	2022	Average Annual Change 2018-2020		Approximate Proportion of the Wellington Region Population (%)
						Number	Percent (%)	
Kāpiti Coast District Council	55,200	56,100	57,200	57,400	57,600	1,000	1.9	11
Porirua City	58,900	59,800	60,600	61,100	61,600	890	1.5	11
Upper Hutt City	45,400	46,200	46,800	47,300	47,700	720	1.6	9
Lower Hutt City	108,600	109,900	111,800	112,200	112,500	1,600	1.5	21
Wellington City	211,200	212,900	216,500	215,400	213,100	2,700	1.3	39
Masterton District	26,400	26,900	27,700	28,400	29,000	670	2.5	5
Carterton District	9,510	9,660	9,890	10,100	10,250	190	2	2
South Wairarapa District	10,900	11,100	11,400	11,600	11,750	250	2.2	2
Total Regional Population	526,110	532,560	541,890	543,500	543,500	-	-	-

¹⁰ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington-Region/Population/Growth>

¹¹ [Subnational population estimates: At 30 June 2022 \(provisional\) | Stats NZ](#)

¹² [Subnational population estimates: At 30 June 2021 \(provisional\) | Stats NZ](#)

While population growth and spread throughout the region is an important factor to help understand waste flows and quantities, other factors such as age also help to provide greater clarity on the makeup of waste and associated resources. Within the Wellington region, the median age as reported by Stats NZ is 37 years with **Figure 3** illustrating the spread of peoples age and sex. While age may be considered a proxy for the types and quantities of waste that may be produced within a district and/or wider region, it is only one influencing factor and cannot be considered in isolation of other factors including, accessibility to and equity of services and the impacts that seasonality and health events.

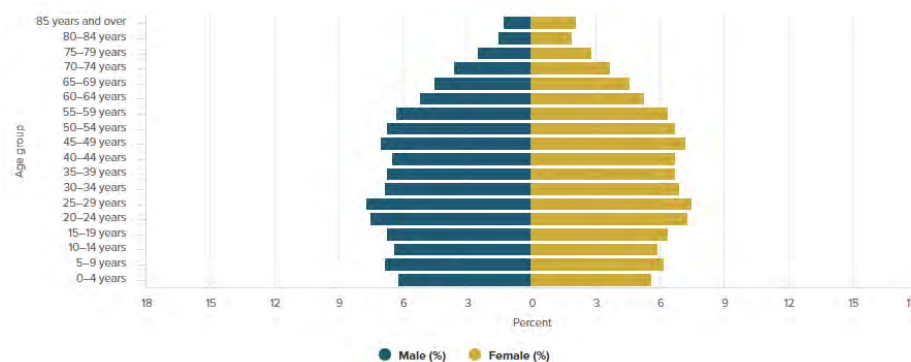


Figure 3 Age and Sex of People in the Wellington Region (2018 census Data)¹³

Further, when comparing the Wellington region population to that of wider Aotearoa New Zealand, it is clear that population growth has declined from 2020 to 2021 (**Figure 4**). While there are a range of factors that would contribute to a decline, it is likely that reduced immigration due to COVID-19 border closures during the same period will be the main causative factor. With borders now reopening, it is plausible that population growth rate within the Wellington region will again begin to increase and shows signs of pre-2020 rates (**Figure 4**).

¹³ [Place Summaries | Wellington Region | Stats NZ](#)

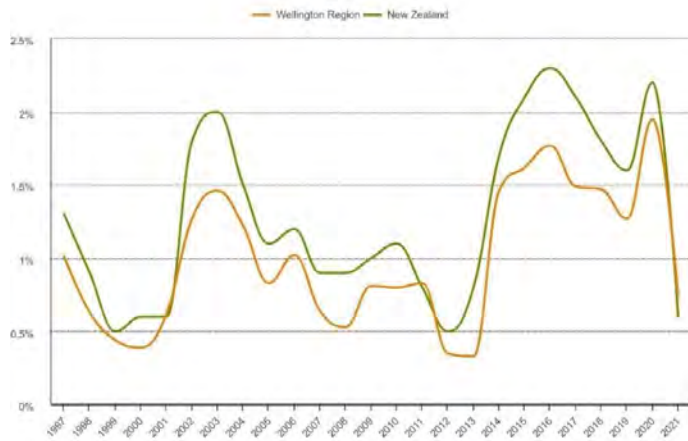


Figure 4 Population Growth Rate of the Wellington Region Compared with wider New Zealand reported between 1997 and 2021¹⁴

Further, when looking at the population and density of residents across the region, dwelling count is an interesting factor to help understand the pressures that may be placed on households and the resulting influence this may have on household waste production. For example, the Wellington region has approximately 11% of the national number of occupied dwellings (186,225) with approximately 7% of the national number under construction (1,068), which when combined suggest that the Wellington region population and dwelling occupancy is set to continue to increase (**Table 4**). With this in mind and acknowledging the previous demographic information, the resultant waste quantities and types are also expected to increase proportionately. However, with an increased focus on redesign of products, behaviour change, reduction and recycling of resource recovery initiatives both at a central government and local government levels, the amount of waste being produced and subsequently disposed of is anticipated to change accordingly. However, this change will require wider initiatives such as investment in waste and resource management infrastructure as well as supporting legislative instruments.

Table 4 Dwelling Occupancy Status in the Wellington Region Compared with New Zealand¹⁵

Dwelling Type	Wellington Region (count)	% of Wellington Region	New Zealand (count)	% of New Zealand
Occupied Dwelling	186,225	92%	1,664,313	89%
Unoccupied Dwelling	14,754	7%	191,649	10%
Dwelling under Construction	1,068	1%	15,972	1%
Total Private Dwellings	202,047	100%	1,871,934	100%

¹⁴ https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington_Region/Population/Growth

¹⁵ [Place Summaries | Wellington Region | Stats NZ](#)

3.1.3 Economy

3.1.3.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an important economic indicator that measures the size of an economy. For the Wellington region GDP in 2021 declined -0.5% to \$43,623million, with a similar reduction seen throughout Aotearoa New Zealand with national GDP dropping -1.2%. **Figure 5** below illustrates the change in GDP across the Wellington region and nationally illustrating a significant and sharp decline from late 2019/early 2020. While a range of factors are likely responsible, the occurrence of the global COVID-19 pandemic is likely to be the key contributing factor, and which continues to influence regional and national GDP levels. As such, it is important to contextualise this decline as GDP growth throughout other global countries are also showing signs of contraction and slowing of markets.



Figure 5 Gross Domestic Product Growth Reported for the Wellington Region between 2001 and 2021¹⁶

Further, of the key industries contributing to GDP within the Wellington region, public administration and safety (13.1%) followed by professional, scientific and technical services (12.8%) (**Figure 6**) contributed to more than \$3,300million or approximately 40% of the regions GDP (**Table 5**).

¹⁶ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington Region/Gdp>

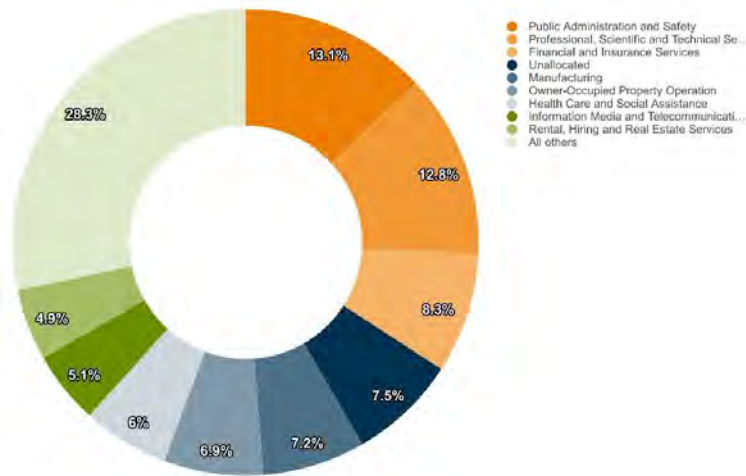


Figure 6 Proportion of Gross Domestic Product by Industry Type for the Wellington Region between 2001 and 2021¹⁷

Table 5 Main Industry Contributors to Gross Domestic Product within the Wellington Region¹⁸

Industry	Proportion of Gross Domestic Product (\$million)
Public administration and safety	\$1,738M
Professional, scientific and technical services	\$1,577M
Financial and insurance services	\$631M
Health care and social assistance	\$618M
Construction	\$588M
All other industries	\$2,973M
Total Increase in GDP	\$8,125M

Further, when comparing the GDP by industry types within the Wellington region to those of New Zealand, it is clear that the Wellington region has a much higher GDP contribution associated with the professional, scientific and technical services and public administration and safety than that of the wider New Zealand (Figure 7). This is most likely due to the higher proportion of administrative and office-based roles within Wellington City, as the capital of Aotearoa New Zealand and comparatively less agriculture and forestry and fishing-based industries within the wider region than compared with wider Aotearoa New Zealand. As reported in the 2016 Waste Assessment Report, the type of industries comprising the Wellington region have a direct influence on the type of waste produced and available for management. For example, the high proportion of administrative roles would suggest a waste stream comprising materials common place in office-based roles (e.g., paper, cardboard, food scraps) compared with agricultural and rural waste comprising for example, agricultural chemical containers, treated timber and livestock waste.

¹⁷ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington Region/Gdp>

¹⁸ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington Region/Gdp>

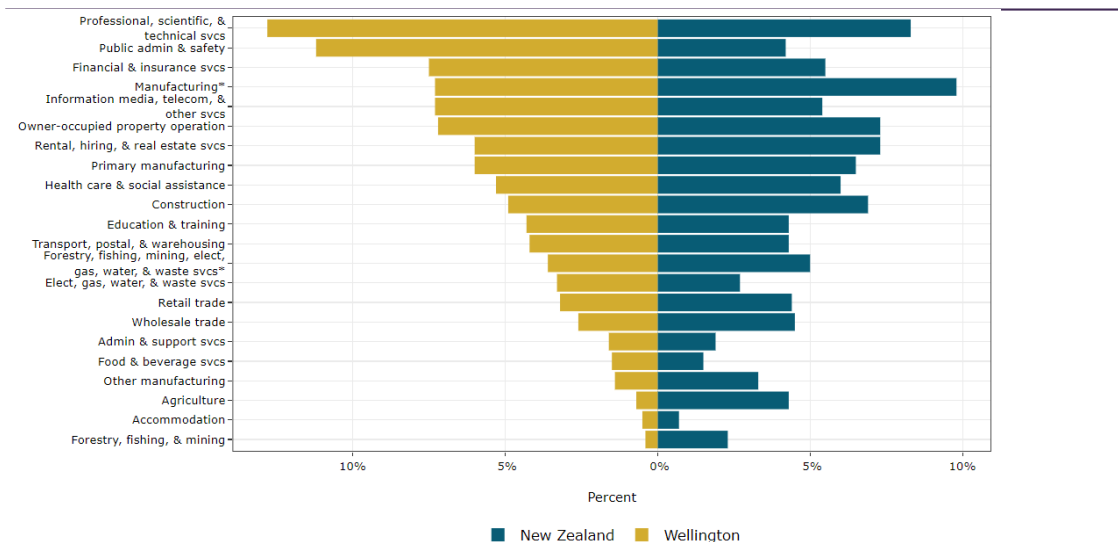


Figure 7 2020 GDP Contribution by Industry in the Wellington Region compared with New Zealand¹⁹

3.1.3.2 Work and Labour Force

When looking at the composition of the Wellington region economy, the work and labour force are two key aspects for consideration as both underpin GDP. **Figure 8** clearly shows that the Wellington region compared to the national 2018 census data has a higher proportion of full-time employed workers (approximately 53%) and slightly fewer part-time employees (approximately 14%). However, while the 2018 census data has reported a slightly higher proportion of unemployed people (4.4%) in the Wellington region compared with the national average of (4%), this difference can be considered minor for the purpose of this report. Taking a deeper look into the 2018 census occupations of people in the Wellington region compared to the wider Aotearoa New Zealand, ‘professionals’ represent approximately 32% of the Wellington region occupations and which is significantly above the New Zealand percentage of 23%. Managerial occupations represent the second highest percentage at approximately 17% followed by ‘clerical and administrative workers’ at approximately 12% and again above the national average of approximately 11% (**Figure 9**).

Acknowledging the current COVID-19 pandemic and the impacts this has had on global and local economies, **Figure 10** illustrates the key industries that are currently contributing to growth in the Wellington Region. Of note, ‘public administration and safety’ has seen an annual growth of 9.3% with an additional 3,463 jobs established since 2020 which reported 37,075 jobs in this industry. Similarly, health care and social assistance saw an annual increase of 4.5% with an additional 1,301 jobs established since 2020 which reported 28,723 jobs. Unsurprisingly, the construction industry saw an annual growth of 3.8% with an additional 936 jobs established since 2020 numbers of 24,462 jobs; most likely attributed to the significant increase in residential and commercial construction across the industry and which has been broadly seen nationally. However, and in comparison, the accommodation and food services industry saw a contraction with -6.1% annual growth rate reported with a loss of 1,234 jobs since 2020 numbers of 20,383 jobs. Similarly, the administrative and

¹⁹ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington Region/Gdp/GrowthIndustries>

support services and retail trade industries both saw a contraction of -4.4% (a loss of 699 jobs) and -1.4% (a loss of 329 jobs), most likely attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic affecting hospitality spend and retail sales.

Further, while the total personal income for people in the Wellington region varied, the four main income categories were reported in the 2018 census data as (Figure 11):

- \$70,001-\$100,000 (11.2% of people; 9.6% nationally)
- \$40,001-\$50,000 (8.9% of people; 9.7% nationally)
- \$15,001-\$20,000 (8.6% of people; 9.9% nationally)
- \$100,000-\$150,000 (7.1% of people; 4.7% nationally)

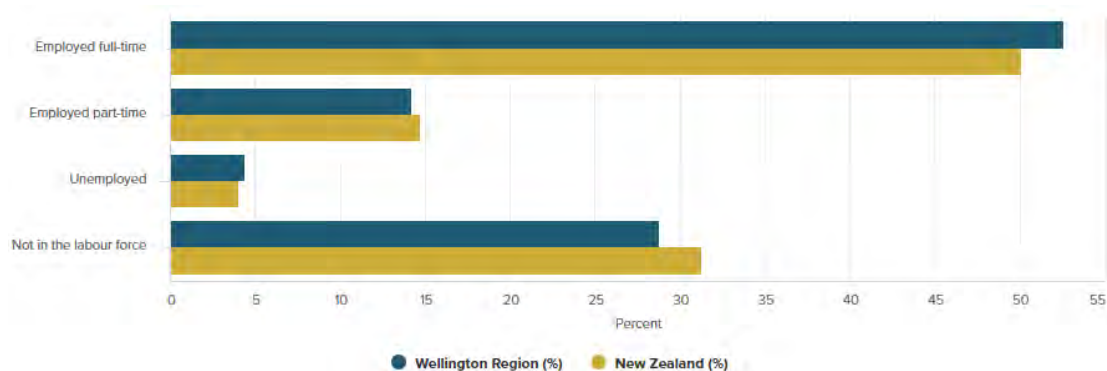


Figure 8 Work and Labour Force Status for People in the Wellington Region compared with New Zealand, 2018 Census Data²⁰

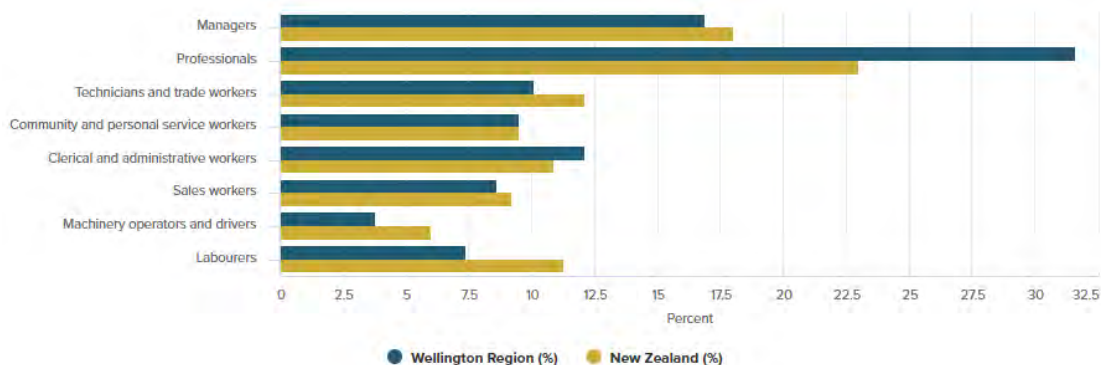


Figure 9 Occupations for People in the Wellington Region compared with New Zealand, 2018 Census Data²¹

²⁰ [Place Summaries | Wellington Region | Stats NZ](#)

²¹ [Place Summaries | Wellington Region | Stats NZ](#)

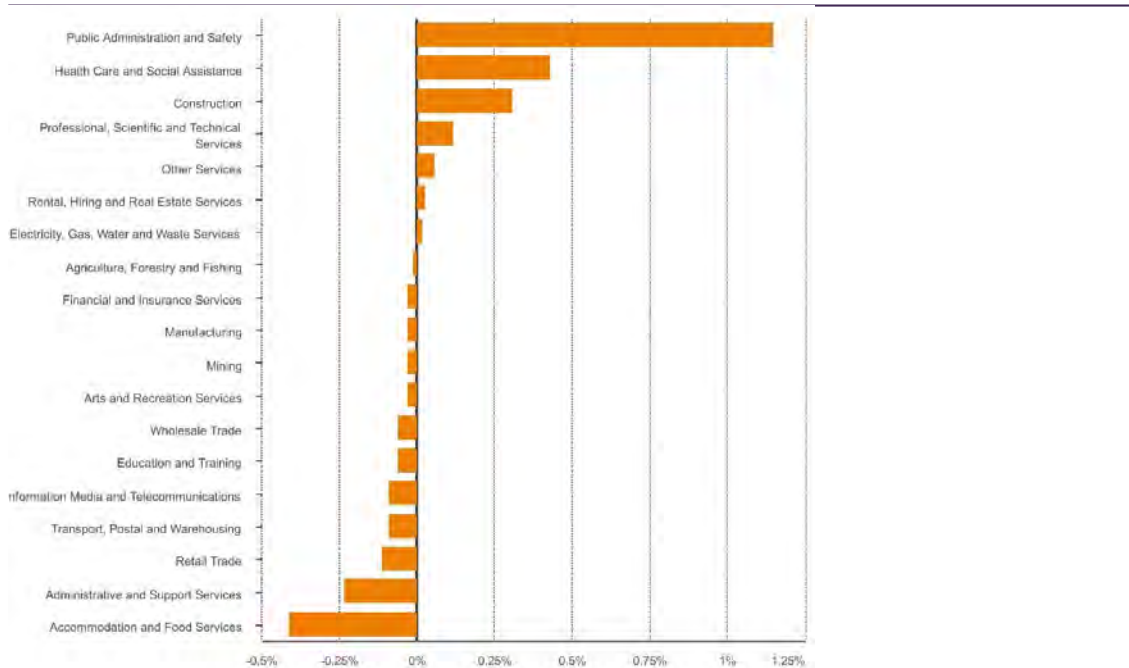


Figure 10 Key Industries by Contribution to Employment Growth in the Wellington Region between 2020 and 2021²²



Figure 11 Total Personal Income for People in the Wellington Region compared with New Zealand, 2018 Census Data²³

As was reported in the 2016 Waste Assessment and acknowledging the 3.8% annual growth of the construction industry, it is clear that the Wellington region is experiencing a significant increase in the construction of new multi-unit houses with a 33.2% increase (2,091 multi-unit houses) from 2020 (1,570 multi-unit houses), and which is almost reflective of pre-COVID levels in 2019 of 47.9% (Table 6). Similarly, in 2021 there was a reported 5.2% increase in the number of consented houses, however when compared to previous

²² https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Wellington_Region/Employment/GrowthIndustriesBroad

²³ [Place Summaries | Wellington Region | Stats NZ](#)

years and excluding the 2019-2020 periods due to COVID-19, the percentage change is significantly lower than reported between 2016 to 2018. While this might signal a decline in the construction of houses due to market demand it is probable that this decline is a result of greater emphasis being placed on the construction of higher density housing; a theme seen throughout Aotearoa New Zealand.

Table 6 Annual Number and Percentage Change of New Dwellings Consented in the Wellington Region²⁴

	Year ended December (Number)						Year ended December (Percentage Change from Previous Year)					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Houses	1,233	1,432	1,595	1,540	1,487	1,565	25.6	16.1	11.4	-3.4	-3.4	5.2
Multi-Unit Houses	759	862	1,136	1,680	1,570	2,091	2.7	13.6	31.8	47.9	-6.5	33.2
TOTAL	1,992	2,294	2,731	3,220	3,057	3,656	15.7	15.2	19.0	17.9	-5.1	19.6

3.1.4 Overview of Potential Future Changes to the Region

At the time of writing, the Ministry for the Environment is working on developing several key waste and resource management initiatives along with appropriate legislation and updating several key existing legislative instruments. Acknowledging the development of several key new initiatives are not yet in place at the time of writing this Waste Assessment, it is expected that the below list will largely be in effect over the coming years and as such will influence and shape the waste management and resource recovery activities carried out by each of the councils in the Wellington Region.

- Development of a new national waste strategy and new legislation to better regulate how we manage products and materials circulating on our economy
- Development of a long-term infrastructure plan to provide a national view of the waste investment Aotearoa New Zealand needs over the next 15-years
- Standardising kerbside recycling to make it simpler and easier for people to recycle correctly
- Container return scheme to incentivise people to return their empty beverage containers for recycling in exchange for a small refundable deposit (20-cents proposed)
- Developing end-of-life solutions for the six priority products:
 - Plastic packaging
 - Tyres
 - Electrical and electronic products (e-waste including large batteries)
 - Agrichemicals and their containers
 - Refrigerants
 - Farm plastics
- Phasing out certain single-use plastic items and hard-to-recycle plastic packaging (e.g., type #3 PVC containers, type #6 polystyrene drink packaging)
- Diversion of business food scraps from landfill to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and make better use of organic material
- Reducing construction and demolition waste via designing waste out and developing systems for diversion and reuse to move towards more circular systems for building materials used

²⁴ [Building consents issued: December 2021 | Stats NZ](#)

4 WELLINGTON REGION WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

To provide an understanding of how waste and resources are managed within the Wellington region, this section aims to provide an overview of the range of infrastructure options available through the eight territorial authorities. Where possible, infrastructure has been aligned to the waste hierarchy to show case how individual and collective authorities currently manage waste and resources, whilst also providing an overview of the potential opportunities to maximise reuse and recovery of materials and products throughout a products lifecycle.



4.1 Overview of Wellington Region Waste Infrastructure

The following sections provide an overview of the waste and resource management infrastructure in the Wellington region and are based on the outputs of the 2016 Regional Waste Assessment. Of note, the information has been presented to broadly align with the waste hierarchy (Figure 12) beginning with infrastructure that aligns with reducing, rethinking and redesigning followed by reuse, repair and repurposing, to recovery and recycling of materials through to disposal, including landfilling and littering. The intent of this approach is to acknowledge the efforts within the region to recover and reuse as much material as possible to avoid disposal to landfill, thereby supporting efforts to reduce per capita waste production.

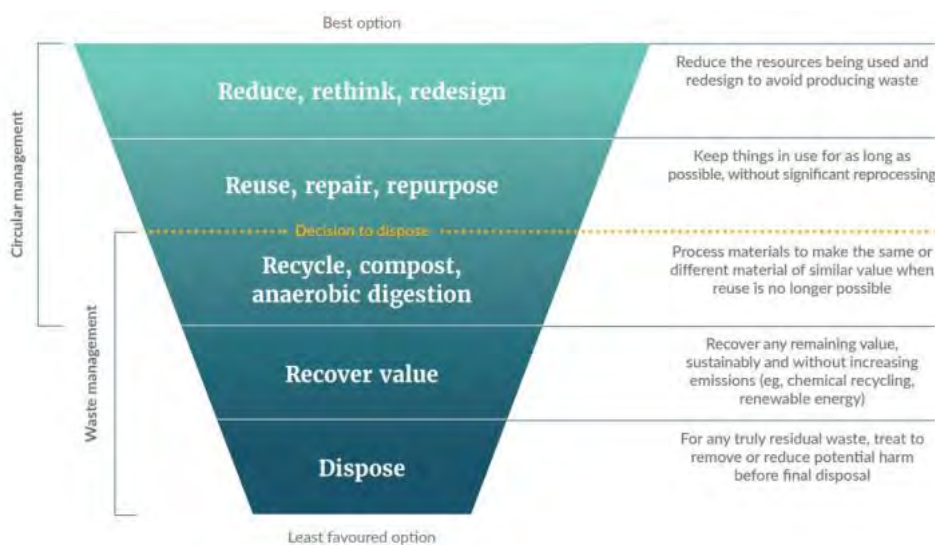


Figure 12 Waste Hierarchy (Te rautaki para | Waste Strategy)²⁵

²⁵ [Te-rautaki-para-Waste-strategy.pdf \(environment.govt.nz\)](https://environment.govt.nz/te-rautaki-para-waste-strategy.pdf)

Further, it is important to note here that since the 2016 Waste Assessment Report there have been efforts undertaken by each of the eight councils to reduce the amount of waste produced; however the unfortunate global COVID-19 health pandemic has had significant impacts regionally and nationally resulting in reduced ability for the Wellington region to meet the primary²⁶ waste reduction target of reducing total waste sent to Class 1 landfills from 600kg per person to 400kg per person by 2026. However, each territorial authority has remained committed to achieving this primary target and has where able, continued to progress initiatives, albeit at a slower rate due to the impacts COVID-19 has had across the waste and resource management sector.

As noted, the following sections are broadly aligned to the waste hierarchy and the material life-cycle as follows:

- Reuse
 - Resource Recovery Centres (Section 4.1.1)
- Recycle
 - Recycling and Reprocessing Facilities (Section 4.1.2)
 - Refuse Transfer Stations (Section 4.1.3)
- Treat and Dispose
 - Landfills (Section 4.1.4)
 - Hazardous Waste Facilities and Services (Section 4.1.5)



Littering has been included in this report as it represents an important pathway by which materials enter the environment, thereby bypassing council managed material recovery and recycling services (e.g., kerbside recycling, public place recycling). Littering is discussed further in Section 4.1.6.

4.1.1 Resource Recovery Centres

For clarity, a resource recovery centre is defined here as a location that primarily provides a service to the public whereby resources are collected, sorted, transported and on sold via a range of methods (e.g., resource recovery shops, social media platforms). These centres may include shops located at a transfer station and/or landfill site, community recycling centre and reuse stores. A resource recovery centre may also bulk collect materials (e.g., paper and cardboard) for collection and transportation for further processing (see Section 4.1.2 for further discussion). While this report generally focusses on the waste and resources that are controlled and/or influenced by council activities, it is important to recognise and acknowledge the connection with other non-council facilities such as hospice shops and other community stores as providing complementary recovery of resources.

Further, the above description also recognises the WasteMINZ Recycling & Resource Recovery Sector Group vision:

A Resource Recovery Sector Group working with the people of Aotearoa to maximise the recovery and delivery of high-quality materials for remanufacturing that aligns with a move to a circular economy, and which keep products and materials in use, at their highest level.

Across the Wellington Region, a range of public drop-off facilities and second-hand stores are managed by councils, and which accept a wide range of materials (e.g., household goods, building materials, clothing and

²⁶ as set out in the Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2017-2023)

textiles). These facilities include but are not limited to Wairarapa Resource Centre (Masterton), Otaihanga Resource Recovery Facility (Kāpiti Coast), ‘Tip Shop’ (Wellington City). Supporting these council facilities are a wide range of complementary facilities accepting a range of materials from paint (e.g., Paintwise, Resene), e-waste, used cartridges (e.g., Cartridge World), car parts (e.g., scrap metal yards, mechanics) and scrap metal (e.g., various scrap metal yards). As the continued focus on resource management and diverting resources from landfill becomes more mainstream coupled with diversification of facilities to both accept and reprocess materials, it is probable that the number, location and type of facilities that accept material will continue to grow and expand throughout the Wellington Region.

The following section further discusses the range of recycling and reprocessing facilities throughout the Wellington Region, and which represent the next stage in the management of a product and/or materials lifecycle.

4.1.2 Recycling and Reprocessing Facilities

There are a range of recycling and reprocessing facilities throughout the Wellington region. For clarity, these facilities relate to the collection, sorting, processing and conversion into new products but does not include the use of these materials for energy production (e.g., energy from waste facilities).

Table 7 has been adapted from the 2016 Waste Assessment and includes information of materials that are currently recycled and reprocessed within the Wellington Region. All data has been provided by each of the councils (except Carterton where no data was available) in the Wellington Region. Further, as has been discussed in Section 4.1.1 above, the range of recycling and reprocessing facilities are also supported by a wide and diverse range of smaller supporting facilities which may undertake indirect activities that support recycling and reprocessing (e.g., dismantling).

Table 7 Details of Recycling and Reprocessing Facilities in the Wellington Region

Facility Type	Council Area	Materials	Description
Composting	Wellington	Accepts food waste and greenwaste	Capital Compost, Static pile windrow, Southern landfill
	Masterton	Accepts greenwaste	Nursery Road, Static pile windrow
	Carterton	Accepts greenwaste	Mulched and spread at site
	South Wairarapa	Greenwaste	Collected from Greytown and Featherston and taken to Martinborough transfer stations where it is mulched and spread on site, Lake Ferry Road
	Kāpiti	Accepts greenwaste	Composting NZ, Static pile windrow. Drop off and processing facility is in Otaihanga and there is a satellite drop off location at the Otaki RTS.
	Porirua	Greenwaste	McMud Earthworks
CnD Waste	Wellington	Timber, metal, concrete, brick, etc	Woods Waste GoodRock Recycling, Waikanae
Drop-Off	Wellington	Used paint	4 Paintwise paint drop off point
		Nappies	8 Envirocomp sites
		Soft plastics (plastic bags)	Various retail sites (Warehouse, New World, Pak’ n’ Save)
		E-Waste (drop off)	Second Treasures (Southern landfill)
	Masterton/ South Wairarapa/ Carterton	Greenwaste	Mulched and spread at site. Windrows at Masterton
		Tyres	Collected at all sites for a cost, and sent to Auckland for recycling.

Facility Type	Council Area	Materials	Description
		Agricultural chemicals	Collected by Ag recovery monthly
		Oil	Collected by third party
		E- Waste drop off	Taken for processing/ reuse by third party
		Used Paint	Paintwise drop-off at all stations
		Household batteries	Processed by Upcycle. Collected at all stations
		Scrap metal	Collected at all sites and on sold by operator
		Car batteries	Collected at all sites and on sold by operator
		Soft plastics (plastic bags)	Processed by Future Post, collected at all stations
		Recycling (paper and cardboard, tins and cans, plastic containers 1, 2 and 5, glass)	
	Kāpiti	Used paint	1 Paintwise paint drop off point and Otaihanga Reuse Shop
		Soft plastics (plastic bags)	Various retail sites (New World and Countdown supermarkets)
		E-waste (TVs, whiteware, fridges/freezers, small electronic items, batteries,	Otaihanga RRF and Otaki RTS
		Recycling (paper and cardboard, tins and cans, plastic containers 1, 2 and 5, glass)	Otaihanga RRF and Otaki RTS
		Child carseats (Seatsmart programme)	Otaihanga RRF
		Household hazardous	Otaihanga RRF
	Upper Hutt	Soft plastics (plastic bags)	Various retail sites (Warehouse, New World)
	Lower Hutt	Paint	Resene and Dulux outlets
		Soft plastics (plastic bags)	Following retails sites: Countdown (Petone) The Warehouse (Petone, Queensgate) New World Pak N Save (Petone)
		E-Waste	Noel Leeming (LH depot for TechCollect) Earthlink (items scrapped onsite)
	Porirua	Used paint	1 Paintwise paint drop off point
		Fluorescent and ECO lightbulbs	Interwaste
		Household goods	Kiwi Community Assistance Porirua
		uPVC pipe	Plumbing World
		Household batteries	Bunnings Warehouse
		Soft plastics (plastic bags)	Various retail sites (Warehouse, New World, Pak'n'Save)
		Tetra Pak	Earthlink, remanufacturer into saveBOARD. Drop off for recycling at Spicer Landfill
		E-Waste	Electronic waste drop-off locations: Trash Palace, Earthlink, IT Recyla, Remarkit, E-Cycle
		Green waste	Compositing New Zealand drop-off
		Used oil	Spicer landfill accepts used vehicle oil
		Car batteries	Exide Technologies, Barry & Mexted and Macauley Metals
		Printer cartridges	Drop-off cartridges for recycling at Warehouse Stationary
		Bulk recycling	Drop-off at Spicer Landfill

Facility Type	Council Area	Materials	Description
E-Waste Processing	Wellington	E-waste dismantling, refurbishments and reuse	ReMarkIT
	Upper Hutt	E-waste	Remarkit, Recycling for charity
Hazardous	Wellington	Free drop off of domestic hazardous wastes	Up to 20L/kg per visit, Southern landfill
	Lower Hutt	Hazardous and chemical wastes	Waste Management Technical Services
	Porirua	Hazardous quarantine and medical waste	Broken Hill Rd, Porirua
MRF	Masterton	Further separation of kerb sorted recyclables	Wairarapa Environmental MRF
	Lower Hutt, Wellington	Comingled Kerbside Collection	OJI FS (collects items/materials from Wellington region but is based in Seaview)
Other Organic	Wellington, Kāpiti	Food rescue	Kaibosh and Kiwi Community Assistance
Plastics Reprocessing	Porirua	Polystyrene	Poly Palace, Remanufacture into panel insulation products
	Otaki	PVC and crushed rubber	Matta Products (playground and surfacing products)
	Petone	Extruded plastics	Flight Plastics
Re-Use Stores	Wellington	Building materials	No.8 Recyclers
		Household items	Second Treasures (Southern landfill)
		Cartridges	Cartridge World
		Car parts	Various
	Masterton	Building materials	Renovators Ltd, Rummages
		Household items	Wairarapa Resource Centre
	Carterton	Household items	Second-hand goods retailers
		Building materials	
	South Wairarapa	Household items, clothing	Second hand stores
		Large household and some outdoor supplies	Amua in Featherston takes wood, some leftover building supplies, and larger household items.
	Kāpiti	Household items	Otaihanaga RRC and various second-hand stores
		Building materials	Kāpiti Building Recyclers Ltd, Ace Building Recycle Barn
		Cartridges	Cartridge World, Second Image
		Car parts	Various
	Upper Hutt	Building materials	Recyclers, James Henry Joinery, The Timber Reclaimers
		Cartridges	Cartridge World
		Car parts	Hillside auto wreckers
	Lower Hutt	Building materials	Various
		Household items	Earthlink Op shops Second-hand good retailers
		Cartridges	Cartridge World
		Car parts	Various
	Porirua	Building materials	The Building Recyclers
		Household items	Trash Palace, Free for all, various charity stores e.g., St Vincent De Paul Op Shop, Salvation Army
Cartridges		Cartridge World	
Clothing		Save Mart	
Car parts		Various	
Scrap Metal	Wellington	Ferrous and non-ferrous	Wellington Scrap Metals
	Masterton/Carterton/South Wairarapa	Ferrous and non-ferrous	Wairarapa Scrap Metal Ltd

Facility Type	Council Area	Materials	Description
	Kāpiti	Ferrous and non-ferrous	Rameka Metal Recyclers Ltd
	Upper Hutt	Ferrous and non-ferrous	Upper Hutt Metals
	Lower Hutt	Ferrous and non-ferrous	Macaulay Metals Ingot Scrap Metals Sims Pacific General Metal Recyclers Total Recycling Ltd
	Porirua	Ferrous and non-ferrous	Drop-off sites: AKB Ingot Scrap Metals, Wellington Scrap Metals, Macauley Metals
Rendering	Wellington	Animal by-products form meat processing	Taylor Preston Ltd
Recovery to Gas	Lower Hutt	Landfill gas to energy	Silverstream Landfill, Lower Hutt
	Wellington	Landfill gas to energy	Southern Landfill, Wellington

4.1.3 Refuse Transfer Stations

As reported in the 2016 Waste Assessment Report, recycling collectors and the public have access to twelve refuse transfer stations throughout the Wellington region (**Table 8**). It is important to note here that the Waikanae Greenwaste and Recycling Centre is no longer available as this facility closed for recycling drop-off in August 2021 and then for greenwaste drop-off in July 2022. For clarity, refuse transfer stations are commonly commercial operations with limited public access, and serve as a point of disposal, consolidation and sorting before materials are transported to either landfill for final disposal, or to alternative recovery pathways (e.g., additional recycling, reuse, repurposing). It is worth noting here that commercial operators may also refer to a transfer station as a resource recovery park or resource drop-off centre to highlight the industries transition to providing modern facilities that accommodate a wider range of services.

The twelve facilities are also supported by the three regional landfills which also accept a wide range of materials for drop-off, including greenwaste and recyclable items. **Table 8** has been adapted from the 2016 Assessment to ensure consistency.

Table 8 Refuse Transfer Stations within the Wellington Region and Resources Accepted

Refuse Transfer Station	Owner / Operator	Hours of Access	Materials Accepted
Seaview Recycle and Transfer Station (Lower Hutt)	Waste Management (NZ) Ltd	Monday – Saturday 7.30am - 5.00pm Sunday and Public Holidays 8.30am - 4.30pm	Refuse Recycling Greenwaste
Otaihanga Resource Recovery Facility (Kāpiti Coast)	Kāpiti Coast District Council / Midwest Disposals Ltd	Monday to Saturday 8.00am – 5.00pm Sunday and Public Holidays 9.00am – 5.00pm	Refuse Recycling E-waste (largely free but some fees apply to certain items)
Waikanae Greenwaste and Recycling Centre (Kāpiti Coast)	Facility Closed as of 15 July 2022		
Ōtaki Refuse Transfer Station (Kāpiti Coast)	Kāpiti Coast District Council / Midwest Disposals Ltd	Monday to Saturday 8.00am – 5.00pm Sunday and Public Holidays 9.00am – 5.00pm	Refuse Recycling Greenwaste E-waste (largely free but some fees apply to certain items)

Refuse Transfer Station	Owner / Operator	Hours of Access	Materials Accepted
Martinborough Transfer Station (South Wairarapa District)	South Wairarapa District Council / Wairarapa Environmental	Wednesday: 10.00am – 4.00pm Saturday: 10.00am – 4.00pm Sunday: 10.00am – 4.00pm Agricultural recycling only from 1.00pm – 3.00pm on the third Wednesday of each month	Refuse Recycling Greenwaste E-waste (free of charge)
Greytown Recycling Station (South Wairarapa District)	South Wairarapa District Council / Wairarapa Environmental	Tuesday: 1.00pm – 3.30pm Saturday: 10.00am – 12.00pm Sunday: 10.00am – 1.00pm	Recycling Greenwaste
Featherston Recycling Station (South Wairarapa District)	South Wairarapa District Council / Wairarapa Environmental	Thursday: 11.00am – 3.00pm Saturday: 11.00am – 3.00pm Sunday: 11.00am – 3.00pm	Recycling Greenwaste
Pirinoa Recycling Station (South Wairarapa District)	South Wairarapa District Council / Wairarapa Environmental	Wednesday: 1.00pm – 3.00pm Saturday: 10.00am – 12.00pm Sunday (May to August): 3.00pm – 5.00pm Sunday (September to April): 4.00pm – 6.00pm	Recycling Greenwaste
Castlepoint (Masterton District)	Masterton District Council / Wairarapa Environmental	Wednesday: 9.00am–12.00pm Sunday: 11.00am–3.00pm	Refuse Recycling Greenwaste
Riversdale (Masterton District)	Masterton District Council / Wairarapa Environmental	Wednesday and Sunday: 1:30pm–4:30pm Sundays in December, January and February: 1:30pm–7:30pm	Refuse Recycling Greenwaste
Masterton (Masterton District)	Masterton District Council / Wairarapa Environmental	Monday-Friday: 7:30am–4:30pm Saturday: 8:30am–4:30pm Sunday and Public holidays: 10am–4pm ANZAC Day: 1pm–4:30pm Closed on Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday	Refuse Recycling Greenwaste
Dalefield Road Transfer Station (Carterton District)		Tuesday-Friday: 9.00am – 11.00am Saturday: 9am–12pm Sunday: 1:30pm–4:30pm	Refuse Recycling Greenwaste
Woods Waste (Ngaio, Wellington)	Woods Waste	No public access	Refuse Recycling

4.1.4 Landfills

This section provides an overview of the types of landfills operating throughout the Wellington region and which accept a range of materials for disposal. In general, and as reported by Manatū Mō Te Taiao – Ministry for the Environment, landfills are facilities for the final controlled disposal of waste in or onto land. Under the Resource Management Act 1991, landfills must have consent conditions which are appropriate to the material they accept (e.g., municipal solid waste, construction and demolition, hazardous waste). The information contained in the following sections reflects that provided in the 2016 Waste Assessment and includes updates and additional components where appropriate.

4.1.4.1 Class 1 Landfills

There are three Class 1 landfill disposal facilities in the Wellington region (all located on the western boundary of the region) which accept municipal solid waste from around the region (**Figure 13**). **Table 9** details the three landfills including the approximate annual tonnage accepted, consent expiry and capacity and current advertised general waste gate fees.

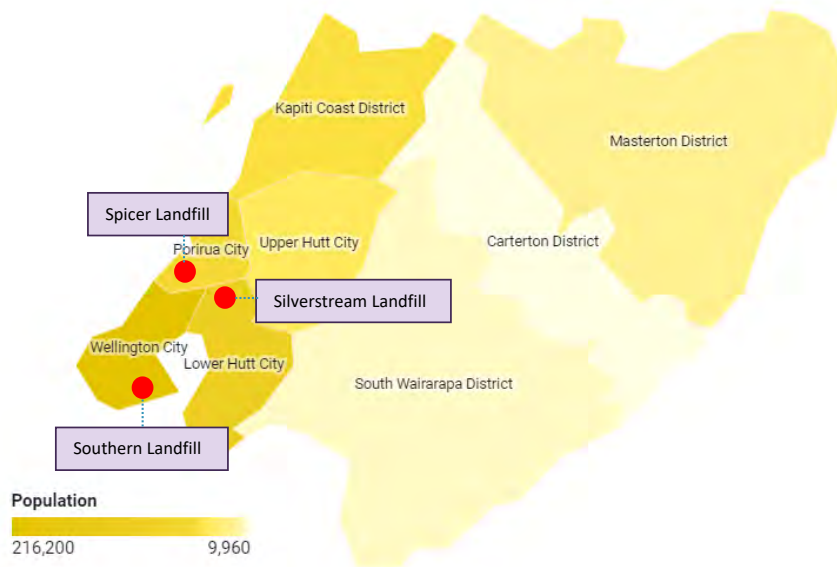


Figure 13 Approximate Location of the Three Wellington Region Landfills

Table 9 Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region

Disposal Facility	Location	Approximate Annual Tonnage Accepted	Consent Expiry	Advertised General Waste Gate Fee
Southern Landfill	Wellington	100,000	Current cell capacity to approximately 2026 Valley capacity for 100yrs	Domestic vehicles \$245.50 per tonne Commercial \$196.07 per tonne ²⁷
Bonny Glen landfill (Mid West Disposals)	Rangitikei District (outside of region)	Up to 250,000	Consented to 2050	\$166.19
Levin landfill (Horowhenua DC)	Horowhenua District (outside of region)	30,000	Consented to 2037	\$163.50
Silverstream	Lower Hutt	141,000	Consented to 2055	All vehicles \$189.75 per tonne ²⁸

²⁷ Southern Landfill, Tip Shop and Recycle Centre - Landfill charges - Wellington City Council – data provided Wellington City Council

²⁸ [Landfill location and charges, and litter penalties | Hutt City Council](#)

Disposal Facility	Location	Approximate Annual Tonnage Accepted	Consent Expiry	Advertised General Waste Gate Fee
Spicer Landfill	Porirua	80,000	Consented to 2030, at current fill rate, capacity to 2028	Domestic \$27.50 - \$73.00 (per vehicle or per trailer) Commercial \$18 9.97 per tonne ²⁹
Martinborough Closed Landfill	Martinborough	No data provided	September 2010	Not applicable
Martinborough Transfer Stations	Martinborough	No data provided	September 2010	Not applicable

While the region has good access to a range of landfills, including landfill capacity to service a growing regional population, the geography of the region and the location of the landfills means that districts including Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa must transport waste material long distances. Further, weather events and seasonality (e.g., winter weather road closures) also influence the accessibility of the roading network and therefore the ability to transport waste when required. **Table 10** below reports ³⁰ the approximate travel distances from each region to the three regional landfills.

Table 10 Approximate Travel Distances (kilometres) to the Three Region Based Landfills

Territorial Authority	Southern Landfill	Spicers Landfill	Silverstream Landfill
Carterton District Council	91	85	61
Hutt City Council	24	29	12
Kāpiti Coast District Council	64	42	52
Masterton District Council	106	100	76
Porirua City Council	28	5	25
South Wairarapa District Council	88	82	60
Upper Hutt City Council	41	35	11
Wellington City Council	8	24	28

As reported in the 2016 Waste Assessment, this report also acknowledges that Bonny Glen landfill located outside of the Wellington region accepts waste from Kāpiti Coast District Council and the councils of the Wairarapa District.

4.1.4.2 Closed Landfills

As reported in the 2016 Waste Assessment the following description remains current:

'Most closed landfills in the Wellington region have become open space areas and are used as sports fields or passive recreation reserves. In many cases, the extent of the fill in the closed landfill is not known with any

²⁹ [Spicer Landfill hours and fees - Porirua City](#)

³⁰ Extracted from the 2016 Regional Waste Assessment Report

degree of accuracy. There are approximately eighty closed landfill sites in the Wellington region, of which thirty-three are within Wellington City council area.'

4.1.4.3 Cleanfills (Class 2-4 Landfills)

Within the Wellington region, the Class 2-4 landfills are reported to directly compete with Class 1 landfills. The difference between these landfills grades is based on the cost of disposal with the Class 2-4 landfills generally less expensive than Class 1 landfills. **Table 11** below summarises the range of Class 2-4 landfills present within the Wellington region including the approximate consent timeframes.

Table 11 Class 2-4 Landfills in the Wellington Region

Facility Name	Landfill Class	Approximate Consent Expiry
C&D Landfill (Happy Valley, Owhiro Bay, Wellington)	2	June 2026
Colonial Knobb Farm Holdings Ltd (Broken Hill Road, Porirua City)	4	September 2039
Masterton Landfill (Nursery Road, Masterton District)	4	September 2045
Higgins Quarry* (Kāpiti Coast District)	4	February 2049
T&T Landfill (Happy Valley, Owhiro Bay, Wellington)	4	June 2049
Carterton Transfer Station (Dalefield Road, Carterton District)	4	2016

*Note, Higgins Quarry is included here for reference but has been closed for the past 5-years but may re-open.

4.1.5 Hazardous Waste Facilities and Services

Hazardous Waste is any waste that is defined as follows:

- Contains hazardous substances at sufficient concentrations to exceed the minimum degrees of hazard specified by Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001 under the Hazardous Substances and New Organism Act 1996, or
- Meets the definition for infectious substances included in the Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 and NZ Standard 5433: 2007 – Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land, or
- Meets the definition for radioactive material included in the Radiation Protection Act 1965 and Regulations 1982.

Examples of hazardous waste include but are not limited to:

- Corrosives (acids and alkaline)
- Explosives and fireworks
- Flammable liquids (e.g., fuels, paints and solvents)
- Flammable gases and aerosols (e.g., LPG and spray cans)
- Flammable solids (e.g., sodium metal, sulphur, silicon powder)
- Oxidising materials (chlorine, iodine, hypochlorite-bleach, peroxides)
- Toxics (cleaning fluids, pesticides and other garden chemicals).

As reported by the Manatū Mō Te Taiao – Ministry for the Environment, the lack of formal record keeping and reporting on waste flows in the past has led to limited information on hazardous waste throughout Aotearoa New Zealand. Additionally, as a large proportion of hazardous waste is reported to be managed by private waste operators, much of this data is commercially sensitive and not shared by the operators. This has led to paucity of information and a subsequent incomplete picture of hazardous waste volumes.

Further, it is acknowledged that local authority trade waste bylaws control a large proportion of New Zealand’s hazardous wastes, of which as much as 70–85% are liquid and discharged to municipal wastewater treatment systems. As reported by the Manatū Mō Te Taiao – Ministry for the Environment, in 2004, solid hazardous waste was estimated to account for 11% of waste disposed of in landfills. About one-quarter of this waste is rendered inert (stabilised) at waste treatment facilities before disposal.

Table 12 provides a summary of council known hazardous waste operators from across the Wellington region (excluding Carterton District Council, Masterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council where no data was available).

Table 12 Hazardous Waste Operators from across the Wellington Region

Hazardous Waste Operator	Location
Dawson Waste Services	Owhiro Bay, Wellington
Waste Petroleum Combustion (Oil Recovery)	Throughout North Island
Enviopaints Ltd	Ōtaki, Kāpiti Coast
Upcycle, Domestic Battery collection	Auckland
Silverstream and Spicer Landfills: - house + garden chemicals - leftover oil + petrol + diesel - batteries - paint - gas bottles	Stokes Valley, Lower Hutt Broken Hill Road, Porirua
Various Retailers/Service Providers : - paint retailers - dive shops (gas bottles) - lighting outlets (fluorescent light bulbs)	Various councils
Enviowaste (NZ) incorporating ChemWaste. Offer a hazardous waste collection and transport service (request is made online)	127R Gracefield Road, Gracefield, Lower Hutt 5010
Waste Management (NZ) Technical Services Offer a hazardous waste collection and processing service (request is made online)	97/99 Port Road, Seaview, Lower Hutt 5010
InterWaste Services	Broken Hill Rd, Porirua
Clear Air Asbestos Management Limited	Gracefield, Lower Hutt
Legacy Contracting Limited	35 Broken Hill Road, Porirua
Intergroup Limited	Gracefield, Lower Hutt
T G Civil Limited	Aotea, Porirua
Paintwise -Resene	Masterton
Ag Recovery Foundation - agricultural chemicals	Wellington
Macauley Metals - Car batteries	Wellington
Exoil Ltd - oils	Palmerston North

4.1.6 Waste Disposed of to the Environment

4.1.6.1 Environmental Litter

Acknowledging the current processes offered by each of the councils to manage and minimise waste disposal and maximise resource recovery, littering of materials and products is acknowledged as a significant environmental risk. Littering also represents the loss of potentially valuable resources from the material life cycle.

To reduce the amount of litter entering the environment, public place recycling (PPR) has been offered in locations around the Wellington region (e.g., Wellington City, Kāpiti Coast) and nationally as part of a joint initiative between Love NZ/Be a Tidy Kiwi and delivered by the Packaging Forum. The scheme provided dedicated bins for the collection of general rubbish, glass and mixed recyclables with an aim to reduce the amount of materials going to landfill (**Figure 14**).



Figure 14 Public Place Recycling Bins

Case Study – Wellington City Public Place Recycling

In 2018^{31,32} Wellington City Council implemented the PPR bins at eight locations around the Central Business District (CBD) and ran the trial until mid-July 2021 after which time the trial stopped and the bins were removed. While approximately 36 tonnes per annum of recycling was captured and diverted from landfill the cost to service the bins, including processing were reported to be over \$6,500 per tonne which was ten times the cost per tonne for kerbside recycling. In comparison, Wellington’s kerbside recycling collections divert approximately 11,200 tonnes per year from landfill.

While cost of servicing the scheme was an important consideration in stopping the trial, other factors including central government initiatives such as the imminent pending decision on implementing a Aotearoa New Zealand Container Return Scheme is anticipated to have a significant effect on how the public view and value recyclables. Specifically, by placing a value (e.g., proposed 20-cents) on items that are commonly littered (i.e., single-use beverage containers), it is anticipated that people will want to redeem the container and therefore avoid littering and the need for widespread PPR bins.

Further, Wellington City Council also recognises and encourages reusable options for reducing single-use packaging waste as well as encouraging Wellingtonians to make smart choices about what is consumed.

³¹ [News and information - Public Place Recycling trial ends, stations to be removed - Wellington City Council](#)

³² [Reducing your waste - Public Place Recycling project - Wellington City Council](#)

Additionally, the council also recognised that future funding was better focussed on waste reduction initiatives which align with the waste hierarchy.

For this Waste Assessment, the process of littering has been included here to recognise that not all materials are correctly disposed of using council and/or commercially operated services. As such, illustrating the loss of materials (e.g., household recyclable items) via environmental littering helps to provide further clarity on the efficacy of council provided services. However, it is important to note that not all littered material can be collected via council services. Further discussion regarding environmental litter within the Wellington region can be found in Section 5.2.9.

4.1.6.2 Rural Waste Disposal

In 2020, the Manatū Mō Te Taiao – Ministry for the Environment made farm plastics, and agrichemicals and their containers priority products under the Waste Minimisation Act (2008). Farm plastics and agrichemicals along with four other products were prioritised as part of a wider plan to reduce the amount of rubbish ending up in landfills or the environment. By prioritising the products, a product stewardship scheme will be required to provide a ‘cradle to grave’ approach to minimising the environmental impacts of these products and their packaging. The six priority products are as follows:

- Agrichemicals and their containers
- Farm plastics
- Plastic packaging
- Tyres
- Electrical and electronic products (e-waste including large batteries)
- Refrigerants

The Agrecovery Foundation³³ is currently working with the the Manatū Mō Te Taiao – Ministry for the Environment to make the transition from a voluntary product stewardship scheme to a regulated scheme. The revised scheme includes identifying ways to improve access to recycling services and optimising packaging design for reuse or recyclability. The regulated scheme includes all agrichemicals and their containers, up to and including 1L, or equivalent packaging for dry goods that are used for:

- any horticulture, agricultural and livestock production, including veterinary medicines;
- industrial, utility, infrastructure and recreational pest and weed control;
- forestry;
- household pest and weed control operations; and
- similar activities conducted or contracted by local and central government authorities.

As reported by the Agrecovery Foundation, this includes but is not limited to all substances that require registration under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997, whether current or expired, and their containers (packaging), which are considered hazardous until they have been triple-rinsed.

While rural waste is not a consistent waste stream throughout the Wellington Region, local authorities such as South Wairarapa, Carterton and Masterton are likely to be influenced by this waste stream due to the inclusion of rural and farming communities within their boundaries. However, the collection of rural waste

³³ [Agrecovery | Priority Products](#)

data is significantly limited throughout Aotearoa New Zealand and so any discussion of rural waste in this Waste Assessment should be treated with caution and not relied upon.

4.2 Overview of Waste Services in the Wellington Region

The following sections provide an overview of the range of waste services provided by councils within the Wellington Region. The intent of this section is to highlight the current services and to help inform future opportunities.

This section also discusses the importance of behaviour change, stakeholder engagement and Mana Whenua partnership initiatives occurring throughout the region, and which underpin and help shape the range of waste services provided in the districts. Behaviour change initiatives are also critically important to facilitate and support placing more emphasis on waste prevention and maximising the benefits and use of materials over disposal.

4.2.1 Council Waste Services

The following sections have been separated into kerbside council provided services to provide clarity on the range of services offered within the Wellington Region, specifically:

- Recycling
- Refuse
- Organics

Commentary on service changes since the 2016 Waste Assessment has been included where appropriate.

4.2.1.1 Kerbside Recycling

A review of council provided recycling services has been summarised in **Table 13** with discussion of key items below. At present, all councils provide a rates funded kerbside recycling service using either bins or bags, except for Kāpiti Coast District Council and Upper Hutt City Council where private commercial collection arrangements are in place. Kāpiti Coast District Council licenses the private collectors to ensure recycling services are included with all waste collection contracts and provides free recycling drop-off at the Otaihanga Resource Recovery Facility and the Ōtaki Resource Recovery Centre. Upper Hutt City Council provides a rates-funded drop-off to the Upper Hutt Recycling Station or private commercial collection arrangements.

A review of kerbside recycling provided by each of the eight local authorities identified a change in the type of plastics which are now collected and recycled. Specifically, where plastic grades 1-7 were collected and reported in the 2016 Waste Assessment, these have now reduced to either 1 and 2 only, or 1, 2 and 5.

Additionally, while there was difference in collection timing and bin sizes, there was general consistency across the eight councils in the range of materials collected, particularly with glass commonly collected separately and via crates. Of note, the current central government initiative to standardise kerbside collections is expected to influence the provision of council kerbside recycling service, including potential service contract amendments.

Table 13 Summary of Kerbside Recycling Services and Current Charges

Local Authority	Type of Kerbside Collection Service	Materials Accepted	Cost	Collection Contractor
Carterton District Council	140L bin (fortnightly, alternating weeks with bins) Crate (glass only) (fortnightly, alternating weeks with bins)	Bins – plastics 1 and 2, tins, paper and cardboard, cans Crates – glass only	\$105.90 incl GST per unit for kerbside (refuse & recycling) collection service. Small value in General rates	EarthCare
Hutt City Council	120L or 240L bin (collected fortnightly) Crate (collected fortnightly on alternating weeks with bins)	Bins – paper and cardboard, tins and cans, plastic containers 1, 2 and 5 Crates – glass only	\$111 per year	Waste Management NZ Ltd
Kāpiti Coast District Council	No council funded service – licensed private commercial contractors provide a combined rubbish and recycling service within urban residential zones.	Bins – paper and cardboard, tins and cans, plastic containers 1, 2 and 5, Crates only - glass	See note below	EnviroWaste (also trading as Clean Green and Budget Waste) Low Cost Bins Lucy's Bins Waste Management (previously trading as Transpacific)
Masterton District Council	140L bin (fortnightly, alternating weeks with crates) Crate (glass only) (fortnightly, alternating weeks with bins)	Bins – paper and cardboard, tins and cans, plastic containers 1, 2 and 5 Crates – glass only	\$89 (incl GST) pa per urban property able to use the kerbside collection service \$220 (incl GST) pa per beach property \$0.000045 per \$ of CV charged as a rate per urban property.	EarthCare
Porirua City Council	240L bin (mixed recycling) (fortnightly) 140L bin for glass (every four weeks)	Bins – paper and cardboard, tins and cans, plastic containers 1, 2 and 5, glass	\$57 per property per annum	Waste Management NZ Ltd
South Wairarapa District Council	140L bin (fortnightly, alternating weeks with bins) Crate (glass only) (fortnightly, alternating weeks with bins)	Bins – paper and cardboard, tins and cans, plastic containers 1, 2 and 5 Crates – glass only	\$3.00 per yellow bag, \$17.50 for glass crate \$198 per year for refuse charge	EarthCare
Upper Hutt City Council	Rates-funded drop-off to Upper Hutt Recycling Station OR Private bin service	Bins – paper and cardboard, tins and cans, plastic containers 1, 2	\$300K	Private bin service – Low-Cost Bins, Waste Management

Local Authority	Type of Kerbside Collection Service	Materials Accepted	Cost	Collection Contractor
		and 5 (caps off), glass, Tetra Pak		
Wellington City Council	User pays bags (fortnightly) 45L crate (glass only) (fortnightly) 140L bins (allocated properties only) (fortnightly)	Paper and cardboard, tins and cans, plastics, glass	Homes in the city centre - 10 bag pack for \$3.10 (5 for glass 5 for general recycling) Homes outside the city centre - 26 bag pack for free each year with further 26 packs available for \$13 Glass crate \$15	Suburban – EnviroWaste CBD – Fulton Hogan

*Kāpiti collection charges can be found on the respective websites of the four commercial licenced collectors that offer collection services. The annual charge per user covers recycling and rubbish in one charge and ranges from \$191.70 to \$420 for the weekly collection of an 80L, 120L, 140L or 240L rubbish bin and the alternating fortnightly collection of a recycling bin and glass crate. There are also fortnightly, monthly and pay as you throw options available that further affect the price, thus financially incentivising low waste producers.

4.2.1.2 Kerbside Refuse

A review of council provided recycling services has been summarised in **Table 14** with discussion of key items below. Across the eight councils, household refuse is collected and managed via one of three mechanisms:

- Rates funded
 - Carterton District Council, Hutt City Council, Masterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council
- User pays
 - Upper Hutt City Council, Wellington City Council and Porirua City Council
- Private commercial collection
 - Kāpiti Coast District Council

Generally, household refuse is collected via either bins or bags with an associated service cost.

Table 14 Summary of Kerbside Refuse Services and Current Charges

Local Authority	Type of Kerbside Collection Service	Cost	Collection Contractor
Carterton District Council	Rubbish bags (weekly)	\$2.80 per bag and includes the cost of collection and disposal	EarthCare
Hutt City Council	80L bin (weekly) 120L bin (weekly) 240L bin (weekly)	\$105 per year \$148 per year \$296 per year	Waste Management NZ Ltd
Kāpiti Coast District Council	Licensed private collectors: 80L bin (weekly, fortnightly or Pay as U Go) 120L bin (weekly, fortnightly or monthly)	See note below	EnviroWaste (also trading as Clean Green and Budget Waste) Low Cost Bins Lucy's Bins

Local Authority	Type of Kerbside Collection Service	Cost	Collection Contractor
	140L bin (weekly or Pay as U Go) 240L bin (weekly, fortnightly, monthly or Pay as U Go)		Waste Management (previously trading as Transpacific)
Masterton District Council	Rubbish bags (weekly)	\$4.00 per bag or 5 bag pack for \$20	EarthCare
Porirua City Council	70L council bags (weekly)	\$3.50 per bag or 10 bag pack for \$35	Civic Group
South Wairarapa District Council	Rubbish bags (weekly)	\$3.00 per bag, includes collection and disposal	EarthCare
Upper Hutt City Council	User pays bags (weekly)	Bag cost set by retailers	Waste Management
Wellington City Council	User pays 50L bags (weekly)	\$3.29 per bag or 5 bag pack for \$16.45	Suburban – EnviroWaste CBD – Fulton Hogan

*Kāpiti collection charges can be found on the respective websites of the four commercial licenced collectors that offer collection services. The annual charge per user covers recycling and rubbish in one charge and ranges from \$191.70 to \$420 for the weekly collection of an 80L, 120L, 140L or 240L rubbish bin and the alternating fortnightly collection of a recycling bin and glass crate. There are also fortnightly, monthly and pay as you throw options available that further affect the price, thus financially incentivising low waste producers.

4.2.1.3 Kerbside Organics

Of the eight councils in the Wellington Region, Hutt City Council is the single local authority that currently provides residents with an option to collect organics (i.e., greenwaste only) from kerbside via a rates funded system. This four-weekly service uses a 240L bin at a cost of \$101³⁴ per year. Using their Waste Levy Grant, the Kāpiti Coast District Council have funded community groups and small businesses to establish decentralised food scrap collection services:

- Pae Cycle (in Paekākāriki for residents and businesses)
- Organic Wealth Food to Farm (District-wide for businesses and residents)

Two private licenced collectors also offer wheelie bin garden waste collection services. This garden waste service can be in an 80L, 140L or 240L bin collected weekly, fortnightly or Pay as U Go.

While no other council offers a council funded service, all support residents and ratepayers to collect and separate organics (i.e., greenwaste and food scraps) and home compost, where able. The Kāpiti Coast District Council runs the Love your Compost programme which is designed to support residents to home compost. The support provided includes composting system vouchers, resources, workshops and other incentives.

It is also acknowledged that the Ministry for the Environment via the newly released Te rautaki para | Waste strategy includes making food scrap collection services available to households in all urban areas (i.e., towns of 1,000 people or more) by 2027. Alongside the provision of household food scrap collection services, the Ministry for the Environment is also looking to get businesses ready to separate food scraps from general waste by 2030. To reduce business food waste sent to landfill, the government is proposing that all businesses should separate food waste from their general waste. Businesses would then choose what they do with their food scraps with some potentially being used as stock food or turned into compost or digestate. Businesses

³⁴ [Rubbish, recycling and garden waste bins | Hutt City Council](#)

are also encouraged to look for opportunities to further reduce their food waste by donating edible food or explore opportunities for upcycled food products³⁵.

As such, it is probable that one or more additional Wellington region councils will have implemented a kerbside organics service before the next Waste Assessment. Additionally, it may also present opportunities for territorial authorities to provide opportunities (e.g., collection, processing, end-market relationships) to their local businesses.

Further changes to Aotearoa New Zealand’s waste and resource management industry are also further discussed in Section 8.1.4.

Case Study – Para Kai Miramar Peninsula Trial

In September 2020, Wellington City Council initiated a 12-month Para Kai Trial comprising a weekly kerbside food scrap collection service and household home composting. The intent of the trial was to understand how much food scraps could be diverted from landfill through kerbside collections and home composting. The trial was carried out on the Miramar Peninsula and representative of Wellington’s demographics, socioeconomics, and topography. Of the trial participants, 500 households trialled a weekly kerbside food scrap collection service with another 450 households trialling a home composting system in either a worm farm, compost bin or bokashi system.



Of the food scraps collected from kerbside, approximately 33,000kg was diverted from landfill with an average food scrap reduction per household of approximately 40%. In comparison, approximately 13,000kg of food scraps was diverted from landfill using the range of home composting systems; an average food scrap reduction per household of approximately 16%. Key findings³⁶ reported through the trial survey indicated that a kerbside collection service is the most effective method for diverting food scraps from landfill with home composting systems also supporting diversion of food scraps from landfill. Further, from a willingness to participate perspective, at least four out of five respondents across both the kerbside collection and home composting groups indicated they would continue to use the service if the trial continued. Overall, it was reported³⁷ that people found the kerbside food scrap collection service a more convenient method than home composting systems due to the flexibility in the types of food scraps accepted. As such, the level of interest and willingness from residents to continue collecting food scraps suggests that a city-wide roll-out of a food scraps collection service complemented by ongoing home composting methods would support Wellington City Councils Te Atakura – First to Zero greenhouse gas emission reduction initiatives.

³⁵ [Separation-of-business-food-waste-Snapshot-of-the-consultation.pdf \(environment.govt.nz\)](#)

³⁶ [Para Kai Trial Phase One Survey Topline Report \(wellington.govt.nz\)](#)

³⁷ [2022-04-27-agenda-inf-final.pdf \(wellington.govt.nz\)](#)

Case Study – Porirua, Hutt and Wellington City Councils Business Case for Organic Waste Facility and Collections

Porirua, Hutt and Wellington City Councils are currently (commissioned in 2022³⁸) undertaking a business case to understand the options available to manage their food scraps. Acknowledging that Porirua and Hutt City Councils receive approximately 90,000 tonnes per annum of organic waste at Spicer and Silverstream landfills, the intent of the project is to inform options to manage business and household food scraps across the districts and wider region. While the outcomes of this project are not available at the time of writing, this project may provide valuable insights for other neighbouring authorities should they also seek to investigate and implement a kerbside food scrap collection service.

4.2.2 Waste Minimisation and Behaviour Change Initiatives

Focused and relevant behaviour change initiatives developed in partnerships with Mana Whenua and supported by stakeholder engagement are critical elements to support council waste minimisation goals and objectives. Effective behaviour change supports the development and implementation of initiatives focussed on a reduced waste future for the Wellington Region, whilst supporting stakeholders to envisage opportunities to minimise waste, save money and have a benefit to the wider environment. Further, partnership with Mana Whenua is a critical component to ensure culturally appropriate outcomes and considerations support goals in minimising use of resources and maximising reuse and recovery. Additionally, engagement with stakeholders including but not limited to community organisations, resident and ratepayer associations has the benefit of establishing strong relationships to support the effective implementation of councils Local Action Plans. By establishing and maintaining these partnerships and relationships, development and implementation of Local Action Plans will inevitably benefit from access to the breadth and depth of external knowledge and resources. It also recognises that council may have limited capacity and capability to undertake all projects and so acknowledges the opportunity to partner and work with external individuals and/or organisations that may be better suited to deliver on projects.

Across the eight Wellington region councils, waste minimisation and behaviour change activities (e.g., education campaigns) are often provided via council websites and direct engagement with stakeholders (e.g., schools, community organisations). As reported in the 2016 Waste Assessment Report, these activities generally focus on reduction, reusability, recyclability of resources, such as:

- Steps to reduce household food scraps (e.g., meal planning, home composting)
- Event waste minimisation and management planning
- Educational video series
- Opportunities to maintain and repair products or borrow, rent, share items
- Provision of information (e.g., weblinks, downloadable brochures)
- Options to reuse items to give item another life

Table 15 provides a high-level summary of the range of waste minimisation and behaviour change initiatives across the Wellington region councils. It is worth noting that while **Table 15** focusses on council initiatives there are a range of external initiatives operated by, for example, community, social enterprise, Mana Whenua and businesses that collectively contribute the Regions broader waste minimisation efforts.

³⁸ [GETS | Porirua City Council - Organic Waste Facility and Collections](#)

Table 15 Waste Minimisation and Behaviour Change Initiatives of the Wellington Region

Council	Education Institutions	Community	Businesses
Carterton District Council	EnviroSchools Ruamāhanga Strategy – Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and website information Website information and links to supporting organisations	Website information and links to supporting organisations Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and website information	Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and website information Website information and links to supporting organisations
Hutt City Council	EnviroSchools Website information and links to supporting organisations	Website information and links to supporting organisations	Website information and links to supporting organisations
Kāpiti Coast District Council	EnviroSchools In house delivery of Zero Waste Education Programme in schools Waste Levy Grants Website information and links to supporting organisations	Website information and links to supporting organisations Waste Levy Grants Workshops – Love your Compost Campaign. Talks to community groups, site visits. Events waste management Waste audits and advice	Waste Levy Grants Website information and links to supporting organisations Emissions reduction toolkits for households and businesses – website information emissions. Waste audits. Collaboration projects via Pakihi Toitū ō Kāpiti – Kapiti’s sustainable business network
Masterton District Council	EnviroSchools Online Wasted Video Series Website information and links to supporting organisations	Website information and links to supporting organisations Online Wasted Video Series Love Food hate Waste NZ campaign	Love Food hate Waste NZ campaign Online Wasted Video Series Website information and links to supporting organisations
Porirua City Council	EnviroSchools Love Food hate Waste NZ campaign Waste Free Living Compost Classroom programme Website information and links to supporting organisations	Website information and links to supporting organisations Love Food hate Waste NZ campaign Waste Free Living Community event waste management support	Love Food hate Waste NZ campaign Waste Free Living Recycling Soft Plastics Working with Shopping Villages (Recycling Rewards Programme) Event waste management Website information and links to supporting organisations
South Wairarapa District Council	EnviroSchools Love Food hate Waste NZ campaign Website information and links to supporting organisations	Website information and links to supporting organisations Love Food hate Waste NZ campaign	Love Food hate Waste NZ campaign Wairecycle – kerbside recycling and rubbish collection information for businesses and commercial customers

Council	Education Institutions	Community	Businesses
			Agricultural container recycling information
Upper Hutt City Council	EnviroSchools Battery recycling trial Website information and links to supporting organisations	Website information and links to supporting organisations Battery recycling trial	Battery recycling trial Website information and links to supporting organisations
Wellington City Council	EnviroSchools Website information and links to supporting organisations Event waste management Capital compost community grants Zero waste education for schools	WasteFree Welly Sustainability Trust Event waste minimisation support Home composting support Landfill tours Website information and links to supporting organisations Para Kai Miramar Peninsula Trial Event waste management Household battery recycling	Workprogramme working alongside businesses to provide waste minimisation material Website information and links to supporting organisations Event waste management Business waste audit supporting links and information Information to reduce food waste

4.2.3 Joint Solid Waste Initiatives and Services

Acknowledging the breadth and depth of local council initiatives to minimise waste and maximise reuse and recovery of resources, this section further explores the range of current joint solid waste initiatives and services provided across the region (see Section 4.2.3.1). This section also looks ahead to the future and explores the potential joint opportunities that may be available in recognition of current central government transforming recycling initiatives, including (see Section 4.2.3.2):

- Waste sector emission reductions
- Container Return Scheme
- Improvement to kerbside recycling
 - Collection of a standardised set of materials in kerbside recycling and food scrap collections
 - All councils to provide a kerbside food scraps collection service to urban households
 - Require reporting for both council and private kerbside collections
 - Set councils a minimum baseline performance and a high achieving target for kerbside diversion
 - Consideration given to collecting glass or cardboard and paper separately
 - All councils provide a kerbside recycling collection to urban households
- Separation of business food waste
 - Require all businesses to collect food scraps separately from other waste materials

4.2.3.1 Current Joint Initiatives

In addition to individual council initiatives, the 2017-2023 Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan includes a set of regional actions that are shared between the eight councils. **Table 16** summarises these actions and provides an indication of their individual status. It is also important to note that several major global events (i.e., China National Sword, COVID-19 global health pandemic) have had a significant impact on

individual and collective council ability to progress development and implementation of initiatives. Recognising these external factors is important context in understanding the status of the suite of regional actions. However, all councils in the Wellington region have been progressing initiatives and preparing for the potential central government Transforming Recycling initiatives that will inevitably influence and shape waste and resource management throughout the Region.

Table 16 Summary of Wellington Region Actions³⁹

Regional Actions	Description	Status Summary
Develop and implement a regional bylaw, or a suite of regionally consistent bylaws	Set standards and gather data so they can plan and manage waste better	Individual and joint bylaws have been developed and adopted in 2021 (see Section 2.2.1)
Implement Waste Data Framework	Consistent, high-quality data will help us track our progress.	Development of a waste licensing framework is currently underway.
Regional engagement	More consistent regional communications and education around waste services and waste minimisation will help households and communities to be inspired and supported so they can play their part.	A Wellington region Joint Waste Committee has been established with sharing of knowledge and opportunities. Collective sharing of and knowledge exchange between councils to maximise opportunities.
Optimise collection systems	Work to improve collections so that they maximise diversion and are cost effective to communities.	Ongoing individual council work programmes to assess value for money and effectiveness for ratepayers as well as monitoring the potential developments regarding central government Transforming Recycling initiatives.
Resource recovery network	Make sure the Wellington region has the facilities to divert more material like construction and demolition waste, food and/or biosolids, and other organic waste.	Individual councils are progressing initiatives to investigate the range of waste streams including opportunities for regional collaboration focussed on organics processing and recovery of resources. Hutt City, Porirua City and Kapiti are collaborating and have applied and obtained waste levy funding from MfE for resource recovery project.
Beneficial use of biosolids	This is a large waste stream that, if we divert it, will make a big contribution to our regional targets.	Wellington City Council has made significant progress towards developing the Sludge Minimisation project with the aim to have a solution in place by 2026. Kāpiti has significantly reduced its emissions and disposal to landfill by drying its biosolids since around 2005. Trials for reuse of the dried biosolids has been carried out and exploration of reuse options is on-going.
Shared governance and service delivery	Potential to join together as a region to deliver higher levels of service more efficiently.	Recognising the Joint Regional Steering Committee, progress is being made in identifying and potentially delivering joint services to maximise opportunities. Ongoing

³⁹ Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2017-2023

Regional Actions	Description	Status Summary
		collaboration will be a key focus of the steering group moving forward recognising the potentially significant developments proposed by Central Government.
Resourcing for regional actions	Make sure the region has the means to deliver on what we set out in the plan.	Resourcing to support local action plans is a key consideration to ensure delivery of projects and initiatives and may also require new and innovative opportunities including partnering with Mana Whenua, community, and business organisations in recognition of the breadth and depth of available knowledge.
Collaborate and lobby	Work with other local government organisations, NGOs and other key stakeholders on undertaking research, lobbying and actions on various waste management issues such as (but not limited to) product stewardship, electronic waste, tyres, plastic bags, etc.	Where possible the Wellington region councils collaborate, with more opportunities to progress these relationships potentially available once central government confirms direction on several transforming recycling initiatives (e.g., Container Return Scheme).

Several additional joint initiatives are discussed in more detail below.

Wellington Region Waste Minimisation Education Strategy

The development of the Wellington region Waste Minimisation Education Strategy (WMES) was an output of the 2017-2023 Wellington region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. As reported⁴⁰, the WMES seeks to provide a consistent region education strategy for each council to engage communities and businesses in a cohesive and constructive way, helping people to better understand the benefits of adopting a waste minimisation culture. Through greater understanding and instilling the motivation to change current waste related behaviours, benefits to the region’s population include reducing the waste of valuable resources, improving our region’s economic efficiency (saving money), and reducing our impacts on the environment. The WMES also states, identifying a preferred methodology for undertaking future regional actions related to each target waste stream. By focussing on target waste streams, as identified in the WMMP, through initiatives that successfully engage communities and stakeholders, behaviour change outcomes that yield economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits to all can be achieved.

⁴⁰ [Wellington Region Strategy \(swdc.govt.nz\)](https://www.swdc.govt.nz)

Recognising the WMES and the strategic guidance provided for within the strategy, each council in the Wellington region has their own unique waste minimisation and behaviour change initiatives which reflect the diverse communities within each district. As such, for the WMES to be effective there should be sufficient flexibility to reflect the uniqueness of the Wellington districts. The WMES should also reflect the range of audiences, rather than require a 'one size fits all' approach to behaviour change and waste minimisation activities.

Wellington Regional Event Waste Reduction Guide

Recognising the opportunity to minimise waste from events as well as connect with and help educate the public on waste minimisation initiatives, the Wellington Regional Event Waste Reduction Guide⁴¹ was developed. All eight Wellington region councils have endorsed this Guide which helps event organisers to minimise waste from the earliest planning stages by setting out clear and accessible steps to support event waste minimisation. These steps include:

- How to become a waste minimisation hero
- Understanding how to reduce, reuse and recycle
 - In public areas
 - At back of house
 - During set up/pack down
 - Developing a site plan
- Appointing an on-site waste operations manager
- Engaging stakeholders
- Sharing your message pre-event, during event and post-event
- Writing a waste-free event plan



As such, the Guide provides Wellington region councils with consistent and clear foundation information with which event organisers can access and implement across the region. This clarity then supports a streamlined approach to undertaking event waste minimisation activities across the region.

⁴¹ [Reducing waste at your event \(mstn.govt.nz\)](https://mstn.govt.nz)

Wellington Regional Event Packaging Guidelines

As with the Wellington Regional Event Waste Reduction Guide, the eight Wellington region councils have also endorsed the Event Packaging Guidelines⁴². The Packaging Guidelines provide event organisers, stallholders and food and beverage vendors information to reduce waste generated through their products and services by providing a range of alternative options, including:

- Compostable food packaging materials
- Setting out which materials can be accepted for recycling at events (e.g., plastic grades 1 and 2, tins and cans, glass bottles and jars, cardboard and paper)

The guidelines also set out what products and materials should be avoided, including:

- Avoiding the use of bioplastics (e.g., compostable coffee cups and lids)
- Avoiding compostable/biodegradable/corn-starch bags
- Use of branding that uses non-toxic inks
- Setting out products that cannot be recycled or composted (e.g., paper or cardboard lined with plastic, foil or wax, compostable/plant based 'hard' plastics, aluminium foil)



As such, the Regional Event Packaging Guidelines provides the important consistency of messaging and transparency of which products should be used and avoided. Of note, with the rapidly evolving range of packaging products available on the market, these guidelines will likely require revision at specific time intervals to ensure information is accurate, up-to-date and reflects any new and or emerging products that could be used and/or should be avoided at events.

Event Waste Plans

As a new requirement under the regionally consistent bylaw, events over a certain size are required to submit a plan prior to the commencement of their event. They are also required to submit a post event waste analysis report.

The councils of the Wellington region developed this tool together to ensure a regionally consistent approach to planning resources and data required.

4.2.3.2 Future Joint Initiative Opportunities

There are currently a range of central government initiatives underway that are anticipated to influence and shape waste minimisation and resource recovery initiatives in the Wellington Region. The following list provides a high-level indication of potential future joint opportunities including a brief description:

- Container return scheme

⁴² [Regional-Event-Packaging-Guidelines-1.pdf \(mstn.govt.nz\)](#)

- Consideration given to accessible locations for residents and ratepayers to return eligible scheme containers.
- Organics processing
 - Consideration given to a single regional facility or a network of facilities to support a range of providers and build-in system resilience.
- Resource Recovery / Zero Waste Network
 - Consideration given to establishing a network of resource recovery centres that focus on circular economy principles and promoting the repair, recovery and reuse of materials (note, this is in part already occurring between PCC, HCC and KCDC).
 - Note, KCDC is expected to establish a zero waste hub in 2023 (which will be part of the zero waste network).
- Construction and Demolition waste collection and reuse network
 - Consideration given to the large quantities of construction and demolition waste that could be recycled and/or repurposed.
 - Note, KCDC first focus is developing a construction and demolition hub within the zero waste hub.
- Plastic processing and remanufacturing
 - The government is planning to phase out certain hard-to-recycle plastics and six single use items between 2022 to 2025. Acknowledging the current global market constraints for Aotearoa New Zealand’s recycled materials an opportunity to establish and/or invest in local manufacturing, processing technologies and/or upgrades to council owned facilities may present regional collaborative opportunities.
- Central government advocacy
 - Collective regional advocacy to central government to inform and shape legislative instruments before being issued for consultation and provide a collective regional voice on submissions.

Further investigation will be needed to determine the exact opportunity and the how each could be progressed at a regional level (noting several councils within the Wellington region are progressing joint initiatives).

4.2.4 Waste Minimisation and Other Council Services

As the effects of human consumption on the environment, specifically climate change is acknowledged and strategies developed to focus on minimising impacts, strategies to minimise waste disposal and associated emissions are now recognised as key areas for consideration. As such, many councils are now developing or have implemented respective climate change strategies which include goals and targets to reduce emissions from key contributing sectors such as transport and waste. Examples of such strategies in place within the Wellington region are included in **Table 17**.

Table 17 Wellington Region Council Climate Change Strategies

Council	Strategy	Focus
Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils	Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy	During the period 2020 – 2030, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils aim to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce their gross greenhouse gas emissions; • Increase the reservoirs, therefore the amount of greenhouse gas sequestered every year;

Council	Strategy	Focus
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce biogenic methane by 10% below 2017 levels.
Hutt City Council	Lower Hutt Climate Action Pathway Te Ara Whakamua o Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai, entitled 'Our race against time Ka whati te tai, ka pao te tōrea	As a community accelerate efforts to halve Lower Hutt's direct emissions by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050. Lower Hutt's main source of greenhouse gas emissions are transport, stationary energy and waste. Industry and agriculture are minor sources of emissions.
Kāpiti Coast District Council	Climate Emergency Action Framework	The vision at the heart of the Climate Emergency Action Framework is a thriving, vibrant and strong Kāpiti that has reduced its carbon footprint significantly, transitioned to a low-carbon future, and prepared for challenges and opportunities that come from responding to the climate crisis. Kāpiti Council has certified for emissions reductions since 2010 and has reduced it's emissions from council services by 78% (excluding waste water emissions). Council continuous it's emissions reduction journey towards the target of being carbon neutral by 2025 (date is under review). Council is now working towards setting Districtwide emissions targets.
Masterton District Council	Climate Action Plan (in development)	Council established a climate change Focus Group to help draft a set of proposed actions for the district's Climate Action Plan. Eight climate change themes were consulted on, including 'Waste and Circular Economy – how we reduce our consumption and repurpose old items'.
Porirua City Council	Rautaki o Te Ao Hurihuri Climate Change Strategy	Focus areas are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation: A zero-carbon council Adaptation: A resilient city Transition: A low-carbon future
Upper Hutt City Council	Sustainability Strategy 2020 and Our Sustainability Plan 2021-2024	Focus on Sustainability Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon reduction – council will be a carbon neutral organisation by 2035 Natural environment – we will prioritise protecting and enhancing our natural environment. Resilient and inclusive community – our community will be resilient, adaptable and inclusive. Waste – we will reduce waste.
Wellington City Council	Te Atakura – First to Zero	Council has committed to ensuring Wellington is a net zero emission city by 2050, with a commitment to making the most significant cuts (43%) in the next 10 years.

Further, the implementation of such strategies set clear targets and expectations for each of the eight councils as well as having clear influence on the development of tailored and appropriate waste minimisation and management activities. While each council is responsible for developing their own individual local waste action plan in accordance with the Wellington region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, each plan considers wider strategic targets including climate change targets. Additionally, the Wellington region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan sets out the agreed regional targets which may also consider appropriate targets to meet local and nationally agreed climate change emission targets.

4.2.5 Council Service Funding

Table 18 provides a summary of the respective council expenditure related to council provided waste services. All data presented has been provided by the respective TA authority.

Table 18 Summary of 2021/22 Expenditure

Council	Expenditure (\$)				
	Landfill/RTS	Collections	Other	Total	Waste Minimisation (Levy Eligible)
Carterton	\$588,000	\$256,000	\$138,000	\$982,000	No data available
Hutt City	\$12,819,142	\$9,304,287	\$698,249	\$22,821,678	\$498,733
Kāpiti	\$274,000	\$-	\$359,000	\$633,000	\$182,000
Masterton	\$3,082,305	\$1,032,851	\$1,005,900	\$5,121,056	\$166,479
Porirua	\$6,966,000	\$1,299,000	\$188,300	\$8,453,300	\$312,700
South Wairarapa	\$738,947	\$724,977	\$417,655	\$1,881,579	No data available
Upper Hutt	\$20,000	\$312,630	\$-	\$332,630	\$105,970
Wellington	\$13,310,000	\$13,562,000	\$284,000	\$27,156,000	\$1,773,000

The data provided by each of the Wellington region TAs summarises the ways in which council services are funded. Total expenditure ranged from approximately \$27million for Wellington City Council to approximately \$333,000 in Upper Hutt Council. Further, in recognition of the significant investment in waste minimisation across the TAs, **Table 18** provides a summary of the levy eligible waste minimisation expenditure for 2021/22. The spread of waste minimisation expenditure reflects the significant effort placed by each TA to progress activities to support and encourage waste diversion, including those activities as included in the WMMP Local Action Plans. Noting the government changes to the Aotearoa Waste Strategy including changes to kerbside collection systems, it is anticipated that investment in waste minimisation activities will continue to increase.

4.2.6 Current Joint Solid Waste Initiatives and Services across the Wellington Region

The following list summarises the range of shared services councils currently work together on and include those also reported within the 2016 Waste Assessment:

- Landfill ownership and management – Wellington and Porirua have joint ownership of Spicers landfill
- Facility usage – Hutt and Upper Hutt– agreement for usage of Silverstream landfill, all councils in the Wairarapa use Masterton’s Nursery Road Resource Recovery Centre
- Bulk haulage – the Wairarapa councils have a joint agreement for haulage of waste to landfill
- Waste management and minimisation planning – all the councils of the region are participating in the development of the Waste Assessment and WMMP
- Investigation of a regional network of resource recovery centres
- Waste operator licensing
- Joint initiative between Porirua City Council and Hutt City Council to investigate organic processing options. The options analysis also includes Wellington City Council.
- Promoting and supporting waste minimisation at events – development of regional guides on ‘reducing waste at your event’ and ‘event packaging guidelines’.
- Optimisation of regional communications – regional officers meet regularly and collaborate where appropriate.
- Wellington Regional Waste Education Strategy – ensure systems and resources are in place to support implementation.

4.2.7 Assessment of Council Services

4.2.7.1 Collection Services

Collection services vary across the Wellington region which recognise the different council jurisdiction needs. As reported in the 2016 Waste Assessment commentary was included regarding the potential substantial benefit of greater standardisation and adoption of industry practice (e.g., moving to two stream recyclable collection with glass collected separately) and move towards smaller bin sizes for refuse. This would be complemented with greater options for people to divert materials from disposal, for example, donation to recycling centres. However, any modification to council services will require either a contract renewal or amendment and will also need to consider and account for all health and safety matters as per the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.

Further, in early 2022, the government consulted the public on improvements to household kerbside recycling in recognition that large amounts of recyclable material are lost to landfill, long-term plan to reduce waste, litter and emissions and increase resource recovery and to transform our systems to build a more circular future for Aotearoa New Zealand. The government also consulted on two other proposals, namely a container return scheme for single-use beverage containers and separation of food scraps from general waste for all businesses. Supporting these three proposals was recognition that globally many countries have already progressed on this journey and so Aotearoa New Zealand as a global citizen is also now faced with ensuring foundations are established to ensure a low-emission future by establishing best-practice recycling systems and improving national recycling rates.

The Ministry for the Environment has recently (2023) released Te rautaki para | Waste strategy which sets out several key areas that will be progressed over the coming years, including:

- Making materials collected from households for recycling the same across Aotearoa New Zealand from 2024
- Ensuring kerbside recycling services are provided to households in urban areas (i.e., towns of 1,000 people or more) by 2027
- Making food scraps collection services available to households in all urban areas by 2030

Each of the above three areas will bring significant changes to the way in which councils of the Wellington region provide services to their residents and ratepayers.

For example, standardised kerbside collections will require councils to collect a standard set of materials in household kerbside recycling across all of Aotearoa New Zealand as well as providing all urban households with a food scraps collection. To reduce confusion and improve the quality and quantity of collected material, collections will be standardised to include glass bottles and jars, paper and cardboard, plastics 1, 2 and 5 and aluminium, steel tins and cans. Further, the requirement to implement a kerbside food scrap collection will also require councils to consider the end-fate of the material and therefore the type of processing required. This might include composting and/or anaerobic digestion which in turn will provide valuable nutrients and energy which can be returned to the soils or be used in other activities (i.e., energy).

Proposed materials for kerbside collection:



Further, the implementation of a container return scheme for Aotearoa New Zealand was consulted on in 2021 which would incentivise people to return their empty beverage containers for recycling in exchange for a small refundable deposit. While around 6,400 submissions were received from the consultation process (including standardised kerbside collections, food scrap collections and a container return scheme) with most submitters supportive of the initiatives, the government has as at March 2023 deferred⁴³ work on the container return scheme. No further updates on the anticipated timing to restart work on the container return scheme was available at the time of writing.

Where Councils currently do not provide kerbside collection services the standardised kerbside collection and food scrap collection proposal could present a challenge and may eventually require councils to provide one or more services.

4.2.7.2 Other Services

As reported in 2016, the provision of other waste services across the Wellington region councils is variable. Most councils have school environmental education programmes and there are a variety of services available to provide advice and support to the community and businesses in some areas. Further, all councils provide litter and illegal dumping clean up, with public place recycling services not consistent throughout the region.

4.2.8 Assessment of Non-Council Services

To minimise repetition, a list of non-council waste and recycling providers that operate within the Wellington region are summarised in **Table 7**. These providers provide services in, for example, composting, C&D waste management, drop-off facilities (e.g., used paint, soft plastics, e-waste dismantling), e-waste processing, hazardous waste management, plastic reprocessing, re-use stores and scrap metal recyclers.

As reported in 2016, the three landfills in the region are council-controlled, the operation of two of these are contracted to the large waste companies: Waste Management NZ Ltd and EnviroWaste Services Ltd, with the third managed by another significant national landfill operator, HG Leach.

Of particular concern to councils in the Wellington region and similarly across wider Aotearoa New Zealand is the increasing proportion of the kerbside refuse market that is controlled by private waste operators and influence this has on councils progressing and subsequently meeting their respective waste minimisation outcomes. While commercial operators provide a valuable service to regions with limited or no council provided kerbside collection, care must be taken to minimise any potential perverse outcomes that may result in greater volumes of waste collected via private operators.

Further, while there are a range of commercial operators servicing the Wellington Region, there are still areas of the market that would benefit from greater investment (e.g., private or public), therefore providing off-take for diverted and recovered materials:

- Construction and demolition material recovery
- Organic waste processing
- Recycling and reprocessing of a range of materials – e.g., plastics, recoverable materials

⁴³ [Freeing up more government bandwidth and money to focus on the cost of living | Beehive.govt.nz](https://www.beehive.govt.nz/freeing-up-more-government-bandwidth-and-money-to-focus-on-the-cost-of-living)

5 SITUATION REVIEW

5.1 Overview

The intent of this section is to provide an overview of the waste flows within the Wellington Region.

The information included in this section has been presented to broadly align with the waste hierarchy with waste quantities and composition presented as bulleted below. Where data was available, quantity, and composition of waste disposed via environmental pathways have been included to provide a holistic view of waste flows.

- Resource Recovery
- Recycling and Reprocessing
- Refuse Transfer Stations
- Residual Waste Management



5.2 Waste Quantities

5.2.1 Class 1 Landfill Quantities

The tonnes per annum of waste disposed of to Class 1 Landfills from across the Wellington region has been estimated from data provided by seven of the eight Wellington councils.

The analysis is based on the following:

- All data was provided by Wellington City Council, Masterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Hutt City Council, Carterton District Council and Porirua City Council. No data was available for Upper Hutt City Council.
- Hutt City Council and Porirua City Council (i.e., 2022 SWAP report) provided data has been extrapolated from the 2014 and 2022 SWAP Report.
- Levied waste figures are calculated using the data provided by each of the councils. In some cases, the levied waste data sum exceeds the aggregated total of general, special and sludge waste resulting in a higher total waste to Class 1 sum.
- Total waste to Class 1 landfills in the Wellington region is a sum of the levied waste and cleanfill data for each of the council provided data points.
- For comparison, the tonnage for 2014/15 extracted from the previous waste assessment is also shown.

The estimates from the past six financial years 2016/17 to 2021/22 are presented in **Table 19**. As reported in the previous waste assessment, tonnages for separate waste streams, based on the activity sources of the waste materials. The levied waste by disposal facility is presented in **Table 20**.

Table 19 Waste to Class 1 Landfill in the Wellington Region

Class 1 Landfill (tonnes/annum)	Year						
	2014/15 ⁸	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
General¹	252,536	231,918	235,124	234,531	236,766	251,627	186,039
Special¹	17,717	24,151	28,887	34,211	42,918	38,631	6,766
Sludge¹	31,823	28,473	29,388	29,200	27,534	33,382	25,441
TOTAL²	-	284,542	293,399	297,942	307,218	323,639	218,247
Levied Waste³	302,076	411,264	432,116	430,110	440,720	449,655	302,586
Levied Waste minus TOTAL⁴	-	126,722	138,717	132,168	133,502	126,016	84,340
Cleanfill⁵	24,942	107,254	130,169	91,276	101,532	129,741	84,993
TOTAL⁶	327,018	518,518	562,285	521,386	542,252	579,396	387,579
TOTAL/Levied Waste⁷	-	69%	68%	69%	70%	72%	72%

¹General excludes: Upper Hutt City, Special excludes: Masterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Carterton District Council, Sludge excludes: Masterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Carterton District Council, Upper Hutt City data

²Total General, Special, Sludge

³Total Levied Waste as provided by councils

⁴Difference between Levied Waste data provided by councils versus sum total of General, Special, Sludge

⁵Excludes South Wairarapa District Council, Upper Hutt City and Carterton District Council data

⁶This total is based on Levied Waste and Cleanfill

⁷Based on data provided by the council and the difference between the Total waste data and Levied Waste data ranged between 63% and 68% leaving a difference of between 32% and 37% that is not accounted for

⁸2016 Waste Assessment data

The four categories of waste clearly show an increase in tonnage over the first five-year period (i.e., 2016/17-2020/21) then a decrease in 2021/22. While COVID-19 activities may be a contributing factor, the paucity of data available is also a contributing factor to this lower total tonnage. As such, the 2020/21 tonnage is expected to be more representative of the current situation – noting though that COVID-19 is acknowledged as having had a significant influence on the waste sector during this time period. Broadly, general waste (i.e., construction and demolition, domestic kerbside, industrial/commercial, landscaping and residential waste) has remained relatively consistent over the period with some moderate fluctuations across the time period. Interestingly, 2020/21 shows a decrease in general waste reported from across the Wellington region and may in part be due to the effects of COVID-19 on waste disposal behaviours along with council access to specific waste tonnage data.

Special waste showed a similar trend with again a significant reduction in 2020/21, increasing again in 2021/22. Tonnages of sludge remained relatively consistent over the six-year period. However, total levied waste showed a marked increase between 2016/17 and 2019/20 which is likely due to the provided council data exceeding the aggregated total of general, special and sludge waste (see above bullet notes).

Further, cleanfill tonnages fluctuated between 2017/18 and 2021/22 likely due to increasing construction demand across the region before tonnages significantly reduced in 2020/21. Overall, the total waste to Class 1 landfills in the Wellington region has increased significantly between 2016/17 to 2020/21 before reducing significantly in 2021/22 (387,579tonnes). However, caution should be taken when interpreting this data given several council aggregate data (i.e., general, special, sludge) exceeds the aggregated total. It is recommended that the Regional Wellington Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP) provide mechanisms to support the reporting of data via contracts and other activities alongside any central government initiatives to

support improved data capture and reporting. Further, based on data provided by the councils and the difference between the total waste data and levied waste data ranged between 68% and 72% leaving a difference of between 28% and 32% that is not accounted for.

Table 20 Levied Waste from the Wellington Region – by Class 1 Landfill

Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfill (tonnes/annum)	Year						
	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Bonny Glen and Levin	45,214	43,232	40,748	38,723	34,285	38,730	40,789
Silverstream	125,885	123,824	121,519	125,226	129,839	153,537	143,464
Southern	81,492	93,642	102,470	95,414	97,745	89,288	85,223
Spicer	49,485	55,269	63,132	69,505	74,032	73,783	83,510
Wainuiomata	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Total	302,076	315,967	327,868	328,868	335,901	355,338	352,986

NDR – no data received

More detailed data on the quantity of waste disposed of at the individual Class 1 landfills and transfer stations in Wellington region is provided in Appendix C.

5.2.2 Cleanfill (Class 2-4 Landfills) Quantities

It is acknowledged that in addition to Class 1 landfills, there are Class 2-4 landfills that accept waste. However, from the information provided by the councils of the Wellington Region, there is little to no available recording methods and data to determine the quantities of waste disposed of to these landfills (i.e., the risks associated with estimating regional tonnages from minimal data sets). As such, determining the quantities disposed of across Wellington is not possible and estimating the quantities may lead to significant errors in the total waste disposal calculations. As such and in recognition of the paucity of information, the disposal quantities to Class 2-4 landfills cannot be included in this waste assessment. It is recommended that the Wellington region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan provide mechanisms for and options for councils to obtain this information in preparation for the next assessment. It should be noted here that the waste bylaw licensing system is currently in progress.

5.2.3 Summary of Waste Disposed of to Land

Taking the information provided in the preceding sections and acknowledging no data can be provided for Class 2-4 landfills, **Table 21** provides a summary of the waste disposed of across the Wellington Region. Broadly, from the data provided by the Wellington region councils (noting Masterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council and Carterton District Council did not provide completed data), it is estimated that a total of 387,579tonnes of solid waste were disposed of to landfill in the Wellington region in 2021/22, equating to approximately 550kg per person. Further, noting the lack of Class 2-4 landfill tonnages and the risks associated with estimating regional tonnages from minimal data sets, these tonnages have not been included in this assessment. It is recommended that the Wellington region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan provide mechanisms to enable councils to collect this data in order to support a comprehensive assessment for the next waste assessment.

Table 21 Waste Disposed to Land – 2021/22

Waste Disposed of to Land in the Wellington Region 2021/22	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total	Tonnes/Capita/Annum
Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfills			
General ¹	186,039	48%	0.340
Special ¹	6,766	2%	0.012
Sludge ¹	25,441	7%	0.047
TOTAL²	218,247	56%	0.399
Levied Waste ³	302,586	-	-
Levied Waste minus TOTAL ⁴	84,340	-	-
Non-Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfills			
Cleanfill ⁵	84,993	22%	0.155
Waste to Class 2-4 Landfills			
All Waste	ND	ND	ND
TOTAL⁶	387,579	78%	0.554
TOTAL⁽³⁾/Levied Waste⁷	72%	-	-

*ND No available data

¹General excludes: Upper Hutt City, Special excludes: Masterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Carterton District Council, Sludge excludes: Masterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Carterton District Council, Upper Hutt City data

²Total General, Special, Sludge

³Total Levied Waste as provided by councils

⁴Difference between Levied Waste data provided by councils versus sum total of General, Special, Sludge

⁵Excludes South Wairarapa District Council, Upper Hutt City and Carterton District Council data

⁶This total is based on Levied Waste and Cleanfill

⁷Based on data provided by the councils and the difference between the total waste data provided by council and levied waste data provided was 65% leaving a difference of 35% that is not accounted for.

5.2.4 Composition of Waste to Class 1 Landfills

This section presents the composition of waste disposed of at Class 1 landfills in the Wellington region during the 2021/22 financial year. For comparison with the previous waste assessment, the 12 primary classifications used in the Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) are used. All data has been provided by each of the TAs and represents their best estimate of volumes. **Table 22** summarises the composition of levied waste sent to Class 1 landfills in the Wellington Region.

The composition has been calculated as follows:

- All data was provided by Wellington City Council, Masterton District Council, Carterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council Kāpiti Coast District Council, Hutt City Council, and Porirua City Council. No data was available for Upper Hutt City Council.
- Porirua City Council data is based on the composition of levied waste reported in their 2020 SWAP data with tonnage data obtained from council records. All figures are based on estimates.
- Kāpiti Coast District Council data is extracted from a SWAP survey conducted at a transfer station and therefore does not include the biosolids/sludge proportion sent directly from the wastewater treatment plant to Silverstream landfill.
- Hutt City Council data is extracted directly from their 2022 SWAP report which considers; (1) that all potentially hazardous waste is special waste, (2) classifies rubble as cleanfill, new plasterboard and

other – as such, the cleanfill component has been removed and consequently the percentages for Hutt City Council will not equate to 100%.

- No 'General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill' data was available for Kāpiti Coast District Council and so the effect of this has resulted in a higher tonnage for 'General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill'.

The primary composition of levied waste to Class 1 landfills in the Wellington region for 2021/22 are summarised in **Table 22** for general waste – excluding special waste and cleanfill (**Figure 15**), and general waste and special waste – excluding cleanfill (**Figure 16**). Further detailed breakdown is included in Appendix C.

Broadly, organic material represented the largest proportion (approximately 30%) of the waste disposed to Class 1 landfills, followed by timber (approximately 17%) and rubble (approximately 13%). Combined these three waste streams represented approximately 60% of the total waste being disposed of to Class 1 landfills. Paper (approximately 8%) and plastic (approximately 10%) also represented significant waste streams and which may present an opportunity to increase recyclable capture rates. Compared to the previous waste assessment, the organic waste stream has remained relatively consistent, however there has been a reduction in plastics disposal to landfill from the previous approximate 13% to a current approximate 8%. This may be representative of greater plastic recycling capture rates and individual awareness of recycling (e.g., council supported behaviour change initiatives).

Further, as discussed above, it is recommended that the WMMP provide mechanisms to support improved recyclable capture rates from across the Wellington Region.

Table 22 Composition of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region

Composition of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfill 2021/22	General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill	
	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total
Paper	18,875	8	16,516	7
Plastic	22,616	10	20,236	9
Organic	66,811	29	56,387	25
Ferrous Metal	6,674	3	5,226	2
Glass	7,067	3	4,656	2
Textiles	14,721	6	12,248	6
Sanitary	11,518	5	10,097	5
Rubble	29,777	13	28,840	13
Timber	39,374	17	37,702	17
Rubber	2,858	1	1,990	1
Potentially Hazardous	7,387	3	27,253	12
Total	228,226	100%	221,450	100%

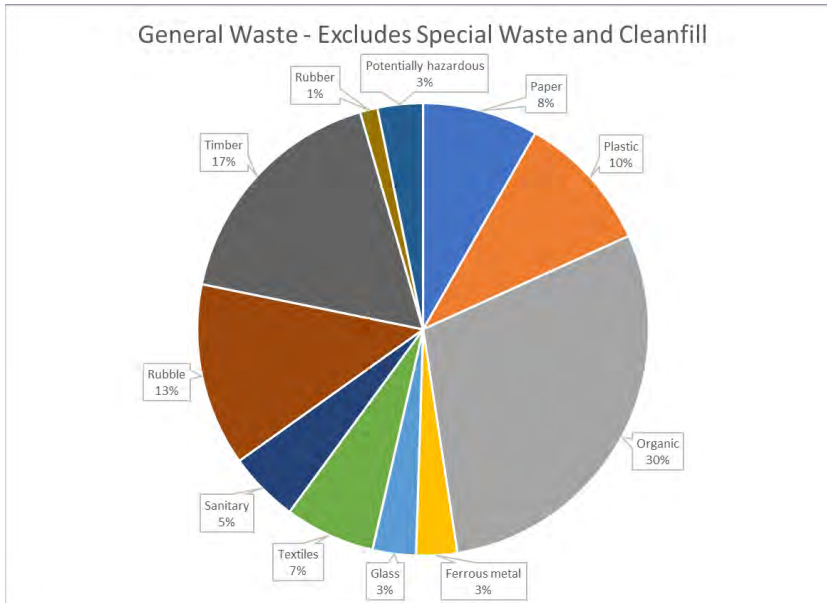


Figure 15 Composition of Waste to Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region 2021/22 – General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill



Figure 16 Composition of Waste to Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region 2021/22 – General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill

5.2.5 Activity Source of Waste

This section provides a summary of the levied waste disposed of to Class 1 landfills in the Wellington Region. The composition is again presented using the seven 'activity sources' as presented in the previous waste assessment and as specified in the New Zealand Waste Data Framework.

The activity source of waste to Class 1 landfills has been calculated as follows:

- All data was provided by Wellington City Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Hutt City Council, Upper Hutt City Council and Porirua City Council. No data was available for Carterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council and Masterton District Council.
- Hutt City Council and Porirua City Council data is extracted from their 2022 SWAP reports with data extrapolated to provide the respective activity source tonnages. Hutt City Council note there may be discrepancies in the total tonnages for the area and which will be reflected in the overall regional totals.
- Data presented is for the 2021/22 year.

Table 23 summarises the activity source of waste disposed of to Class 1 landfills in the Wellington Region, specifically received from those councils where data was available.

Table 23 Activity Source of Waste to Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region

Activity Source of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfills in Wellington	General Waste – Excludes Special Waste		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill	
	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total	2021/22 Tonnes	% of Total
Construction and demolition	23,586	8%	18,575	7%
Domestic kerbside	47,668	17%	33,192	12%
Industrial/ commercial/ institutional	130,981	47%	125,135	44%
Landscaping	7,781	3%	6,946	2%
Residential	54,747	20%	53,077	19%
Specials	14,578	5%	44,291	16%
TOTAL	279,341	100%	281,216	100%

Industrial/commercial/institutional waste was reported to be the largest source of levied waste disposed of the Class 1 landfills in the Wellington region (approximately 44%), likely due to the nation-wide increasing trend in construction related activities (e.g., housing). This was followed by residential waste (approximately 18%) and domestic waste (approximately 12%). In comparison to the previous waste assessment, the total tonnage of both general waste – excluding special waste showed moderate increases.

5.2.6 Diverted Materials

With increasing focus on reducing, reusing, recycling, and recovering products and materials, councils are continuing to provide resource recovery activities for residents, whilst also investigating new opportunities to reduce the amount of waste disposed to landfill.

The establishment of resource recovery centres/network/hubs and/or facilities and efficient Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) has become increasingly important (e.g., OJI Fibre Solutions' sorting and baling plants in Seaview). For example, clear PET (plastic grade 1: clear plastic bottles) is processed in Wellington by Flight Group Ltd with the plastic recycled into food grade packaging, coloured PET (plastic grade 2: milk bottles, laundry bottles) are processed by Astron Recycling - Pact Group in Auckland where the material is reprocessed

into plastic feedstock for new products, aluminium and steel cans are sent to Macauley Metals where the products are sent overseas to be reprocessed, colour sorted glass is sent to Auckland where the glass is mixed with raw materials and melted down to make new bottles and jars, and paper and cardboard is sent either to the OJI Fibre Solutions mill in Penrose, Auckland or Kinleith, respectively.

For clarity and consistency, resource recovery centres/network/hubs and/or facilities is hereafter referred to as a Resource Recovery Facility (RRF). An RRF is defined as a facility that caters to the reuse, recovery and resale of products and materials. Similarly, for clarity, a MRF is referred to here as a facility that accepts (e.g., kerbside recycling), separates and prepares single-stream recycling materials to be sold to end buyers.

Materials collected at a RRF vary from household items, organic waste, electronics through to hazardous items (e.g., paints) and recyclable containers (i.e., those items commonly collected in kerbside recycling collections – glass, aluminium/tin, paper and cardboard, plastic grades 1, 2 and 5). Similarly, a MRF will commonly accept kerbside recycled materials (e.g., plastic grades 1, 2 and 5, glass, aluminium) with sorting (e.g., optical sorters, trommels, magnets) to prepare single stream recycling materials. It is worth noting here that since the previous waste assessment report was published, several councils have made changes to their kerbside recycling collections by reconfiguring the materials accepted to improve consistency of collections across the region. This is also in line with the central government proposal to standardise national kerbside recycling.

This section provides a summary of available information to highlight the significant efforts the Wellington region has placed into reduction and recycling activities - two of the highest elements of the waste hierarchy. It is also important to highlight here that while this section presents a summary of council information, there are a myriad of organisations operating throughout the region, all of which support recovery and reuse of products and materials. These organisations include, but are not limited to:

- Sustainability Trust
- WasteFree Welly
- KaiCycle
- Hospice NZ
- Salvation Army Opportunity Shops
- Opportunity shops
- Scrap metal yards
- E-waste recyclers
- Organic waste recyclers
- Construction and demolition waste recyclers

Available data for private organisations was limited and so the quantities of recovered resources cannot be accurately determined in view of the broader waste flows. However, where data was available for recovery of council managed resources this has been presented in the following sections to illustrate the composition and relative quantities.

Case Study – Southern Landfill Tip Shop and Recycle Centre⁴⁴

As part of Wellington City Council initiatives to reduce and reuse materials and divert waste away from landfill disposal, the Tip Shop and Recycle Centre provides the public with a convenient and accessible opportunity to engage with councils waste minimisation efforts. The Tip Shop, located at the Southern Landfill provides the public an opportunity to drop-off and donate unwanted items rather than throwing these items out. Additionally, the shop offers visitors an opportunity to buy a range of collected items, including, but not limited to:

- Clothing
- Books
- Toys
- Household items
- Building and gardening materials
- Electronics
- Tools
- Sporting equipment



While most items are accepted free of charge, items such as TVs and computer monitors incur a small charge to support activities including electrical checks.

Additionally, the Recycling Centre enables the collection of glass bottles and jars, paper and cardboard, plastic packaging (i.e., numbers 1, 2 and 5 only), aluminium cans and tins in dedicated recycling bins which are then collected and recycled separately.



Other supporting activities at the site include the opportunity for the public to purchase water tanks and Capital Compost garden products, as well as bottle recycling crates and council rubbish bags.

Case Study – Trash Palace⁴⁵

As part of Porirua City Council initiatives to reduce and reuse materials and divert waste away from landfill disposal, Trash Palace located at Spicer Landfill provides the public with an opportunity to drop-off and donate items for resale or recycling. Trash Palace accepts a range of items, generally free of charge, including but not limited to:



- Clothing
- Books
- Toys
- Whiteware (charges may apply)

⁴⁴ [Southern Landfill, Tip Shop and Recycle Centre - Tip Shop and Recycle Centre - Wellington City Council](#)

⁴⁵ [Welcome to the iconic Trash Palace in Porirua, New Zealand - Trash Palace](#)

-
- Building and gardening materials
 - Electronics (charges may apply)
 - Scrap metal
 - Car batteries

Additionally, Trash Palace also operates a Building Recycling Centre focussing on the collection and resale of a range of building materials including:

- Doors
- Windows
- Bathroom and laundry materials
- Bricks

5.2.6.1 Resource Recovery Quantities

To understand the potential diversion quantities of recovered and repurposed materials, access to consistent and complete data is needed. However, in many cases, recovery centres/network/hubs and/or facilities record data in terms of sales and not volumes. As such quantity cannot always be used as a measure of potential diversion from such facilities. Generally, there is inconsistent resource recovery initiatives across the Wellington region combined with inconsistencies in the types of materials recovered. Where information was available from the region, this has been summarised below. Importantly, while there is no current standard resource recovery network or materials collected from throughout the Wellington Region, significant efforts have been made by the respective districts to address this with plans in place (e.g., Climate Change Strategies) to recover and reuse more materials before they are disposed of to landfill.

Porirua City Council estimated that the total diversion from Trash Palace during the period July 2021 to June 2022 was approximately 797 tonnes⁴⁶. Unfortunately, while no categories were recorded to provide greater detail on the tonnage split, the types of materials accepted by the facility provide the best indication of the tonnage makeup. In comparison, the quantity of materials diverted from the Southern Landfill Tip Shop was not available at the time of writing, however Wellington City Council is in the process of determining how this information can best be captured going forward. However, given this limitation for the Tip Shop, data is available for the recycling tonnages collected at the Tip Shop and Recycling Centre.

Additionally, the percentage of materials that could be diverted from landfill provides another lens of potential diversion quantities. For example, the Wellington City Council Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) (2018) indicated that:

- approximately 12% (72 tonnes/week) of the combined kerbside waste stream could have been recycled through council's kerbside recycling collection or at a drop-off facility; and
- approximately 55% (322 tonnes/week) of organic materials could have been composted.

As such, a total of approximately 67% (394 tonnes/week) of kerbside waste could be diverted from landfill disposal by either recycling or organic processing.

Further, data provided by Kāpiti Coast District Council report approximately 714 tonnes of recovered materials (car tyres, whiteware, scrap metal and clothing) was diverted from landfill disposal during the 2020/21 period. An additional 108 individual items of TV's (592 units), child car seats (70 units) and fridges/freezers (419 units)

⁴⁶ Information provided by Porirua City Council

were also reported by Kāpiti Coast District Council to have been diverted from landfill disposal. This represents a significant reduction in the amount of waste Kāpiti Coast District Council sends to landfill. It also suggests that over the coming years this amount, and the types of materials diverted from landfill will continue to increase, thereby supporting ongoing waste minimisation efforts, reduced per capita waste generation and contribute to lower emissions from waste disposal.

Alongside the above council examples, Upper Hutt City Council is also progressing resource recovery initiatives with the collection of car seat (53 sets during July 2021-April 2022) and collecting approximately 360kg (August 2021-April 2022) of batteries as part of the Upcycle battery collection programme.

As summarised in **Table 24**, and where data was available, the combined volumes of drop-off recycling/bulk recycling and kerbside recycling tonnages from Upper Hutt City Council and Wellington City Council have remained relatively stable since 2016/17 with minor fluctuations in annual volumes recorded. Kāpiti Coast District Council's tonnages show a slight decrease from 2019/20. This is due to a better understanding of how the stations across district consolidate their recycling before sending out of district for processing. The 20/21 data onwards is closer to what is happening. Of note has been the effects of a changing global recyclable material market and the global health pandemic, both events having had significant impacts on Aotearoa New Zealand's local and domestic waste markets. For example, anecdotal evidence suggests that the stay-at-home orders during the COVID-19 Level 4 health response resulted in increased online shopping both for groceries and other items which resulted in greater levels of packaging received at the household and therefore presented to kerbside recycling. Similarly, the volumes of household residual waste were also reported to increase as more people worked from home (and are continuing to do so) and as a result present more residual waste to kerbside refuse collections.

Table 24 Combined Drop-Off Recycling/Bulk Recycling Station and Kerbside Recycling Tonnages⁴⁷

Council	Tonnes per Annum					
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Carterton District Council	778	736	646	723	622	815
Hutt City Council	7,734	8,105	8,056	7,539	5,724	3,608
Kāpiti Coast District Council ⁴⁸	1,561	1,452	1,039	3,824	4,535	4,027
Masterton District Council	4,397	4,629	4,883	5,069	4,928	5,809
Porirua City Council	2,946	2,842	2,900	3,213	3,342	2,453
South Wairarapa District Council	1,087	1,180	1,254	1,282	1,231	1,401
Upper Hutt City Council	827	1,245	1,559	1,302	1,420	1,602
Wellington City Council	11,184	11,122	11,381	10,679	10,768	10,013
TOTAL	30,514	31,311	31,718	33,631	32,570	29,728

5.2.6.2 Kerbside Recycling and Drop-Off Facilities

The tonnage data for kerbside recycling and drop-off facilities in the Wellington region is summarised in **Table 25** below.

The following points relate to **Table 25** below:

⁴⁷ Data provided by each of the Councils and/or supplemented with data from relevant SWAP surveys

⁴⁸ For the 16/17 – 19/20-year Kāpiti Coast District Council was counting the recycling out of both transfer stations. However, they are consolidated at the larger facility before being sent away for sorting. The 20/21 data reflects this better understanding and explains the drop in recycling total in comparison to previous years. 20/21 is a clearer representation to what is happening in the district.

- All data was provided by Wellington City Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Hutt City Council, Porirua City Council, Upper Hutt City Council, Carterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council and Masterton District Council.
- Kāpiti Coast District Council data represents operating collectors and it is noted to not provide an accurate reflection of recycling activities carried out during the 2016-2019 period. The data from 2019 onwards provides an accurate picture of all residential kerbside collection taking place within the district. The drop-off data provided is “kerbside recyclable material” and other recovered materials such as tyres, whiteware, scrap metal and clothing. It does not include count only items such as TVs, child car seats and fridge/freezers.
- Hutt City Council data reported for 2019/20 and 2020/21 are impacted by COVID-19 – recycling was diverted to landfill, average contamination for drop-off facilities for this period was 25.08%, contamination has been included in all figures, drop-off facilities ceased in 2021 due to the high levels of contamination. Hutt City Council is unsure why a sudden decrease in kerbside recycling occurred in 2021/22.
- Porirua City Council data only includes weights from kerbside collection and the bulk recycling station at Spicer Landfill. It does not include diverted material from Trash Palace.

Broadly, kerbside recycling and drop-off waste tonnages consistently increased from 2016/17 to 2019/20 but then showed signs of a decreasing trend during 2020/21 and 2021/22 (**Table 25**). However, while this may be a result of COVID-19, it is unclear whether this trend will continue. Further, with the potential implementation of a New Zealand Container Return Scheme, it is likely that the kerbside recycling tonnages will decrease due to the change in quantities presented for collection.

Table 25 Kerbside Recycling and Drop-Off Facilities in the Wellington Region

Tonnes/annum	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Kerbside Recycling	21,672	21,926	21,865	23,727	24,027	21,400
Drop-Off Facilities	8,842	9,385	9,853	9,904	8,542	8,328
Total	30,514	31,311	31,717	33,630	32,569	29,728

5.2.6.3 Composition of Kerbside Recycling

The tonnage data for the composition of kerbside recycling across the Wellington region is summarised in **Table 26** below.

The following points relate to **Table 26** below:

- All data was provided by Wellington City Council, Hutt City Council, Porirua City Council, Upper Hutt City Council, Masterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council and Carterton District Council. No data was available from Kāpiti Coast District Council.
- Wellington City Council tonnage data includes kerbside and drop off recycling.
- Upper Hutt City Council provided aggregated data for plastic containers 1,2, 5, aluminium cans and steel cans therefore for consistency all other council provided data has been aggregated to reflect this.
- Upper Hutt City Council data (except glass) has been extracted from the 2022 Lower Hutt kerbside audit. Glass was estimated based on glass comprising 39% of all Lower Hutt recycled material (39% taken from Auckland City Council <https://ourauckland.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/news/2021/01/recycling-right-in-2021/>). The

percentages provided are adjusted percentages that take into account the estimated glass figure; the 2022 kerbside audit estimated contamination of 11.9% or 8.56%. Scoop testing audits completed by the MRF consistently place contamination between 17.9% and 19.7%.

- Porirua City Council data are based on a scoop test from OJI Fibre Solutions and council glass tonnages from 2021/22.

Broadly, **Table 26** shows that mixed paper (38%, 7,778 tonnes/annum) and glass bottles and jars (41%, 8,269 tonnes/annum) represented the two largest kerbside recyclable streams, followed by the aggregated category of plastic containers (1,2,5), aluminium and steel can at 13% (2,735 tonnes/annum). Lastly, contamination in 2021/22 was reported at 8% (1,592 tonnes/annum).

Table 26 Composition of Kerbside Recycling in the Wellington Region

Composition of Kerbside Recycling – 2021/22	Tonnes/Annum	% of Total
Mixed Paper	7,778	38%
Glass Bottles and Jars	8,269	41%
Plastic Containers 1, 2, 5, aluminium cans, steel cans	2,735	13%
Contamination	1,592	8%
Total	20,375	100%

5.2.7 Commercially Collected Diverted Materials

The availability to commercially collected diverted materials from across the Wellington region was limited with only Wellington City Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Hutt City Council and Porirua City Council providing data. It is though acknowledged that across the Wellington region commercially collected materials may include concrete, clothing and textiles and e-waste, however, tonnage data for these waste streams was not available or accessible at the time of this assessment. It is recommended that the WMMP provides for councils to obtain this data to help inform knowledge of material diversion.

Of note, Kāpiti Coast District Council reported that commercially collected data on diverted materials is difficult to separate as often as these can be mixed into a residential collection (depending on the size of the business) or collection runs span multiple territorial authorities. The data presented by Kāpiti Coast District Council should be used with caution as it is unlikely to provide a comprehensive indication of commercial tonnages. It is recommended that the WMMP provides for councils to obtain this data to help inform knowledge of material diversion. No further commentary on commercially collected diverted materials for the remaining council areas is included here.

With the limited available data, approximately 37,311 tonnes/annum comprising cardboard/paper/containers and scrap metal was diverted in 2021/22 from across Wellington, Kāpiti, Lower Hutt and Porirua (**Table 27**). However, this number is likely to underestimate what is actually diverted in these council areas. Additionally, while the remaining six councils were not able to access data, it is expected that actual commercially collected diverted tonnage is significant. As reported above, it is recommended that the WMMP provides for councils to obtain this data to help inform knowledge of material diversion.

Table 27 Commercially-Collected Diverted Materials in the Wellington Region

Diverted Materials, excluding Council and Private Domestic Kerbside Recycling Collections	Tonnes/Annum 2021/22
Cardboard/paper/containers	25,678

Diverted Materials, excluding Council and Private Domestic Kerbside Recycling Collections		Tonnes/Annum 2021/22
Scrap metal		11,633
	Total	37,311

5.2.8 Diversion of Organic Material

Across the Wellington Region, greenwaste (including wood waste) and food waste are the two primary organic material streams collected and diverted. Compared with the previous waste assessment, no data was available to provide clarity on the tonnes per annum of meat waste diverted and as such is excluded from **Table 28** below. As reported in the previous assessment, greenwaste is collected on a commercial basis from residential properties and separately at transfer stations and landfills. Across the Wellington region greenwaste is processed by a range of commercial operators including Capital Compost (Wellington), Nursery Road (Masterton), Envirocomp (South Wairarapa) and Composting NZ (Kāpiti Coast).

Additionally, Kaibosh and Kiwi Community Assistance in Wellington also collect and redistribute rescued food throughout the Wellington community. It is recommended that the WMMP provides for councils to obtain comprehensive organic material diversion data to help inform knowledge of organic diversion across the region. This information will also help to support council led or a regional approach to organic management whilst supporting initiatives, for example, food rescue and community outreach where needed.

Table 28 summarises the diversion of greenwaste and food waste from across the Wellington Region. Broadly, the largest proportion comprised greenwaste (including wood waste) followed by recovered food waste. Interestingly, the tonnes per annum for all categories were significantly greater than compared with the previous waste assessment. In summary, there was an increase of 18,050 tonnes/annum greenwaste and food waste diverted from landfill.

Table 28 Diversion of Greenwaste and Food Waste in the Wellington Region

Organic Waste Diversion – 2021/22	Tonnes per Annum – 2015	Tonnes per Annum – 2021/22
Greenwaste and wood waste	19,785	38,529
Food waste – composted	1,121	5,387
Food waste – recovered	200	20,239
Total	46,106	64,156

5.2.9 Wellington Region Litter Profile

The management of litter across Aotearoa New Zealand places a significant amount of pressure on council resources to clean up litter including clean up along roadside verges and open public recreational spaces. Along with litter causing gross contamination, it can also impact the quality of our waterways and beaches as well as having a negative impact on visual amenity.

In 2022⁴⁹, Keep New Zealand Beautiful (KNZB) undertook a National Litter Audit (NLA) which compiled data through the physical inspection and visual counting of litter in a number of specific, fixed sites. As reported by KNZB, the NLA provides empirical data on regions, the quantities, types and locations and brands of litters

⁴⁹ National Litter Audit. Keep New Zealand Beautiful (November 2022)

deposited across the country. For the purpose of this Waste Assessment, the NLA data for the Wellington region has been reviewed, the results of which are discussed in this section.

While litter is not commonly included within waste assessments, understanding the broad regional profile for the Wellington region is important to provide a holistic overview of the waste ecosystem. For this purpose, litter has been included in this Waste Assessment and it is recommended that future assessments include further detailed discussion of litter within the broader Wellington region waste profile.

Overall, the 2022 NLA reported the average number of litter items recorded across the 40 surveyed Wellington region sites was 144 litter items per 1,000m², 0.73kg of litter per 1,000m² and 19.99 litres of litter per 1,000m² (Table 29).

Table 29 2022 Wellington Region Litter Summary

Territorial Local Authority	Total Area Audited (m ²)	Items per 1,000m ²	Weight (kg) per 1,000m ²	Volume (ltr) per 1,000m ²
Carterton District	4,350	75	0.33	3.49
Kāpiti Coast District	3,450	189	0.91	22.15
Lower Hutt City	4,300	142	0.44	10.05
Masterton District	4,500	122	0.77	11.12
Porirua City	4,897	145	0.92	16.92
South Wairarapa District	4,020	84	0.58	20.28
Upper Hutt City	4,044	263	1.25	28.41
Wellington City	4,560	145	0.66	47.78
Wellington Region Overall	34,121	144	0.73	19.99

As reported, retail sites were recorded as having the highest number of litter items (590 items), industrial sites (251 items) the second highest number of litter items followed by residential sites (138 items), carparks (91 items) and public recreational spaces (28 items) contributing the lowest number of litter items (Figure 17).

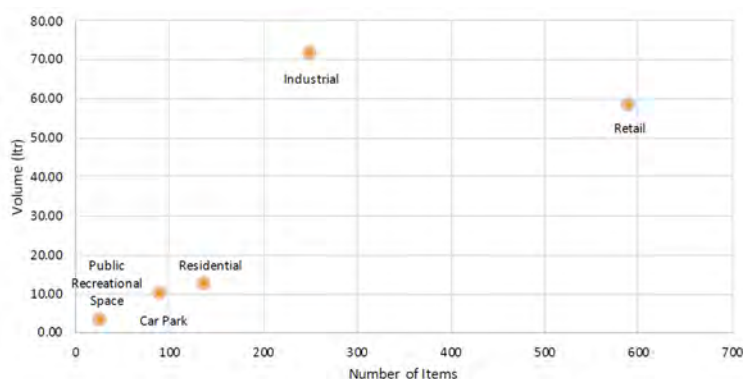


Figure 17 Wellington 2022, Items and Volume per 1,000 m² by Site Type⁵⁰

⁵⁰ National Litter Audit. Keep New Zealand Beautiful (November 2022)

As reported, since 2019, there have been increases in the number of litter items, estimated volume and weight per 1,000 m² of litter in the Wellington region. **Figure 18** below is extracted from the KNZB NLA report and illustrates the data collected in 2019 and the increase in the above-mentioned measures.

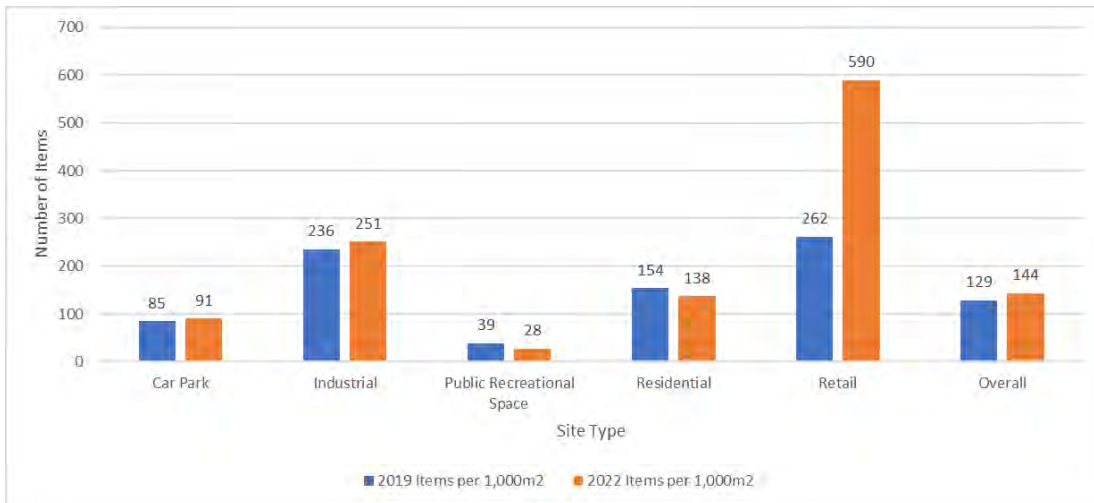


Figure 18 Items per 1,000 m² by Site Type: Comparison Over Time

Of the litter material types recorded since 2019, cigarette butts/vaping were the most frequently identified per 1,000m² with plastic litter the second highest. While paper/cardboard items were recorded as contributing the largest volume per 1,000m² to the overall litter stream, this category of litter contributed only moderately to the number of items recorded. **Figure 19** below is extracted from the KNZB NLA report and illustrates the data collected in 2019 and the increase in the above-mentioned measures.

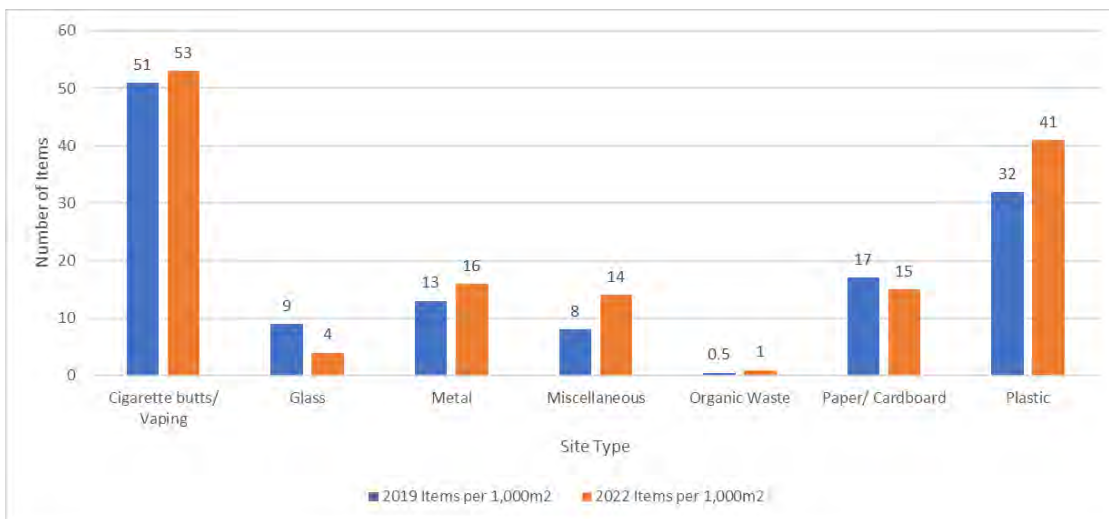


Figure 19 Items per 1,000m² by Main Material Type

In comparison to the national litter audit data, the Wellington region was on par with the national average of the number of litter items at 144 items (**Table 30**). Further, at a national level retail sites were reported to

have the most litter items followed by industrial sites with cigarette butts and vaping items the most prevalent litter items. This is consistent with the results of the Wellington region although results for the Wellington region were lower for both weight and volume of litter than compared with the respective national averages.

Table 30 Summary of the 2022 Litter Audit Results for the Wellington Region Compared with the National Average

	Items per 1,000m ²	Weight (kg) per 1,000m ²	Volume (lts) per 1,000m ²
Wellington Region	144	0.73	19.99
New Zealand Average	144	1.16	32.04

Case Study – Hutt City Council Beach Litter Monitoring

Lower Hutt has been reported as a litter hotspot, particularly Petone Beach, and subject to intensive community clean-up efforts arranged by Sustainable Coastlines. In the 2023 report produced by Sustainable Coastlines and summarising litter within Lower Hutt, it was reported that alongside litter originating from within the district, a significant amount of the litter comes from neighbouring areas including Wellington City and Upper Hutt City. As reported, it is likely that litter enters the Petone coastal environment via Te Awa Kairangi (Hutt River) and the local stormwater system, with coastal litter influenced by storms and currents. **Figure 20** below extracted from the 2023 Sustainable Coastlines Report for Hutt City Council illustrates the percentage of litter items collected from across three sites Petone Beach Water Ski Club, Hikoikoi Reserve and Hinds Point, Pencarrow Coast. Further and as reported, the Petone Beach Water Ski Club site was the most heavily polluted with a density of 2,258 litter items per 1,000m², followed by Hikoikoi Reserve with 133 items per 1,000m² and Hinds Point, Pencarrow Coast at 87 items per 1,000m². As such, the results of the Hutt City Council and broader KNZB national litter audit surveys highlight the need for councils to monitor litter volumes in standard ways to allow meaningful comparison in their respective districts noting the contribution litter has to waste being disposed of to landfill. It also highlights the opportunities for public communication regarding ‘away from home consumption’ and the methods to manage the associated litter (e.g., appropriate disposal of takeaway containers).

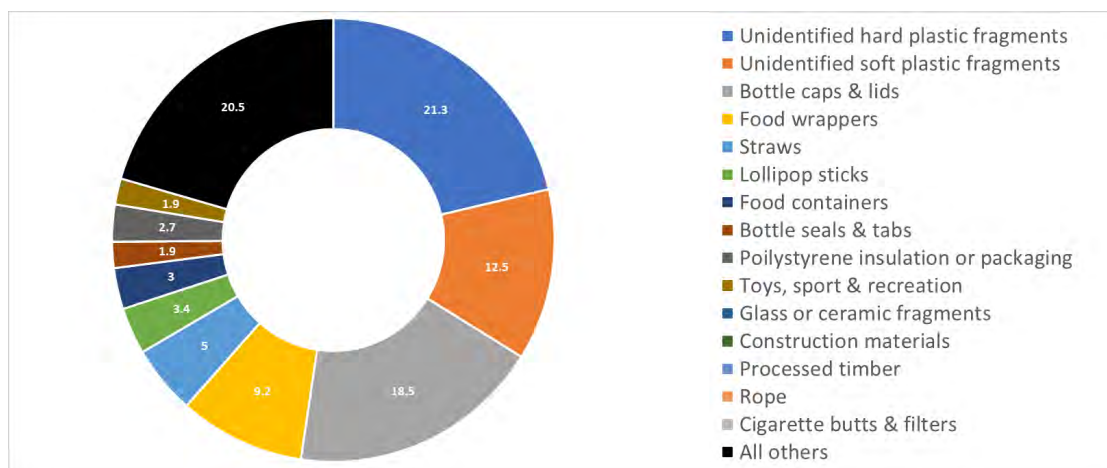


Figure 20 Percentage of Top Litter Items recorded across three coastal Lower Hutt Sites

6 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

6.1 Overview

For consistency and to support comparisons the following sections have been aligned with the previous 2016 Waste Assessment. Information has been extracted from the previous Waste Assessment where appropriate. The data presented in this section has been provided, where available, by each of the eight Wellington region councils.

6.1.1 Per Capita Waste to Class 1 Landfill

As reported in the 2016 Waste Assessment, The total quantity of waste disposed of at Class 1 landfills in a given area is related to a number of factors, including:

- The size and levels of affluence of the population
- The extent and nature of waste collection and disposal activities and services
- The extent and nature of resource recovery activities and services
- The level and types of economic activity
- The relationship between the costs of landfill disposal and the value of recovered materials
- The availability and cost of disposal alternatives, such as Class 2---4 landfills
- Seasonal fluctuations in population (including tourism).

To ensure consistency with the previous Waste Assessment, the Statistics NZ population estimate and the Class 1 landfill waste data from Section 3, the per capita per annum waste to landfill in 2021/22 from the Wellington region has been calculated (**Table 31**).

Table 31 Waste Disposal per Capita across the Wellington Region

Calculation of Per Capita Waste to Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region –2021/22	
Population Estimate (Stats NZ 2021/22 Estimate)	543,500
Total Waste to Class 1 Landfill (Tonnes 2021/22)	218,247
Tonnes/Capita/Annum of Waste to Class 1 Landfills	0.402

In summary, in 2021/22, approximately 0.402 tonnes (approximately 402kg) of levied waste was disposed of at Class 1 landfills for each person in the Wellington region.

As noted in the previous Waste Assessment, the movement of waste across territorial authority boundaries makes it difficult to estimate per capita waste disposal rates for the individual council across the region. Similarly, the access to accurate and specific data is often complex and challenging for each council and as a result the above tonnes per capita per annum figures should be considered with caution.

Further, the following assumptions apply and have been extracted for consistency from the previous Waste Assessment:

- All waste from Upper Hutt City and Lower Hutt City is disposed of at Silverstream landfill
- All waste from Wellington City and Porirua City is disposed of at Southern landfill and Spicer landfill
- All waste from Kāpiti Coast District is disposed of to transfer stations, which then goes to Bonny Glen, or to Spicers landfill in the district

- All waste from Carterton, Masterton, and South Wairarapa Districts is disposed of at the transfer stations in the districts

As such, based on these assumptions, which as reported previously are known not to be entirely accurate, per capita disposal rates for the four waste catchments are provided in **Table 32** below. The estimates include special wastes but exclude unlevied cleanfill materials.

Table 32 Waste Disposal per Capita – by Waste Catchment (2020/21 and 2021/22)

Calculation of per Capita Waste to Class 1 Landfills	Kāpiti Coast District	Wellington and Porirua	Lower Hutt	Wairarapa
2020/21				
Population (Stats NZ 2020/21 Estimate)	57,200	277,100	111,800	48,900
Total Levy Paid Waste to Class 1 Landfills (Tonnes 2020/21)	28,034	163,071	151,344	17,918
Tonnes/Capita/Annum of Waste to Class 1 Landfill	0.490	0.588	1.354	0.366
2021/22				
Population (Stats NZ 2021/22 Estimate)	57,400	276,500	112,200	50,100
Total Levy Paid Waste to Class 1 Landfills (Tonnes 2021/22)	27,839	168,733	NDR	20,791
Tonnes/Capita/Annum of Waste to Class 1 Landfill	0.485	0.610	-	0.415

Note: Upper Hutt City is excluded from the calculation as no data was available.

NDR: No data received

From the available data provided in 2020/21, the rate of waste per capita disposed of to Class 1 landfills was greatest from Lower Hutt (noting Upper Hutt is excluded as there was no available data) followed by Wellington and Porirua (0.588 tonnes/capita/annum), Kāpiti Coast District (0.490 tonnes/capita/annum) and lastly the Wairarapa catchment (0.366 tonnes/capita/annum). In comparison to 2021/22, the rate of waste per capita for the Kāpiti Coast District reduced slightly (0.485 tonnes/capita/annum) with moderate increases for both Wellington and Porirua (0.022 tonnes/capita/annum) and the Wairarapa catchment (0.049 tonnes/capita/annum). As reported in the previous assessment, the low disposal rate from the Wairarapa catchment is likely associated with a lower level of industrial and commercial activity and a higher proportion of rural properties. Further, it is expected that a substantial proportion of waste produced in the Wairarapa catchment is disposed of on-site or on-farm.

Further, the following is extracted from the 2016 Waste Assessment and remains current:

“The high disposal rate from Upper Hutt City and Hutt City could be associated with higher levels of industrial and commercial activity than in the other areas. Additionally, waste from other areas is understood to be transported to Silverstream landfill for disposal. As the major waste collectors’ depots are all in Hutt City, it is likely that collection vehicles often dispose of their final load of waste at Silverstream landfill. Quantitative information on any other cross--boundary movements of waste to Silverstream is not available.”

6.1.2 Per Capita Domestic Kerbside Refuse to Class 1 Landfills

The following description is extracted from the 2016 Waste Assessment and remains largely current for this assessment:

“The quantity of domestic kerbside refuse disposed of per capita per annum has been found to vary considerably between different areas. There are several reasons for this variation.

Kerbside refuse services are used primarily by residential properties, with small-scale commercial businesses comprising a relatively small proportion of collections (typically on the order of 5-10%). In districts where more businesses use kerbside wheelie bin collection services --- which can be related to the scale of commercial enterprises and the services offered by private waste collectors - - the per capita quantity of kerbside refuse can be higher. There is relatively little data in most areas on the proportion of businesses that use kerbside collection services, so it is not usually possible to provide data solely on residential use of kerbside services.

The type of service provided by the local territorial authority has a considerable effect on the per capita quantity of kerbside refuse. Councils that provide wheelie bins (particularly 240-litre wheelie bins) or rates-funded bag collections generally have higher per capita collection rates than councils that provide user-pays bags. The effect of rates-funded bag collections is reduced in those areas where the council limits the number of bags that can be set out on a weekly basis.

Evidence indicates that the most important factor determining the per capita quantity of kerbside refuse is the proportion of households that use private wheelie bin collection services. Households that use private wheelie bins, particularly larger, 240-litre wheelie bins, tend to set out greater quantities of refuse than households that use refuse bags. As a result, in general terms the higher the proportion of households that use private wheelie bins in a given area, the greater the per capita quantity of kerbside refuse generated.

Other options that are available to households for the disposal of household refuse include burning, burying, or delivery direct to a disposal facility. The effect of these on per capita disposal rates varies between areas, with residents of rural areas being more likely to use one of these options.”

Further, the 2021/22 disposal rate of domestic kerbside refuse for the Wellington region⁵¹ has been calculated to be approximately 88 kg per capita per annum. It is stressed that this figure is an estimate using the data provided by three of the eight councils in the Wellington Region, specifically, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Hutt City Council and Porirua City Council. It is recommended that the WMMP provides measures to support the collation and recording of specific data categories to support future detailed calculations. Further, to provide a more accurate estimate, it is recommended that each council complete SWAP surveys to allow kerbside quantities to be quantified and provide mechanisms for council to collect data that that is controlled by private waste collectors.

6.1.3 Per Capita Kerbside Recycling

The per capita recycling rates for the Wellington region are summarised in **Table 33** below. It is noted that kerbside recycling rates have decreased compared with the previous Waste Assessment. Broadly, the per capita rate of kerbside recycling in the Wellington region has remained relatively stable between 2016/17 to 2020/21, with a marked decrease in 2021/22. The main outcome of this was noted by Hutt City Council where a sudden decrease in kerbside recyclables was reported but the reason for this was unknown. At present, during 2021/22 approximately 39kg of kerbside recycling is collected for every resident across the Wellington Region. For comparison, the 2014/15 data presented in the previous Waste Assessment is shown.

⁵¹ noting Masterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Upper Hutt City Council and Carterton District Council are excluded from the calculation as no data was available

Table 33 Per Capita Kerbside Recycling – Kg/Capita/Annum

Kerbside recycling	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Kerbside recycling	26,375	21,672	21,926	21,865	23,727	24,027	21,400
Population	496,900	501,800	526,110	532,560	541,800	543,500	543,500
Kg/Capita/Annum	53	43	42	41	44	44	39

The per capita recycling rates for the individual territorial authorities are summarised in **Table 34** below.

Table 34 Per Capita kerbside recycling – Kg/Capita/Annum – By Area

Kerbside Recycling Includes Council and private Collections – Kg/Capita/Annum	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Carterton	68	75	63	81
Hutt	74	69	51	32
Kāpiti Coast	11	52	59	57
Masterton	185	188	178	205
Porirua	49	54	55	40
South Wairarapa	115	115	108	121
Upper Hutt	34	28	30	34
Wellington	54	50	50	46
Regional Average	74	79	74	77

Note: Includes kerbside recycling and drop-off facility data

As reported in 2016, there are several factors that should be considered noting the range of per capita recycling rates between the councils:

- The number of households in each area served by kerbside recycling collections has not been taken into account in the calculations
- Residents of rural areas, both those with kerbside recycling and those without, may be more likely to use drop-off facilities than residents of urban areas because of the convenience factor
- Many residents of Carterton District may use Masterton transfer station for their recycling drop-off
- Porirua City Council has reported public interest and engagement in kerbside recycling has reduced over time and that recyclable materials may be diverted through other pathways that are not currently measured as part of the waste assessment process
- COVID-19 has impacted recycling rates across the Wellington region during the 2019/20 and 2020/21 periods

6.1.4 Recovered Materials

Section 5.2.1 presented the composition of waste disposed of at Class 1 landfills from across the Wellington region (noting several councils did not provide completed data sets). Further, Section 5.2.6 the diversion from landfill disposal of several waste materials was summarised. As completed the 2016, by combining the two data sets, a high-level mass balance for these materials can be estimated (noting current data limitations provided by each of the councils) and diversion rates estimated for each. **Table 35** provides a summary of this data with Appendix C providing full data. Caution should be taken when interpreting this data due to the limited data provided by the councils. It is anticipated that the below tonnages will underestimate the actual

potential diversion volumes and so it is recommended that the next Wellington region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan provide mechanisms for councils to report on and collect data to inform the diversion rate by material type.

Table 35 Recovered Materials – 2020/21-2021/22

Diversion Rates of Selected Recoverable Materials	Mixed Paper and Containers	Scrap Metal	Greenwaste and Wood Waste³	Food Waste⁴
Kerbside Recycling Collections ¹	20,375	0	0	0
Commercial recycling Collections ²	25,678	11,633	0	0
Composted	0	0	38,529	5,387
Food Waste Recovered	0	0	0	20,239
Subtotal	46,053	11,633	38,529	25,626
Class 1 Landfill (potential recoverable component)	21,027	16,211	25,578	23,966

¹excludes Kāpiti Coast District Council

²includes Wellington City Council, Hutt City Council, Porirua City Council (scrap metal) and Wellington City Council, Hutt City Council, Porirua City Council and Kāpiti Coast District Council (mixed paper and containers) only. No data was provided by all other councils.

³excludes Carterton District Council and Upper Hutt City Council.

⁴excludes Upper Hutt City Council, Carterton District Council, Masterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Wellington City Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council

6.1.5 Potentially Recoverable Materials from Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region

An estimate of the composition of waste disposed of to Class 1 landfills in the Wellington region has been provided in Section 5.2.5. As produced in the 2016 Waste Assessment, the twelve primary categories recommended by the SWAP have been used. The diversion potential of waste disposed of to Class 1 landfills is summarised in **Table 36** below. It is also noted, that recovering 100% of all waste materials from the waste stream is not possible and so a proportion of materials will inevitably be disposed of to landfill or another pathway, acknowledging that in some cases new markets will need to be developed. The diversion estimates presented in **Table 36** below as such represent a best estimate rather than an actual figure. The figures do though provide some indication of the potential opportunities to recover waste materials. As with the primary composition presented in **Table 22**, the diversion potential is presented for both general waste – excluding special waste and non-levy paid cleanfill – and general waste and special waste combined – excluding non-levy paid cleanfill.

Table 36 Potentially Recoverable Materials of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfills

Diversion Potential of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region		General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill	
Primary Category	Secondary Category	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total
Paper	Recyclable	12,680	6%	12,456	7%
Plastics	Recyclable	4,921	2%	2,544.6	1%
Putrescibles	Kitchen/Food	23,966	12%	21,949	12%
Putrescibles	Greenwaste	25,578	13%	18,784	11%
Ferrous Metals	All	14,885	7%	4,764	3%
Non-Ferrous Metals	All	1,326	1%	1,303.2	1%
Glass	Recyclable	3,426	2%	3,659	2%
Textiles	Clothing/Textiles	6,052	3%	4,110.5	2%

Diversion Potential of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region		General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill	
Primary Category	Secondary Category	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total
Rubble	Cleanfill	13,655	7%	10,533	6%
Rubble	Plasterboard	1,730	1%	1,193	1%
Timber	Untreated/Unpainted	334	0%	-	0%
Potentially Hazardous		7,169	4%	24,384	14%
TOTAL DIVERTABLE POTENTIAL		115,722	57%	105,680	60%

Broadly, between 57% and 60% of both waste streams could be diverted from landfill disposal. As reported in 2016, the top three largest divertible components are cleanfill (20.7%) followed by kitchen/food waste (14.3%) and greenwaste (12.3%). Paper recyclables also appear as an opportunity for greater diversion with 6.7% potentially divertible from landfill. A similar trend is again reported in 2021/22 (**Table 36**). It is also worth noting here that councils within the Wellington region are progressing great initiatives to significantly reduce the quantities of organics being disposed of to Class 1 landfill, including investigating local and regional approaches to the processing of organic material. It is also worth noting that the Ministry for the Environment is too proposing to require no further disposal of organic material to Class 1 landfills which if enacted, would result in all councils implementing some mechanism to collect and divert and process organic material from their territorial area.

7 FUTURE DEMAND AND GAP ANALYSIS

The intent of this section is to provide an overview of the future demand for waste and resource management services acknowledging the wide range of factors that are expected to contribute to this. The key factors discussed in this section include:

- Future population of the Wellington Region
- Economic activity and waste management
- Changes in Lifestyle and Consumption
- Changes in Waste Management Approaches

The ability to have awareness of the key challenges and opportunities will support the councils of the Wellington region to prepare for upcoming changes and ensure residents and ratepayers are brought along on the journey.

7.1 Future Population of the Wellington Region

Population projections⁵² for the councils within the Wellington region are summarised in **Table 37** below. Broadly, the forecasted population growth from across the Wellington region show increases between 31% (Wellington City) and 57% (Carterton District) across the range of TAs. This information is important for each TA to support estimating future demand on existing waste services and forecasting any additional infrastructure construction and/or upgrades to existing facilities and services. Of particular note, is the projected population growth in the Carterton District which is forecasted to grow from a population of approximately 9,547 in 2018 to 13,016 in 2038 and further to 14,968 in 2051. As such, understanding the relative projected growth will support important decisions to be made and planning undertaken to cater for this increased growth.

Table 37 Forecasted Population Growth Rates from across the Wellington Region

Area	2018	2028	2038	2048	2051	Percentage change between 2018-2051 for the 50th percentile
Carterton District	9,547	11,324	13,016	14,606	14,968	57%
Masterton District	26,400	31,644	36,054	39,635	41,012	55%
South Wairarapa District	10,939	12,992	14,782	16,320	16,830	54%
Kapiti Coast District	55,127	64,198	72,956	80,793	83,288	51%
Porirua City	58,852	67,646	75,402	83,308	85,854	46%
Upper Hutt City	45,368	52,442	58,598	63,736	65,751	45%
Lower Hutt City	108,557	122,288	135,553	148,466	152,786	41%
Wellington City	211,222	228,392	247,692	268,114	276,472	31%
Total Forecasted Regional Population	526,012	590,926	654,053	714,978	736,961	-

⁵² [Population forecast 2020 to 2051 \(sensepartners.nz\)](https://sensepartners.nz)

Further, based on the Statistics New Zealand population projections for 2018-2048, the following high, medium, and low population projections are reported for the Wellington region (Figure 21, Table 38).



Figure 21 Forecasted Wellington Region Population Projection between 2023 and 2048

Table 38 Forecasted Change in the Wellington Region Population

	Population Change	Average Annual Change (%)
High	134,200	0.950%
Medium	58,000	0.475%
Low	-15,310	-0.025%

Forecasting population within the Wellington region is an important step in understanding the likely demand on waste services into the future. It provides an indication of the likely investment required to support current and future waste infrastructure to ensure residents and ratepayers are provided with value for money, accessible and convenient services that support the regions’ goal to significantly reduced waste disposal to landfill.

As reported in the previous Waste Assessment, the ‘medium’ population growth estimate has been selected to provide an estimate for future increased demand for waste services.

7.2 Economic Activity and Waste Management

As reported by the OECD, total kilograms waste/capita has remained relatively stable and below the 550kg/capita (Figure 22). However, New Zealand has shown an increasing trend of waste production per capita from approximately 740kg/capita in 2017 to approximately 781kg/capita in 2018; an increase of 41kg/capita. Further, New Zealand has shown continual increases in waste generated per capita from 2012 onwards (Figure 22). It is also reasonable to conclude that as New Zealand’s population continues to grow, the waste generated per capita will also increase if the current status quo of waste minimisation and management activities remains the same. However, it is recognised that greater effort at a national and local level is needed to reduce the amount of waste produced per capita and so significant efforts are being made by TAs to develop and

implement greater recovery of resources (e.g., diverting organics from landfill disposal), establish a wider network of recovery facilities (e.g., resource recovery centres) and improved service provision (e.g., cost effective and convenient ratepayer services).



Figure 22 OECD Municipal Waste Compared with New Zealand Total Kilograms/Capita⁵³

7.3 Changes in Lifestyle and Consumption

As noted in the previous Waste Assessment and which remains current, community expectations relating to recycling and waste minimisation are anticipated to lead to increased demand for recycling and material recovery services.

Further, central government has also recognised the importance of providing mechanisms to support greater recovery of resources before they are disposed to landfill. In this regard, central government is beginning to transition the New Zealand economy from a linear (take-make-dispose) to a more circular economy where resources and materials are kept in circulation for longer. To support this transition, initiatives such as the proposed Container Return Scheme are set to disrupt the current waste system by placing more responsibility on beverage producers for the products they produce. As such, each single-use beverage container will have a deposit applied to it which will support individual behaviour change by placing a value on each single-use beverage container. The intent of this approach is to incentivise individuals and reduce the amount of single-use beverage containers being littered to our environment.

Further, while these are standalone initiatives, they are part of a much wider and holistic approach to minimising waste.

⁵³ [Waste - Municipal waste - OECD Data](#)

7.4 Changes in Waste Management Approaches

As noted in the previous Waste Assessment, there are a range of drivers and mechanisms to manage waste, and which will continually evolve and adapt to a changing economy. The following list provides a high-level summary of these and where applicable reflects those reported in the previous assessment:

- Statutory requirement in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 to encourage waste minimisation and decrease waste disposal – with a specific duty for TAs to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation and to consider the waste hierarchy in formulating their WMMPs.
- Requirement in the New Zealand Waste Strategy 2010 to reduce harm from waste and increase the efficiency of resource use
- Increased cost of landfill. Landfill costs have risen in the past due to higher environmental standards under the RMA, introduction of the Waste Disposal Levy (currently \$30 per tonne and set to progressively increase over the next couple of years up to \$60/tonne from 01 July 2024) and the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme. While these have not been strong drivers to date, there remains the potential for their values to be increased and to incentivise diversion from landfill.
- Collection systems. More convenient systems encourage more material recovery. Conversely, more convenient recycling systems with more capacity help drive an increase in the amount of recycling recovered.
- Waste industry capabilities. As the nature of the waste sector continues to evolve, the waste industry is changing to reflect a greater emphasis on recovery and is developing models and ways of working that will help enable effective waste minimisation in cost-effective ways.
- Local policy drivers, including actions and targets in the WMMP, bylaws, and licensing.
- Recycling and recovered materials markets. Recovery of materials from the waste stream for recycling and reuse is dependent on the recovered materials having an economic value.

7.5 Summary of Demand Factors and Future Projections

The above summary information suggests that as population continues to grow in Aotearoa New Zealand so will the per capita waste generated if the status quo continues. However, with greater focus on minimising disposal of waste to landfill and increasing the recovery of resources along with ensuring materials and products are kept in circulation for as long as possible, it is anticipated that the per capita waste produced will either stabilise or begin to reduce over time. However, it must also be acknowledged that Aotearoa New Zealand is a global citizen and as such is also at the influence of overseas markets for recycled products and materials. As such, there is potential for greater investment onshore to process materials such as plastics into higher value products compared with exporting offshore for processing.

Further, it is expected that several waste streams will be significantly impacted upon over the coming years. Most notably, construction and demolition waste is expected to continue to increase due to housing and construction demand, and volumes of organics set to decrease from landfill disposal with the Ministry for the Environment proposal to remove organics from Class 1 landfills. Similarly, volumes of kerbside recycling are expected to be impacted over the coming years with the potential implementation of a Container Return Scheme. This scheme is expected to reduce the volume of kerbside recyclables presented for collection noting that individuals and households will be encouraged to separately collect eligible containers for the appropriate refund. Similarly, many New Zealand jurisdictions are progressing the development of resource recovery centres, either individual or networked, to provide communities with a location to drop-off unwanted items

for repurposing, or products (e.g., greenwaste) for collection and processing. Combined, these efforts are expected to support the goal to reduce waste disposed to landfill and to ultimately ensure materials and products are kept in circulation for as long as possible (i.e., circular economy).

7.5.1 Projections of Future Demand

Notwithstanding the anticipated changes to waste stream volumes over the coming years (e.g., diversion of organics from landfill disposal), total waste and recovered material quantities in the Wellington region (where data was available) have been estimated to grow slowly between 2021/22 and 2030/31; a similar outcome to that reported in the previous Waste Assessment (**Figure 23**). For clarity, **Figure 23** illustrates the anticipated tonnages by waste generated (i.e., general waste disposed of to Class 1 landfills – Wellington, Kāpiti, Porirua data only and kerbside refuse disposed of to Class 1 landfills – Kāpiti, Hutt, Porirua data only) and recovered (i.e., C&D – Kāpiti and Hutt data only, kerbside and dropoff recycling- data provided by all councils) category where data was available and projected between 2021/22 to 2030/31 under a status quo scenario where no additional diversion activities are in place to recover and reuse materials. It is acknowledged that the Ministry for the Environment initiatives supported by Te rautaki para | Waste strategy are expected to influence the **Figure 23** projected tonnages with, for example, reduced tonnages of general waste sent to Class 1 landfill disposal over the coming 10-year period.

To ensure consistency with the previous assessment, it has again been assumed that kerbside refuse, and all recyclables (kerbside and drop-off) will grow in line with the medium average annual population change (0.475%) with all other waste types (construction and demolition (excluding special waste and cleanfill) and general waste (excluding special waste and cleanfill) will grow at a rate of 2% per annum in line with GDP. Greenwaste and food waste have been excluded from the future projections acknowledging the Ministry for the Environment initiative to divert organics from landfill disposal by 2030⁵⁴ and the work the councils within the Wellington region are currently progressing to investigate options to support this initiative.

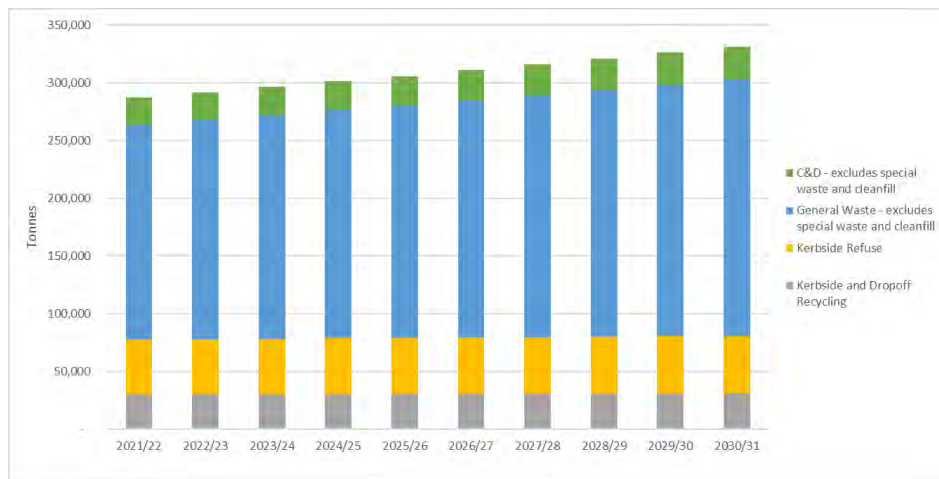


Figure 23 Mid-Level Population Projection Illustrating the Anticipated Disposal and Recoverable Tonnages by Waste Category with no Change in Systems or Drivers to Maximise Diversion from Landfill Disposal (i.e., Status Quo System)

⁵⁴ [Te-rautaki-para-Waste-strategy.pdf \(environment.govt.nz\)](https://www.environment.govt.nz/te-raitaki-para-waste-strategy.pdf)

In addition, understanding the projected number of additional households across the Wellington region provides an indication on the demand for future waste services. **Figure 24** below indicates that household numbers (medium projected level – StatsNZ) will steadily increase in Wellington City with moderate to static growth in the remaining districts. This trend was also reported in the previous assessment albeit with higher projected household numbers.

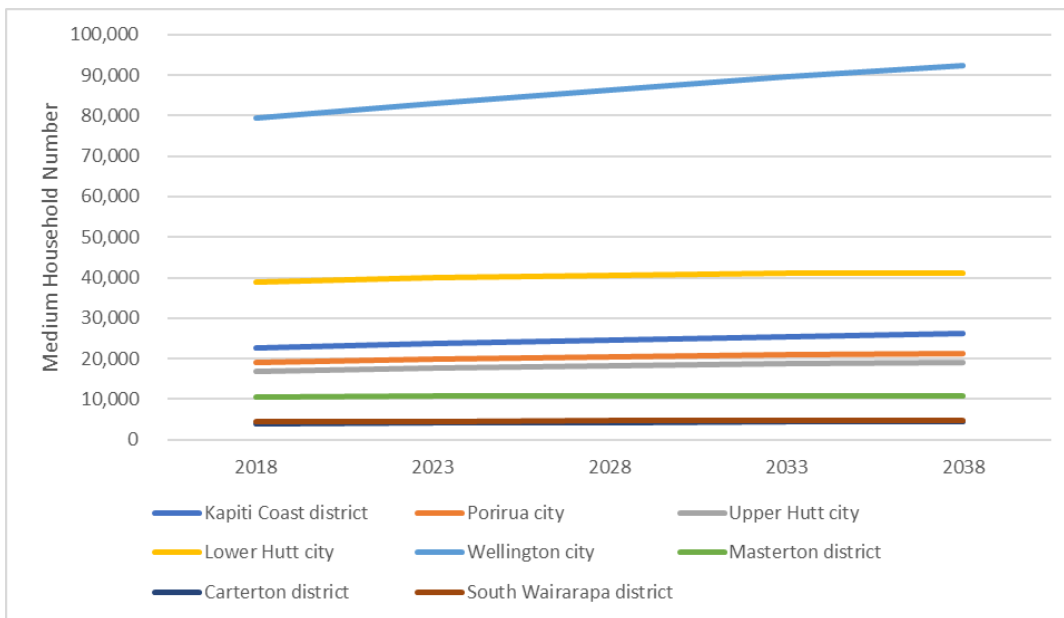


Figure 24 Medium Number of Household Projection across the Wellington Region⁵⁵

7.6 Future Demand Gap Analysis

As reported in the 2016 Waste Assessment, the aim of waste planning is to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation. From this Waste Assessment the following gaps have been identified. It is recommended that the WMMP acknowledges the below list, and where possible makes recommendations and/or suggested mechanisms to support improved waste management and minimisation throughout the Wellington Region.

- Data quality and management of data
- Access to commercial operator data where private services are provided
- The number of cleanfill and associated tonnages
- Council market share of kerbside refuse and recycling collections
- The relatively low amount of kerbside recycling per capita compared with the previous Waste Assessment
- The low diversion rate of organics, including both greenwaste and food waste
- Requirement for appropriate infrastructure to receive and process the Wellington region’s organic waste

⁵⁵ [Subnational family and household projections: 2013\(base\)–2038 | Stats NZ](#)

- Councils operate a range of different funding and contractual models, which can present a barrier to greater regional collaboration
- Information about the amount and type of waste that is going to unregulated disposal (e.g., littering, farm pits, cleanfill and burning) is unavailable at present
- Preparation for the proposed Container Return Scheme and implications on kerbside recycling collections as well as contractual relationships with Material Recovery Facilities
- Diversification of the current resource recovery sites throughout the Wellington region and opportunities to provide a coordinated network
- Identifying opportunities for greater sorting and recovery of construction and demolition materials, reducing the requirement for disposal

7.6.1 Waste Streams

The following priority waste streams could be targeted to further reduce waste disposed of to landfill. Where relevant, information has been extracted from the 2016 Waste Assessment and further expanded where required.

- Kerbside recyclables (i.e., single-use beverage containers) in line with the proposed Container Return Scheme
- Reuseable goods including but not limited to whiteware, clothing, household items
- More kerbside recyclables both from domestic and commercial properties
- Organic waste, particularly food waste both from domestic and commercial properties
- Industrial and commercial plastic is a significant part of the waste stream which may be able to be recycled
- Farm waste is a relatively unknown quantity and increased awareness of the problems associated with improper disposal may drive demand for better services
- Construction and demolition waste in particular timber is a significant part of the waste stream which may be able to be recovered
- E-waste collection and processing capacity in the district, while better than many areas, has room for improvement
- Safe and beneficial use of biosolids
- Waste tyres may not be a large proportion of the waste stream, however the effectiveness of the management of this waste stream is unknown
- Investment in infrastructure will be required to manage increased quantities of waste diverted from landfill disposal

7.6.2 Hazardous Waste

As reported in 2016 and included here potentially hazardous household wastes such as paint, oil, and chemicals are collected at transfer stations. There is a need to review the provision of these services at the transfer stations to ensure proper storage and management procedures are followed, so as to protect the health of workers, the public and the environment.

For clarity, the below list is included from the 2016 Waste Assessment given the ongoing relevancy to the current assessment.

- Reviewing management procedures of hazardous wastes at transfer stations
- Undertaking more detailed monitoring and reporting of hazardous waste types and quantities, including medical waste

-
- Improving public information about correct procedures for managing hazardous wastes, including medical waste and asbestos
 - Continuing to introduce waste bylaw licensing. This will improve information on hazardous waste movements and enable enforcement of standards

7.6.3 Asbestos Waste

As reported in 2016, some commonly used products that contain asbestos include roof tiles, wall claddings, fencing, vinyl floor coverings, sprayed fire protection, decorative ceilings, roofing membranes, adhesives and paints. The most likely point of exposure is during building or demolition work. All three Class 1 landfills in the region are consented to take asbestos and operators must comply with consent conditions and operational Health and Safety requirements.

7.6.4 Medical Waste

The Pharmacy Practice Handbook⁵⁶ states:

“Members of the public should be encouraged to return unused and expired medicines to their local pharmacy for disposal. Medicines, and devices such as diabetic needles and syringes, should not be disposed of as part of normal household refuse because of the potential for misuse and because municipal waste disposal in landfills is not the disposal method of choice for many pharmaceutical types. Handling and disposal should comply with the guidelines in NZ Standard 4304:2002 – Management of Healthcare Waste.”

As reported in 2016 and relevant for this assessment, medical waste removal and disposal are currently adequately catered for in the region in respect of institutional wastes. Sources of medical waste from households have no special provision.

7.6.5 E-Waste

The Ministry for the Environment declared in July 2020 six priority products⁵⁷ for regulated product stewardship. Included in this list is e-waste (electrical and electronic products – including large batteries). A national product stewardship scheme is currently in development to manage the nations e-waste with submission of a final recommendations report due to be issued to the Ministry for the Environment in November 2022. At present, the scheme manager application(s) for priority product stewardship scheme accreditation, including asking for regulations to be enacted to support the scheme is set for 2023⁵⁸.

Currently, there are a limited number of collection points in the region at the transfer stations and resource recovery facilities and there is no consistent region wide approach to e-waste management. This is consistent with the previous 2016 Waste Assessment.

⁵⁶ [Disposal of unwanted medicines | New Zealand Pharmacy Network \(wordpress.com\)](#)

⁵⁷ [Regulated product stewardship | Ministry for the Environment](#)

⁵⁸ [E-Waste Product Stewardship – New Zealand - TechCollect](#)

8 HIGH-LEVEL REVIEW OF THE 2017-2023 WELLINGTON REGION WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN

8.1 High-Level Review of the 2017-2023 Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

An initial review of the 2017-2023 WMMP was undertaken to inform the current Waste Assessment, and to help identify potential improvements to the effectiveness of a new WMMP. The key points emerging from the initial review are noted below. For consistency, the following sections follow that of the previous Waste Assessment.

8.1.1 Data

The data contained in the 2016 Waste Assessment and the 2017-2023 WMMP provided a good basis using the data that was available at the time. The data was of variable quality, with gaps leading to problematic extrapolations being made and applied to the Wellington Region. Further, there was limited data regarding rural wastes, privately managed waste disposal sites and quantities of materials that were recovered from across the Wellington Region.

8.1.2 Key Issues

The 2016 Waste Assessment and 2017-2023 WMMP rightfully identified many of the key issues facing the region. For clarity, these have been summarised in the below list:

- Poor data quality and availability of data
- Lack of data to illustrate the problem of environmental litter and illegal dumping
- Lack of data for the Wellington region rural waste sector
- Lack of comprehensive litter data for the Wellington Region
- Lack of commercial sector data and availability of commercial operator data where kerbside services are provided

8.1.3 Issues not Addressed

The following list summarises several items that were not covered in the previous 2017-2023 WMMP or which have since emerged:

- Recycling rates
 - The previous and current Waste Assessment are reporting the quantities of materials being recycled by households is relatively low across the region and is showing continued decline.
 - The deferral (as at May 2023) of a Container Return Scheme is expected to have an impact on the volumes of kerbside recyclable material being presented for kerbside collection.
 - The implementation of standardised kerbside collections across Aotearoa New Zealand is expected to influence and shape the volumes of materials collected at kerbside and available for processing.
 - The implementation of kerbside food scraps collections to urban households.
- Recovery of construction and demolition materials
 - The previous and current Waste Assessment are reporting the current low level of infrastructure available to recover construction and demolition materials, including for example, concrete, brick, wood, plasterboard.

8.1.4 New and In Development Guidance and Legislation

At the time of writing, the Ministry for the Environment released Te rautaki para | Waste strategy which sets the high-level direction for the next 30-years for a low emissions, low waste society built on a circular economy. Alongside Te rautaki para | Waste strategy, the Ministry for the Environment is developing more comprehensive waste legislation to replace the current Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the Litter Act 1979. The intent of the new legislation is to support the delivery of Te rautaki para | Waste strategy and the waste actions as set out in the Emissions Reduction Plan.

In addition to Te rautaki para | Waste strategy and more comprehensive legislation, the Ministry for the Environment has set out several key areas that will be progressed over the coming years, including:

- Making materials collected from households for recycling the same across Aotearoa New Zealand from 2024
- Ensuring kerbside recycling services are provided to households in urban areas (i.e., towns of 1,000 people or more) by 2027
- Making food scraps collection services available to households in all urban areas by 2030

Alongside the provision of household food scrap collection services, the Ministry for the Environment is also looking to get businesses ready to separate food scraps from general waste by 2030.

Further, the implementation of a container return scheme for Aotearoa New Zealand was consulted on in 2021 which would incentivise people to return their empty beverage containers for recycling in exchange for a small refundable deposit. While around 6,400 submissions were received from the consultation process (including standardised kerbside collections, food scrap collections and a container return scheme) with most submitters supportive of the initiatives, the government has as at March 2023 deferred⁵⁹ work on the container return scheme. No further updates on the anticipated timing to restart work on the container return scheme was available at the time of writing.

In addition to the above, the Ministry for the Environment is working on developing several additional waste and resource management initiatives as bulleted below. Acknowledging the development of several key new initiatives are not yet fully in place at the time of writing this Waste Assessment, consideration of these has been integrated into the analysis where relevant and appropriate. It is anticipated that the below list will largely be in effect at the time of the next Waste Assessment.

- Development of a long-term infrastructure plan to provide a national view of the waste investment Aotearoa New Zealand needs over the next 15-years
- Developing end-of-life solutions for the six priority products:
 - Plastic packaging
 - Tyres
 - Electrical and electronic products (e-waste including large batteries)
 - Agrichemicals and their containers
 - Refrigerants
 - Farm plastics
- Phasing out certain single-use plastic items and hard-to-recycle plastic packaging (e.g., type #3 PVC containers, type #6 polystyrene drink packaging)

⁵⁹ [Freeing up more government bandwidth and money to focus on the cost of living | Beehive.govt.nz](https://www.beehive.govt.nz/news/freeing-up-more-government-bandwidth-and-money-to-focus-on-the-cost-of-living)

- Reducing construction and demolition waste and move towards more circular systems for building materials used

8.1.5 2017-2023 WMMP Wellington Region Actions

The 2017-2023 WMMP proposed nine regional actions as summarised in **Table 39** below. The intent of the regional actions was to set out the key areas that the councils would collectively carry out or support to deliver on the WMMP.

Table 39 2017-2023 Summary of Regional Actions

Regional Action	What it will do
Develop and implement a regional bylaw, or a suite of regionally consistent bylaws	This will help councils set standards and gather data so they can plan and manage waste better.
Implement Waste Data Framework	Consistent, high-quality data will help track progress.
Regional engagement	More consistent regional communications and education around waste services and waste minimisation will help households and communities to be inspired and supported so they can play their part.
Optimise collection systems	We will work to improve collections so that they maximise diversion and are cost effective to communities.
Resource recovery network	This will make sure we have the facilities to divert more material like construction and demolition waste, food and/or biosolids, and other organic waste.
Beneficial use of biosolids	This is a large waste stream that, if we divert it, will make a big contribution to our regional targets.
Shared governance and service delivery	There is potential to join together to deliver higher levels of service more efficiently.
Resourcing for regional actions	This will make sure we have the means to deliver on what we set out in the plan.
Collaborate and lobby	We can work with other local government organisations, NGOs and other key stakeholders on undertaking research, lobbying and actions on various waste management issues such as (but not limited to) product stewardship, electronic waste, tyres, plastic bags, etc.

In addition to the nine regional WMMP actions, each of the Wellington region councils produce individual or collective Local Action Plans that set out how each will deliver on the WMMP while ensuring that they meet the needs and concerns of their own communities.

8.1.6 2017-2023 WMMP Implementation Plan

To support and guide the development and implementation of the 2017-2023 WMMP, the Wellington region WMMP Joint Governance Committee was established. This committee is currently made up of elected members from each council and is responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of the WMMP. Oversight of regional level actions is undertaken by the WMMP Joint Governance Committee, with implementation of the actions managed through the Regional Officer Steering Group and when funding is available and/or approved. Additionally, and in acknowledgment of the significance of the WMMP to the region, a WMMP planner role was established with each council providing funding support through their respective Annual and Long-Term Plans. As noted in the 2017-2023 WMMP, a range of indicative metrics for each of the nine regional actions was developed, however the context-appropriate metrics were noted to be developed and agreed as part of the individual council implementation plans. No detailed implementation

plan, including responsibility, resources or delivery timeframes were included in the 2027-2023 WMMP. This information may be included within the individual council implementation plans that was not available for inclusion in this Waste Assessment.

8.1.7 2017-2023 WMMP Progress to Date

Potentially as a result of the last two points, limited progress has been made on implementing the actions contained in the 2011 WMMP. Only four of the 19 actions have been taken forward, with only the education strategy having so far been completed. Work on a regional solid waste bylaw is complete, there has been some progress on biosolids investigation, and development of a subsequent WMMP is underway.

9 STATEMENT OF OPTIONS

This section sets out the key issues raised in this Waste Assessment (Section 9.1) and the range of options for further council consideration to address the key matters (Section 9.2). For clarity, the list of options provides a high-level review of the strategic importance of each option, the potential impact on current and future demand for waste services in the region and councils anticipated role in implementing the option. The range of options follows the structure of the previous assessment as follows:

- Regulation
- Measuring and Monitoring
- Communication and Education
- Collection Service
- Infrastructure
- Leadership and Management

It is recommended that further detailed investigations be carried out on each of the following options before any are selected and/or implemented. The intent for this is to ensure that a full and comprehensive investigation is undertaken to underpin any decision making.

9.1 Key Issues to be Addressed by the Next Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Following on from Section 8.1.2 and Section 8.1.3, the key matters addressed in this Waste Assessment that have the greatest effect on the eight councils ability to meet their statutory obligations are included in the below bulleted list. The list has been extracted and amended from the previous Waste Assessment as many of the key issues remain relevant to the current assessment:

- Data quality and management of data
 - A lack of data, particularly on the activities of the private waste and recycling sector, limits councils' ability to effectively manage waste in the region. This constrains ability to plan for and respond to future demand
- Disposal of unknown quantities of waste to Class 2-4 landfills
 - While the data on Class 2-4 landfills that is available to the councils is very limited, it is likely that considerable quantities of recoverable materials are disposed of to these facilities.
- Recycling performance static/declining.
 - Not only is recycling performance weak overall, but data suggests it is static or declining in most areas.
- Sewage sludge/biosolids management.
 - The primary disposal pathway for biosolids is landfill. Where this material has high moisture content it can create landfill management issues. It also represents a high fraction of organic waste that could potentially be recovered for beneficial use.
- Low diversion rate on organics.
 - While a reasonable fraction of garden waste is composted, there is very little diversion of food scraps and there is further room to capture and process more garden waste and food scraps (i.e., either combined [food and green waste] or separately as food only and green only). Food and green waste represent the largest fractions of material being landfilled and so this is

potentially the biggest opportunity to improve diversion and reduce landfill greenhouse emissions emitted from decomposing organic material.

- Councils operate a range of different funding and management models.
 - Perhaps the greatest barrier to enhanced collaboration is that waste is managed in divergent ways among the constituent councils and each council responds primarily to the particular drivers within their area. Differing ownership of assets, service delivery expectations, and rates funding levels all create differing imperatives.
- Unrealised potential for greater joint working in council service delivery.
 - The locally focused approach to waste management has resulted in a range of systems, many of which have evolved over time, and are not necessarily configured to deliver optimum results in terms of cost and waste minimisation performance. There are likely to be gains from a more consistent approach that utilises best practice (e.g., more consistent approach to kerbside services).
- Recycling rates.
 - The previous and current Waste Assessment are reporting the quantities of materials being recycled by households is relatively low across the region and is showing continued decline.
 - The deferral (as at May 2023) of a Container Return Scheme is expected to have an impact on the volumes of kerbside recyclable material being presented for kerbside collection.
 - The implementation of standardised kerbside collections across Aotearoa New Zealand is expected to influence and shape the volumes of materials collected at kerbside and available for processing.
- Recovery of construction and demolition materials.
 - The previous and current Waste Assessment are reporting the current low level of infrastructure available to recover construction and demolition materials, including for example, concrete, brick, wood, plasterboard.

Additional items include:

- Lack of data to illustrate the problem of environmental litter and illegal dumping.
- Lack of data for the Wellington region rural waste sector.
- Lack of comprehensive litter data for the Wellington Region.
- Lack of commercial sector data and availability of commercial operator data where kerbside services are provided.

9.2 Options

9.2.1 Regulation

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
Maintain existing bylaw regimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining bylaw status quo would have limited positive effect on any of the key issues. 	<p><i>Social/Cultural:</i> uneven understanding of the waste flows in the district</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> variable ability to guard against environmental degradation through illegal disposal, variable ability to require environmental performance standards are met (e.g. recyclable material is separated)</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> No change to current systems.</p> <p><i>Health:</i> Limited ability to monitor and enforce actions of current providers and ensure public health is protected</p>	<p>A lack of data and controls on private operators limits councils' ability to effectively manage waste in the region. This constrains ability to plan for and respond to future demand</p>	<p>Councils would implement and enforce existing bylaws; monitoring and reporting on waste quantities and outcomes. Minor changes will be required to align with the National Waste Data Framework.</p>
Review Solid Waste Bylaws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality and management of data Disposal of unknown quantities of waste to Class 2-4 landfills Recycling performance static/ declining 	<p><i>Social/Cultural:</i> better understanding of the waste flows in the district, wider range of services offered to residents.</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> would increase diversion from landfill and</p>	<p>Improved bylaws would, as a minimum, require reporting of waste material quantities. Collecting waste data is imperative to planning how to increase waste minimisation across council provided</p>	<p>Councils would develop and enforce the bylaws; monitoring and reporting on waste quantities and outcomes The solid waste bylaw should not be an unreasonable hindrance on private business seeking to</p>

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low diversion rate on organics 	<p>information about disposal practices and could potentially guard against environmental degradation through illegal disposal</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> increase cost for operators; additional resources will be required to monitor and enforce the regulatory system</p> <p><i>Health:</i> Greater monitoring of providers to ensure no adverse health risks occur</p>	<p>services and commercial waste streams The bylaw could also be used to require minimum performance standards. This could be a key mechanism for addressing waste streams currently controlled by the private sector and how they provide their collection services. Requiring provision of a recycling collection to all customers and preventing the use of large bins for refuse collection, could decrease the amount of waste sent to landfill. The amount of recyclables requiring processing would increase.</p>	<p>take advantage of opportunities to take part in waste minimisation and waste management activities. This includes how waste, recovery, diversion, recyclables, and disposal is defined within the document. In considering a licensing approach, the councils should seek to liaise with the other outer regional initiatives. Consistency across regions would help reduce unnecessary administrative burden for private operators, and unintended consequences such as less well---regulated areas becoming a target for undesirable practices, such as clean filling, and poorly managed waste facilities.</p>

9.2.2 Measuring and Monitoring

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
Status Quo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining data status quo would not have a 	<p><i>Social/Cultural:</i> uneven understanding of the waste flows in the district in</p>	<p>A lack reliable information to monitor and plan for waste management in the region</p>	<p>Councils currently gather data on waste streams they manage or facilities or services they</p>

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
	positive effect on any of the key issues	particular in respect of recovered material and material to other than Class 1 disposal facilities <i>Environmental:</i> Limited ability to monitor and report on environmental outcomes <i>Economic:</i> Limited understanding of waste flows restricts ability to identify waste recovery opportunities and creates risk around waste facility and service planning which increases costs. <i>Health.</i> Lack of data on potentially harmful wastes and their management		own as well as information supplied by the private sector through licensing or similar
Implement National Waste Data Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality and management of data 	<i>Social/Cultural:</i> improved knowledge of waste flows and better information available to the public on waste and recovery performance <i>Environmental:</i> Improved ability to monitor and manage waste collection and disposal information and make appropriate planning and management decisions <i>Economic:</i> improved understanding of waste flows	The Waste Data Framework would enhance the ability to share and collate information improving overall knowledge of waste flows. It currently only covers material to disposal however.	Councils would implement the Waste Data Framework by putting standard protocols in place for the gathering and collation of data. This would enable sharing and consolidation of data at a regional level

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
		resulting in better targeted waste and recovery services and facilities. <i>Health.</i> Potential for improved data on hazardous and harmful wastes		
Audit waste stream at transfer stations and kerbside every 4-6 years and before and after significant service changes and monitoring of waste flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality and management of data 	<i>Social/Cultural:</i> Identifying material streams for recovery could lead to job creation <i>Environmental:</i> Ability to identify materials and waste streams for potential recovery and reduction <i>Economic:</i> Ability to identify materials and waste streams for potential recovery and reduction, giving rise to new business opportunities and reduction of disposal costs <i>Health.</i> Potential for improved data on hazardous and harmful wastes	Would not impact on the status quo prediction of demand directly, but would assist in identifying recovery opportunities which could impact facility provision	Councils would maintain existing service arrangements Minor changes would be required to align with the National Waste Data Framework
Increase monitoring to gather more information in strategic areas, such as commercial waste composition; waste management in rural areas; cleanfill, construction and demolition waste. Audit cleanfill waste streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality and management of data Disposal of unknown quantities of waste to Class 2-4 landfills 	<i>Social/cultural:</i> could raise awareness of waste management in areas where currently very little is known; enable greater monitoring of providers to ensure no adverse health effects occur. Identifying material streams for	Analysis of available data has shown that there are gaps in knowledge and understanding of waste streams. Availability of more data, and tailoring of services accordingly, could increase demand for recycling	Councils could initiate and oversee research, studies and audits; and feed results into future iterations of waste assessments and WMMP. Councils may need to develop bylaw and licensing systems to gather more data.

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
wherever possible to understand composition of waste.		<p>recovery could lead to job creation.</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> increased ability to identify additional/alterd services to increase diversion of waste from landfill.</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> there may be additional costs for new programmes put in place. Ability to identify materials and waste streams for potential recovery and reduction, giving rise to new business opportunities and reduction of disposal costs.</p> <p><i>Health.</i> Potential for improved data on hazardous and harmful wastes</p>	services and reduce waste to landfill.	

9.2.3 Communication and Education

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
Continue existing education programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycling performance static/declining 	<p><i>Social/Cultural:</i> community will be aware of options, engaged in the waste management process, and take a level of ownership of waste issues.</p>	Awareness of waste issues and behaviour would not change significantly from current situation.	Councils would continue to fund and coordinate a wide range of education programmes.

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
		<p><i>Environmental:</i> education programmes aim to establish and support positive behaviours that reduce environmental impact.</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> currently funded.</p> <p><i>Health.</i> Public informed of health risks of waste materials and appropriate disposal pathways</p>		
Extend existing communication programme to focus on current and additional target audiences (e.g., low users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycling performance static/declining 	<p><i>Social/cultural:</i> community will be more aware of options and more engaged in the waste management process, taking a higher level of ownership of the issue.</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> education programmes would seek to establish, support and extend positive behaviours that reduce environmental impact.</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> could potentially be funded through waste levy funding.</p> <p><i>Health.</i> Information regarding health risks of waste materials and appropriate disposal pathways would reach a wider audience. More vulnerable sectors of the public informed</p>	Expanding the target audience may improve results in increased recycling and decreased unwanted behaviour such as landfilling and other land disposal.	Councils would fund and/or coordinate education programmes.

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
<p>Extend existing communication programmes to support any new rates---funded services provided by the councils (e.g., food scrap or food and greenwaste collections)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycling performance static/declining 	<p>of health risks related to waste management. Messages better targeted to audiences needs</p> <p><i>Social/cultural:</i> community will be more aware of options and more engaged in the waste management process, taking a higher level of ownership of the issue. Information regarding health risks of waste materials and appropriate disposal pathways would reach a wider audience <i>Environmental:</i> education programmes would seek to establish, support and extend positive behaviours that reduce environmental impact <i>Economic:</i> could initially be funded through waste levy funding when new services are introduced; subsequent communications would be rates---funded <i>Health.</i> Information regarding health risks of relevant waste materials and appropriate management targeted to audiences needs</p>	<p>Depending on the new rates-funded services that are provided, this could potentially contribute to a significant reduction in demand for landfill, and an increase in demand for recycling services and processing. Education alone will not support behaviour change. Pathways need to be provided for residents and businesses to take action on education messages.</p>	<p>Councils would fund and coordinate education programmes.</p>

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
Regional co-ordination and delivery of waste education programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality and management of data Recycling performance static/declining 	<p><i>Social/cultural:</i> More consistent messaging and better leverage on education spend assisting community to be more aware of options and more engaged in the waste management process.</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> Enhanced ability to establish positive behaviours that reduce environmental impact.</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> consider funding through waste levy funds.</p> <p><i>Health.</i> Information regarding health risks of relevant waste materials and appropriate management able to be targeted to audiences needs</p>	The data suggests there is significant potential to reduce, reuse and recycle more waste. Communities should reduce their reliance on residual waste collections and demand for recycling services will increase.	Regional coordination and delivery would be undertaken on behalf of councils (through a jointly funded position or structure). Local needs could be met by working more closely with specific councils and the community

9.2.4 Collection Service

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
Status Quo. Different types of collection services and mechanisms for provision are continued throughout the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining collections status quo would have a limited positive effect on any of the key issues 	<p><i>Social/Cultural:</i> Council and the collection contractor have a responsibility to mitigate the risks associated with kerbside bag collections. Private operators do not necessarily</p>	Not expected to impact on the status quo prediction of demand.	Each council's role is varied depending on their service provision configuration.

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
		<p>always provide the appropriate levels of service, for example, at peak times.</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> no new impacts.</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> no new impacts.</p> <p><i>Health.</i> Vulnerable sectors of the community may chose not to access waste services due to cost. In some areas there is limited capacity to reduce costs through recycling</p>		
<p>Councils seek to standardise collection systems (noting MfEs proposed standardised kerbside collection methodology) and methodologies and procure shared services where there are clear strategic advantages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data quality and management of data • Declining council kerbside refuse market share • Recycling performance static/declining • Councils operate a range of different funding and management models • Unrealised potential for greater joint working in council service delivery 	<p><i>Social/Cultural:</i> The impacts will vary depending on the configurations of services that are implemented. In general, council and the collection contractor have a responsibility to mitigate the risks associated with kerbside bag collections. Private operators do not necessarily always provide the appropriate levels of service, for example, at peak times.</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> The impacts will vary depending On the configurations of services that are implemented. It could be expected that standardising of services would lead to overall improved levels of service</p>	<p>The impacts will vary depending on the configurations of services that are implemented. It could be expected that standardising of services would lead to overall improved levels of diversion due to wider participation in recycling and the ability to present more consistent messages to the community</p>	<p>Currently each council's role is varied depending on their service provision configuration. Varying roles would be expected to continue but each councils role could change – for example if one council takes a lead role in contract management for a shared service. Councils will need to consider shared service arrangements as part of their S17A reviews and this should inform future procurement programmes</p>

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
		<p>provision including recycling</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> The impacts will vary depending on the configurations of services that are implemented. Shared services should lead to more economically efficient outcomes and reduce total costs to the community.</p> <p><i>Health:</i> The impacts will vary depending on the configurations of services that are implemented. Vulnerable sectors of the community may chose not to access waste services due to cost. Where there is limited capacity to reduce costs through recycling this could be mitigated through improved service provision</p>		
<p>Public sector exits collection service provision and licenses private sector operators to provide services to nominated service levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data quality and management of data • Disposal of unknown quantities of waste to Class 2-4 landfills • Declining council kerbside refuse market share • Recycling performance static/declining 	<p><i>Social/Cultural:</i> Private operators do not necessarily always provide the appropriate levels of service, for example, at peak times, or in more remote/less economic areas.</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> Potential for increased waste to disposal/less recycling if the licensing regime</p>	<p>Could impact on the status quo prediction of demand slightly if private provision leads to increased disposal (e.g., through larger waste containers.) or reduced recycling (e.g. through reduced levels of service)</p>	<p>Councils would (individually or collectively) have responsibility for licensing operators, and monitoring and enforcing license provisions. Provisions could include supply of data, restrictions on container size, requirement to provide recyclables collections etc. A number of councils are</p>

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
		<p>does not contain appropriate measures.</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> Rates would reduce for households but private user pays charges would increase for households.</p> <p><i>Health.</i> Vulnerable sectors of the community may chose not to access waste services due to cost.</p>		currently faced with declining market share (particularly for waste collection services). This option acknowledges this reality and sees councils withdrawing from competition with private services
The councils in the region provide kerbside food scrap or food scrap and greenwaste collection services funded through rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data quality and management of data • Recycling performance static/declining • Low diversion rate on organics • Councils operate a range of different funding and management models • Unrealised potential for greater joint working in council service delivery 	<p><i>Social/Cultural:</i> residents would be provided with an increased range of services. Collection services would not be provided to rural dwellings (these may or may not have access to private providers).</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> Food scraps (or food scraps and greenwaste) to landfill would be reduced which would lessen the environmental impact from landfills.</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> residents would pay for the collections through rates, By providing an organic waste collection service, rubbish collection costs can be reduced (through container size and/or frequency of collection).</p>	This is likely to have a significant impact on the amount of waste diverted; reducing the future demand for landfill, and increasing the future demand for organic waste processing. A facility/facilities would be required to process the collected organic waste. In the Wellington region landfill pricing is an important variable/driver to consider in the business case for any new service or the regionalisation of existing services	Councils would provide food waste kerbside collection services through a contract or other type of service agreement. Councils would manage and monitor service provision and collect full data on the collection service. Additional resource may be required to manage this new service. Councils would need to recover costs for this service through rates; either general rate or a targeted rate charged to those residents that are eligible for the service.

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
		<i>Health.</i> Households would be able to manage organic wastes safely through a regular collection		
The councils are required to provide a standardised recycling service across the region as a result of the MfE standardised kerbside collection proposal. This would not necessarily entail procuring a single service provider but adoption of an agreed methodology which will be used as the basis for procurement of the service by councils either on their own or in shared service arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality and management of data Recycling performance static/declining Councils operate a range of different funding and management models Unrealised potential for greater joint working in council service delivery 	<p><i>Social/Cultural:</i> residents would be provided with a more standardised range of services</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> Recycling rates could be expected to improve due to wider participation in recycling and the ability to present more consistent messages to the community.</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> residents would pay for the collections through rates, by providing improved recycling services, rubbish collection costs can be reduced (through container size and/or frequency of collection).</p> <p><i>Health.</i> More households would be able to manage recyclables through a consistent collection</p>	The impacts will vary depending on the configurations of services that are implemented. It could be expected that standardising of services would lead to overall improved levels of diversion due to wider participation in recycling and the ability to present more consistent messages to the community	Currently each council's role is varied depending on their service provision configuration. Varying roles would be expected to continue but each council's role could change – for example if one council takes a lead role in contract management for a shared service. Councils that do not currently provide a rates funded recycling service would need to enter into a contract management role (or have this done on their behalf by a shared service partner council) Councils will need to consider recycling service provision including shared service arrangements as part of their S17A reviews and this should inform future procurement programmes
The councils in the region provide full kerbside collection services funded through rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality and management of data 	<i>Social/Cultural:</i> residents would be provided with a much wider range of services.	This would likely have a significant impact on the amount of waste diverted;	Councils would provide three kerbside collection services, through a contract or other

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
<p>This service would enable recycling, organic waste and rubbish to be collected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declining council kerbside refuse market share Recycling performance static/declining Low diversion rate on organics Unrealised potential for greater joint working in council service delivery 	<p>Communication would be based on a consistent system, resulting in a community that is more aware of options and engaged in the waste management process. Collection services would not be provided to rural dwellings (these may or may not have access to private providers). <i>Environmental:</i> the new services would provide for positive behaviours that reduce environmental impact. Vehicle movements around the region would be reduced. <i>Economic:</i> residents would pay for all collections through rates; however, most residents would no longer need to pay a private collector for services. A small number of households might experience an increase in rates but not receive the service; unless the service is funded through a targeted rate. There would be an impact on the private sector as their customer base would be significantly reduced (there is the potential for some operators to go out of</p>	<p>reducing the future demand for landfill significantly and reducing reliance on recycling drop-off points; and increasing the future demand for recycling and organic waste services and processing. Improvements to recycling processing facility/ies may be required, and a facility/facilities would be required to process the collected organic waste.</p>	<p>type of service agreement. Councils would manage and monitor service provision and collect full data on the collection service. Additional resource may be required to manage this new service, which could be managed through a CCO, joint business unit or in-house. Councils would need to recover costs for this service through rates; either general rate or a targeted rate charged to those residents that are eligible for the service.</p>

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
		business); however, there would conversely be the opportunity to provide services on behalf of the councils. <i>Health.</i> Vulnerable sectors of the community would have access waste and recovery services. Households would be able to manage organic wastes safely through a regular collection		
Wairarapa and Kāpiti councils provide farm waste and recycling collection services targeted at improving management of farm wastes. The exact nature of the services would need to be determined but could encompass on property on demand collections using skips/hiab bins or similar to accommodate large quantities and reduce the frequency of collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality and management of data Disposal of unknown quantities of waste to Class 2-4 landfills Recycling performance static/declining Unrealised potential for greater joint working in council service delivery 	<i>Social/Cultural:</i> All sectors of the community would be catered for. <i>Environmental:</i> Rural waste is an issue that is receiving increasing attention, with particular concern around management of hazardous wastes. Provision of appropriate services could substantially improve local soil and groundwater quality. <i>Economic:</i> It is proposed that the service would be user pays or part user pays. Farms are commercial enterprises and from that perspective should have the same expectations on them for managing their wastes. It would mean additional costs for farms some of whom would	Most rural waste does not enter the formal waste management system, and so uptake of a service would increase demand for recycling and disposal capacity.	Councils would provide a facilitation role for the service and would look to link with and leverage from any work being done nationally and regionally on farm waste services. There is potential for this initiative to be supported by RMA rules and objectives in the Regional Plan

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
		<p>not be willing to pay, and whom would view traditional on farm means of disposal (burn or bury) as preferable.</p> <p><i>Health.</i> Hazardous wastes would be better managed and reduce risks of entry of these substances into the environment through land air and water contamination.</p>		

9.2.5 Infrastructure

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
<p>Status Quo: Council owned Class 1 landfills and transfer stations. Council and private Class 2-4 disposal facilities Private recyclable processing Private organic waste processing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining infrastructure status quo would not have a positive effect on any of the key issues. 	<p><i>Social/Cultural:</i> No change. Variable access to facilities for communities. Variable reuse opportunities.</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> No change. Organics, C&D waste still going to disposal</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> Economic impacts will vary across the region. Landfills can be valuable assets for the community and reduce the rates burden from waste management.</p>	<p>Would not impact significantly on the status quo prediction of demand for materials</p>	<p>Councils owning landfills and facilities would continue to manage/oversee these</p>

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
		<i>Health.</i> Health impacts are managed through ensuring consent conditions are adhered to.		
A Resource Recovery Network is developed including for example, a network of 'community recycling centres' (building on and adding to existing transfer stations, establishing new standalone facilities or partnering with organisations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality and management of data Recycling performance static/declining Sewage sludge/biosolids management Low diversion rate on organics Unrealised potential for greater joint working in council service delivery 	<p><i>Social/Cultural:</i> enhanced services enabling separation of materials and access to low-cost used goods.</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> improvement to waste recovery depending on exactly which expanded/additional services are introduced.</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> Councils will need to invest funding in improving existing facilities and extending the network.</p> <p><i>Health.</i> Enhanced services enabling separation of materials such as hazardous waste would facilitate appropriate disposal and reduce health impacts.</p>	Would have an impact on demand for landfill and would increase demand for recycling/recovery services and processing facilities.	Councils' key role would be in overseeing and planning the development and implementation of the network. Councils could fund any new facility(s) in a variety of ways: capital funding (potentially partly through waste levy funds) could be provided; or it could be developed through a BOOT contract or similar. The application of funding should ideally recognise the wider value of initiatives, including potential social and economic benefits. Councils would provide capital funding (potentially partly through waste levy funds) to significantly upgrade and improve the current RRP and drop-off facilities. This could be done through a direct service arrangement, or by sub-leasing

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
				space to the private or community sectors.
Organic waste processing facility developed to manage food scraps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low diversion rate on organics Unrealised potential for greater joint working in council service delivery 	<p><i>Environmental:</i> improved management of landfills through removal of and food waste. Improved landfill life. Potential for beneficial use of organic wastes to improve soil health</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> Capital and operations implications from development of a facility</p> <p><i>Health:</i> Health impacts are managed through ensuring consent conditions are adhered to and national and international guidelines on the application of compost and digestate to land are followed.</p>	Would result in reduced demand for landfill and would increase demand for recovery processing facilities.	Councils would oversee the development of a processing facility, but the technical specifications and management could be contracted out. Councils could fund the new facility(s) in a variety of ways: capital funding (potentially partly through waste levy funds) could be provided; or it could be developed through a BOOT contract or similar

9.2.6 Leadership and Management

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
Collaborate with private sector and community groups to investigate opportunities to enhance economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycling performance static/declining 	<p><i>Social/Cultural:</i> potential for downstream job creation.</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> potential enhancement through waste minimisation.</p>	Councils use contractors to provide a range of cost-effective waste management services. There are other waste minimisation activities such as	Councils to lead and facilitate. Councils to recognise the importance of diversity in the mix of scales of economy and localised solutions.

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
development through waste minimisation.		<i>Economic:</i> could result in benefits for the local economy. <i>Health.</i> Health impacts dependent on the nature of the collaboration.	reuse shops that are marginally cost effective in strictly commercial sense but provide a great opportunity for a social enterprise/charitable community group. Having all sectors working together can provide mutual benefits for all.	Councils to support a mix of economic models to target best fit solutions depending on the situation.
Councils enter into shared service or joint procurement arrangements where there is mutual benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality and management of data Declining council Kerbside refuse market share Recycling performance static/declining Councils operate a range of different funding and management models Unrealised potential for greater joint working in council service delivery 	<i>Social/Cultural:</i> some improved consistency in approach. <i>Environmental:</i> impacts depend on the implementation of collaborative strategies and projects. <i>Economic:</i> shared services could reduce costs and enable access to better quality services. <i>Health.</i> Enhanced services enabling separation of materials such as hazardous waste would facilitate appropriate disposal and reduce health impacts.	No significant impact on status quo forecast of future demand. The Wairarapa councils currently have a shared service contract, there may be opportunity for other areas or if a new service is introduced (e.g., food scrap collection)	Councils make a joint formal approach to neighbouring authorities to form collaborative partnerships on various strategic or operational projects, particularly those already highlighted as collaborative opportunities in the Waste Assessment. Where services are to be shared there will a need to align service provision and contract dates
Lobby for enhanced product stewardship programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality and management of data Recycling performance static/declining 	<i>Social/Cultural:</i> product take back will require behaviour change; potentially better management of hazardous materials.	Product stewardship is specifically enabled in the WMA. Fully enacting this principle will help ensure true costs of products are reflected.	Continue to promote current schemes and support the implementation of proposed schemes including the container return scheme, as

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
		<i>Environmental:</i> improved resource efficiency. <i>Economic:</i> potential for producer pays schemes.		well as tyres and e-waste currently in development.

10 STATEMENT OF COUNCILS INTENDED ROLE

10.1 Statutory Obligations and Powers

As reported in the previous Waste Assessment, councils have several statutory obligations and powers in respect of the planning and provision of waste services. For clarity these have been reproduced below:

- Under the WMA each council “must promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its district” (s 42). The WMA requires TAs to develop and adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP)
- The WMA also requires TAs to have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy (Te rautaki para | Waste strategy). The Strategy has six guiding principles: (1) Take responsibility for how we make, use, manage and dispose of things, (2) Apply the waste hierarchy preferences to how we manage materials, (3) Protect and regenerate the natural environment and its systems, (4) Deliver equitable and inclusive outcomes, (5) Ensure our systems for using, managing and disposing of materials are financially sustainable, (6) Think across systems, places and generations. These principles must be taken into consideration in the development of the councils’ waste strategy.
- Under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) the councils must consult the public about their plans for managing waste
- Under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), TA responsibility includes controlling the effects of land-use activities that have the potential to create adverse effects on the natural and physical resources of their district. Facilities involved in the disposal, treatment or use of waste or recoverable materials may carry this potential. Permitted, controlled, discretionary, non-complying and prohibited activities and their controls are specified within district and regional planning documents, thereby defining further land-use-related resource consent requirements for waste-related facilities.
- Under the Litter Act 1979 TAs have powers to make bylaws, issue infringement notices, and require the clean-up of litter from land.
- The Health Act 1956. Health Act provisions for the removal of refuse by local authorities have been repealed by local government legislation. The Public Health Bill is currently progressing through Parliament. It is a major legislative reform reviewing and updating the Health Act 1956, but it contains similar provisions for sanitary services to those currently contained in the Health Act 1956.
- The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (the HSNO Act). The HSNO Act provides minimum national standards that may apply to the disposal of a hazardous substance. However, under the RMA a regional council or TA may set more stringent controls relating to the use of land for storing, using, disposing of or transporting hazardous substances.
- Under current legislation and the new Health and Safety at Work Act the council has a duty to ensure that its contractors are operating in a safe manner

10.2 Overall Strategic Direction and Role

The overall strategic direction and role is presented in the Wellington region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

11 STATEMENT OF PROPOSALS

Based on the options identified in this Waste Assessment and the councils' intended role in meeting forecast demand a range of proposals are put forward. Actions and timeframes for delivery of these proposals will be identified in the next Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, currently in development. It is expected that the implementation of these proposals will meet forecast demand for services as well as support the councils' goals and objectives for waste management and minimisation. These goals and objectives will be confirmed as part of the development and adoption of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

11.1 Statement of Extent

In accordance with section 51 (f), a Waste Assessment must include a statement about the extent to which the proposals will (i) ensure that public health is adequately protected, (ii) promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

11.1.1 Protection of Public Health

The Health Act 1956 requires the councils to ensure the provision of waste services adequately protects public health. The Waste Assessment has identified potential public health issues associated with each of the options, and appropriate initiatives to manage these risks would be a part of any implementation programme.

As reported in the previous Waste Assessment and in respect of council provided waste and recycling services, public health issues will be able to be addressed through setting appropriate performance standards for waste service contracts and ensuring performance is monitored and reported on, and that there are appropriate structures within the contracts for addressing issues that arise. Privately provided services will be regulated through local bylaws. Further, uncontrolled disposal of waste, for example in rural areas and in cleanfills, will be regulated through local and regional bylaws.

Subject to any further issues identified by the Medical Officer of Health, the proposals are expected to adequately protect public health.

11.1.2 Effective and Efficient Waste Management and Minimisation

The Waste Assessment has investigated current and future quantities of waste and diverted material and outlines the councils' role in meeting the forecast demand for services.

It is considered that the process of forecasting has been robust, and that each council's intended role in meeting these demands is appropriate in the context of the overall statutory planning framework for each council.

Therefore, it is considered that the proposals would promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Aotearoa New Zealand Waste Management and Minimisation Legislative Instruments

Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002)

The Local Government Act (2002) provides the legislative framework for democratically elected local authorities to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future. This includes taking “appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi” and facilitating “participation by Māori in local authority decision making processes”. The Act also gives effect to any schemes (including kaitiakitanga whakanaonga – product stewardship schemes) accredited through the WMA, including any bylaws defined within the Local Government Act 2002.

Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA 1991)

The Resource Management Act (1991) (RMA) is Aotearoa New Zealand’s key environmental legislative document providing the framework for the sustainable management of environmental resources (including development activities). The RMA also manages and controls the environmental impacts of waste facilities such as disposal facilities, recycling and recovery facilities and cleanfills.

Section 31 of the RMA sets out the functions of territorial authorities to give effect to the RMA, including to control the actual or potential effects of land-use activities on the taiao – environment within the district. All exercising functions under the RMA need to take into account the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi – the Treaty of Waitangi and recognize and provide for matters of national significance, including Māori and their cultural relationship to their taonga (including land, water, sacred sites and so forth).

New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZTS) and the Climate Change Response Act 2002

The importance of the NZ ETS is the application of the Climate Change Response Act (2002)⁶⁰ (Act) and emission targets which applies to disposal facilities including landfills:

Disposal facility means any facility, including a landfill –

- (a) At which waste is disposed; and*
- (b) At which the waste disposed includes waste from a household that is not entirely from construction, renovation, or demolition of a house; and*
- (c) That operates, at least in part, as a business to dispose of waste; but*
- (d) Does not include a facility, or any part of a facility, at which waste is combusted for the purpose of generating electricity or industrial heat*

Dispose, in relation to waste –

- (a) Means-*

⁶⁰ Climate Change Response Act 2002. Public Act 2002 No 40, Date of assent 18 November 2002.

Administered by the Ministry for the Environment

-
- (i) *The final or more than short-term deposit of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose; or*
 - (ii) *The incineration of waste by deliberately burning the waste to destroy it; but*
 - (b) *Does not include any deposit of biosolids for rehabilitation or other beneficial purposes.*

The 2050 target as set by the Act is described as:

Part 1B Emission reduction, Subpart 1 – 2050 target

- (1) *The target for emissions reduction (the 2050 target) requires that –*
 - (a) *Net accounting emissions of greenhouse gases in a calendar year, other than biogenic methane, are zero by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2050 and for each subsequent year; and*
 - (b) *Emissions of biogenic methane in a calendar year –*
 - (i) *Are 10% less than 2017 emissions by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2030; and*
 - (ii) *Are 24% to 47% less than 2017 emissions by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2050 and for each subsequent calendar year.*
- (2) *The 2050 target will be met if emissions reductions meet or exceed those required by the target.*
- (3) *2017 emissions means the emissions of biogenic methane for the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2017.*

As reported by the New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority – Te Mana Rauhi Taiao, if a landfill site is currently subject to the waste disposal levy, then its operator is also a mandatory participant of the NZ ETS. However, other types of waste related facilities including cleanfills and/or sewage treatment facilities are not currently included in the NZ ETS scheme. For example, remote disposal facilities are exempt from the NZ ETS as per the Climate Change (General Exemptions) Order 2009⁶¹ (Clause 12A). It is important to note that the NZ ETS notes waste disposal facilities are only responsible for methane emissions from their facilities and not responsible for other greenhouse gas emissions (e.g., carbon dioxide from waste decomposition) associated with landfills or other methods of waste disposal.

In terms of waste operator obligations under the NZ ETS, operators are required to record information about the gross tonnage of waste entering their landfill facility in a year and submit this as part of their annual emissions return. As noted by the New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority – Te Mana Rauhi Taiao, this figure is then multiplied by an emissions factor that estimates the methane emissions per tonne of waste to give a total emissions figure. Once the return is completed, the operator is required to surrender emissions units corresponding to the amount of emissions reported to the NZ ETS.

⁶¹ Climate Change (General Exemptions) Order 2009 (SR 2009/370)

Other Relevant Legislative Instruments

Legislation	Description
Litter Act 1979	<p>The Litter Act 1979 was established to facilitate abatement and control of litter with Keep New Zealand Beautiful Incorporated appointed as the body primarily responsible for the promotion of litter control in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>The Act enables local authorities to enforce the provisions of the Act through measures such as litter control officers with powers to issue infringement fines to <i>“any individual or body corporate who deposits any litter or, having deposited any litter, leaves it:</i></p> <p><i>a) In or on a public place; or</i> <i>b) In or on private land without the consent of its occupier.”</i></p> <p>Litter as defined by the Act includes <i>“any refuse, rubbish, animal remains, glass, metal, garbage, debris, dirt, filth, rubble, ballast, stones, earth, or waste matter, or any other thing of a like nature.”</i></p>
Health and Safety at Work Act (HSWA) 2015	<p>The Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA) is Aotearoa New Zealand’s key work health and safety legislation including regulations under the Act. The aim of the HSWA is to provide a framework to protect the safety of all workers and workplaces together with regulations under the HSWA.</p> <p>The HSWA includes mechanisms to protect workers and other persons from harm, provide for resolution of workplace health and safety issues, and promote health and safety education.</p> <p>The HSWA includes provisions for a range of roles, including the Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking (PCBU) that may have a primary duty of care, including, for example, workers and contractors operating in the waste sector and associated businesses.</p>
Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996	<p>The Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996 was established to fulfil Aotearoa New Zealand’s commitments under the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer.</p> <p>The Act relates to the waste management sector by setting the broad controls and requirements for any ozone depleting substances.</p>

Te Tiriti o Waitangi – The Treaty of Waitangi signed in 1840 is Aotearoa New Zealand’s founding document with New Zealand’s system of government strongly influenced by Te Tiriti o Waitangi. While Te Tiriti o Waitangi is between the Crown and Māori, Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) imposes certain obligations on local government to reflect Treaty obligations as well as via several other legislative documents (e.g., LGA 2002 and RMA 1991). A key obligation is to provide an opportunity for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of a local authority, including decisions and consultation supporting waste minimisation and management initiatives.

APPENDIX B

Medical Officer of Health Statement

APPENDIX C

Supporting Data

Waste to Class 1 Landfills – by Facility

Wellington City Council – Southern Landfill	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
General	68,093	68,255	64,422	60,117	64,008	63,683
Special	10,414	18,486	14,961	22,524	8,108	5,757
Sludge	14,467	14,849	15,154	14,463	15,846	14,578
Levied Waste	93,642	102,470	95,414	97,745	89,288	85,223
Cleanfill	3,364	1,012	1,024	1,164	1,261	1,117

Masterton District Council	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
General	12,720.85	12,967.68	13,984.72	11,339.34	14,172.34	17,019.50
Special	328.74	1,172.29	276.22	196.39	245.90	140.71
Sludge	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Levied Waste	13,049.59	14,139.97	14,260.94	11,535.73	14,418.24	17,160.21
Cleanfill	8,512	11,331	9,661	8,715	13,201	16,833

South Wairarapa District Council	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
General	2,218.08	2,219.59	2,669.49	1,825.30	1,982.23	2,044.97
Special	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Sludge	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Levied Waste	2,218.08	2,219.59	2,669.49	1,825.30	1,982.23	2,044.97
Cleanfill	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR

Kāpiti Coast District Council	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
General	27,964	24,388	25,720	26,455	28,034	27,839
Special	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Sludge	1,705	1,997	1,951	2,011	2193.32	2089.32
Levied Waste	27,964	24,388	25,720	26,455	28,034	27,839
Cleanfill	29,148	21,151	3,710	1,862	2,624	2,707

Hutt City Council	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
General	71,729	71,173	64,517	68,621	76,515	NDR
Special	13,020	8,725	18,470	19,097	29,668	NDR
Sludge	4,959	4,859	4,412	4,995	5,373	NDR
Levied Waste	123,824	121,519	125,226	129,839	151,344	NDR
Cleanfill	1,412	2,771	4,283	5,921	8,627	NDR
TOTAL	123,824	121,519	125,226	129,839	151,344	NDR

Hutt City Council Note: No specific cleanfill data is collected from Silverstream Landfill. However, a 2014 and 2022 SWAP Report (undertaken by Waste Not Consulting Ltd) determined that cleanfill was 1.5% and 7.2% of total waste to the Silverstream Landfill respectively. The cleanfill figures have been by (a) calculating the difference in cleanfill percentages between the two SWAPs, (b) dividing the difference between the number of annual periods to find an approximate annual increase, (c) adding the approximate annual increase to each annual period. Please also note that because Lower Hutt does not have a separate cleanfill facility, clean fill is considered 'general waste' and therefore levied as it entered the Landfill. In this table, cleanfill figures have not been included in the levied waste figures. To get the actual total amount of levied waste, the cleanfill tonnages need to be added to the levied waste figures in the table.

Carterton District Council	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
General	1,655	1,778	1,897	1,543	1,517	1,586
Special	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Sludge	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Levied Waste	1,655	1,778	1,897	1,543	1,517	1,586
Cleanfill	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
TOTAL	1,655	1,778	1,897	1,543	1,517	1,586

Porirua City Council	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
General	47,539	54,945	1,321	66,866	65,398	73,868
Special	388	504	504	1,101	609	868
Sludge	7,342	7,683	7,683	6,065	7,776	8,774
Levied Waste	55,269	63,132	69,508	74,032	73,783	83,510
Cleanfill	64,819	93,904	72,599	83,870	104,029	64,335
TOTAL	120,088	157,036	142,107	157,902	177,812	147,846

Porirua City Council Note: The figures reflect the tonnage that has been deposited into Spicer Landfill, irrespective of the source. Porirua City Council is unable to determine where the waste originated from.

Composition of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfills – 2021/22

Wellington City Council	General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill	
	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22
Paper	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Plastic	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Organic	93.2%	5,716	93.2%	5,716
Ferrous metal	6.6%	406	6.6%	406
Glass	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Textiles	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Sanitary	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Rubble	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Timber	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Rubber	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Potentially hazardous	0.2%	12	0.2%	12
TOTAL	100%	6,134	100%	6,134

Wairarapa Councils	General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill	
	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22
Paper	10	1,962	9	1,962
Plastic	5	1,652	8	1,652
Organic	35	6,195	30	6,195
Ferrous metal	5	206	1	206
Glass	10	413	2	413
Textiles	10	1,239	6	1,239
Sanitary	5	1,239	6	1,239
Rubble	5	3,304	16	3,304
Timber	10	4,130	20	4,130
Rubber	4	206	1	206
Potentially hazardous	1	103	1	245
TOTAL	100%	20,650	100%	20,791.00

Kāpiti Coast District Council	General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill	
	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22
Paper	8.3%	2,311	NDR	NDR
Plastic	11.0%	3,062	NDR	NDR
Organic	34.3%	9,549	NDR	NDR
Ferrous metal	2.3%	640	NDR	NDR
Non-Ferrous Metal	0.9%	251	NDR	NDR

Glass	2.8%	779	NDR	NDR
Textiles	6.1%	1,698	NDR	NDR
Sanitary	6.0%	1,670	NDR	NDR
Rubble	12.3%	3,424	NDR	NDR
Timber	14.0%	3,897	NDR	NDR
Rubber	0.9%	251	NDR	NDR
Potentially hazardous	1.1%	306	NDR	NDR
TOTAL	100%	27,840	-	-

Hutt City Council	General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill	
	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22
Paper	7.5	9,776.00	7.5	9,776.00
Plastic	10.2	13,208.00	10.2	13,208.00
Organic	23.8	30,888.00	23.8	30,888.00
Ferrous metal	2.4	3,120.00	2.4	3,120.00
Non-Ferrous Metal	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Glass	2	2,600.00	2	2,600.00
Textiles	5.1	6,604.00	5.1	6,604.00
Sanitary	4	5,200.00	4	5,200.00
Rubble	5.5	7,020.00	5.5	7,020.00
Timber	15.2	19,760.00	15.2	19,760.00
Rubber	1.2	1,560.00	1.2	1,560.00
Potentially hazardous	NDR	NDR	15.5	20,124.00
TOTAL	76.9%	99,736	92.4%	119,860

Porirua City Council	General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill	
	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22
Paper	5.8	4,284.33	5.8	4,334.70
Plastic	4.6	3,397.92	4.6	3,437.87
Organic	27.2	20,092.05	27.2	20,328.25
Ferrous metal	1.1	812.55	1.1	822.10
Non-Ferrous Metal	0.3	221.60	0.3	224.21
Glass	1.4	1,034.15	1.4	1,046.31
Textiles	2.9	2,142.17	2.9	2,167.35
Sanitary	3.4	2,511.51	3.4	2,541.03
Rubble	43.5	32,132.51	43.5	32,510.26
Timber	6.3	4,653.67	6.3	4,708.38
Rubber	0.2	147.74	0.2	149.47

Potentially hazardous	3.3	2,437.64	3.3	2,466.30
TOTAL	100%	73,867.83	100%	74,736.23

No data received from Upper Hutt City Council.

Activity Source of Waste to Class 1 Landfills – 2021/22

Wellington City Council	General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill	
	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22
Construction & demolition	0%	NDR	0%	NDR
Domestic kerbside	0%	NDR	0%	NDR
Industrial/ commercial/ institutional	64.8%	54,788	60.6%	54,788
Landscaping	1.6%	1,324	1.5%	1,324
Residential	14.9%	12,610	14.0%	12,610
Specials	17.2%	14,578	22.5%	20,335
TOTAL	100%	84,606	100%	90,363

Kāpiti Coast District Council	General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill	
	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22
Construction & demolition	18%	5,011	NDR	NDR
Domestic kerbside	52%	14,476	NDR	NDR
Industrial/ commercial/ institutional	21%	5,846	NDR	NDR
Landscaping	3%	835	NDR	NDR
Residential	6%	1,670	NDR	NDR
Specials	N/D	N/D	NDR	NDR
TOTAL	100%	27,839	NDR	NDR

Hutt City Council	General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill	
	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22
Construction & demolition	16.58%	18,574.92	16.58%	18,574.92
Domestic kerbside	24%	31,250.00	24%	31,250.00
Industrial/ commercial/ institutional	30.96%	38,067.78	30.96%	38,067.78
Landscaping	7.08%	5,353.25	7.08%	5,353.25
Residential	4.38%	2,297	4.38%	2,297
Specials	NDR	NDR	18.00%	23,088.00
TOTAL	83%	95,542.96	101%	118,630.96

Porirua City Council	General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill	
	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22	% of Total	Tonnes 2021/22
Construction & demolition	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Domestic kerbside	2.67%	1,942.48	2.64%	1,942.48
Industrial/ commercial/ institutional	44.43%	32,279.47	43.90%	32,279.47
Landscaping	0.37%	268.40	0.37%	268.40
Residential	52.53%	38,169.64	51.91%	38,625.64
Specials	NDR	NDR	1.18%	9,811.62
TOTAL	100%	72,659.99	100%	86,709.99

No data received from Masterton District Council, Upper Hutt City Council, Carterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council

Kerbside Recycling and Drop-Off Facilities

Wellington City Council	Year 2016/17	Year 2017/18	Year 2018/19	Year 2019/20	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22
Tonnes/annum						
Kerbside Recycling	10,371	10,616	10,857	9,992	10,176	9,454
Drop-Off Facilities	813	506	524	687	592	559

Wellington City Council	Year 2016/17	Year 2017/18	Year 2018/19	Year 2019/20	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22
TOTAL	11,184	11,122	11,381	10,679	10,768	10,013

Masterton District Council	Year 2016/17	Year 2017/18	Year 2018/19	Year 2019/20	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22
Kerbside Recycling	1,552	1,507	1,488	1,470	1,307	1,392
Drop-Off Facilities	2,845	3,122	3,394	3,599	3,620	4,417
TOTAL	4,397	4,629	4,883	5,069	4,928	5,809

South Wairarapa District Council	Year 2016/17	Year 2017/18	Year 2018/19	Year 2019/20	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22
Kerbside Recycling	650.7	705.5	694.5	643.3	618.9	586.6
Drop-Off Facilities	436.3	474.9	559.2	638.5	611.7	814.7
TOTAL	1,087	1,180	1,254	1,282	1,231	1,401

Kāpiti Coast District Council	Year 2016/17	Year 2017/18	Year 2018/19	Year 2019/20	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22
Kerbside Recycling	503	366	605	2,940	3,392	3,251
Drop-Off Facilities	1,058	1,086	1,039	884	1,143	776
TOTAL	1,561	1,452	1,039	3,824	4,535	4,027

Upper Hutt City Council	Year 2016/17	Year 2017/18	Year 2018/19	Year 2019/20	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22
Kerbside Recycling	713.94	884.20	974.02	663.04	642.48	719.35
Drop-Off Facilities	113.46	361.13	584.63	638.76	777.51	882.16
TOTAL	827	1,245	1,559	1,302	1,420	1,602

Hutt City Council	Year 2016/17	Year 2017/18	Year 2018/19	Year 2019/20	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22
Tonnes/annum						
Kerbside Recycling	5,293.53	5,537.83	5,377.86	4,947.17	4,550.10	3,608.1
Drop-Off Facilities	2,440.83	2,567.28	2,678.46	2,592.14	1,173.48	NDR
TOTAL	7,734	8,105	8,056	7,539	5,724	3,608

Hutt City Council Note: (1) Periods 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 impacted by Covid 19 – all recycling diverted to landfill. (2) Average Contamination for Drop-Off Facilities for this period was 25.08%. (3) Note: contamination has been included in all figures. (4) Drop-Off facilities ceased in 2021 due to the high levels of contamination. (5) Uncertainty regarding sudden decrease in kerbside recycling 2021/22 year.

Carterton District Council	Year 2016/17	Year 2017/18	Year 2018/19	Year 2019/20	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22
Tonnes/annum						
Kerbside Recycling	454.88	489.93	473.09	438.27	419.39	389.21
Drop-Off Facilities	323.11	245.65	172.90	285.18	202.95	426.22
TOTAL	778	736	646	723	622	815

Porirua City Council	Year 2016/17	Year 2017/18	Year 2018/19	Year 2019/20	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22
Tonnes/annum						
Kerbside Recycling	2,133.00	1,820.00	2,000.00	2,633.00	2,921.00	2,000.00
Drop-Off Facilities	813.00	1,022.00	900.00	579.00	421.00	453.00
TOTAL	2,946	2,842	2,900	3,213	3,342	2,453

Porirua City Council Note: This only includes weights from kerbside collection and the bulk recycling station at Spicer Landfill. It does not include diverted materials from Trash Palace.

Diverted Materials to Kerbside Recycling and Drop-Off Facilities – by area

Kerbside recycling includes council and private collections – tonnes per annum	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	20219/20	2020/21	2021/22
Carterton	777.99	735.58	645.99	723.45	622.34	815.43
Hutt	7,734.35	8,105.11	8,056.32	7,539.31	5,723.58	3,608.10
Kapiti Coast	5,118.00	5,560.00	5,173.00	3,824.00	4,535.00	4,027.00

Kerbside recycling includes council and private collections – tonnes per annum	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	20219/20	2020/21	2021/22
Masterton	8,462.71	8,634.90	9,464.82	9,080.37	9,042.01	9,990.33
Porirua	2,133.00	1,820.00	2,000.00	2,633.00	2,921.00	2,000.00
South Wairarapa	1,086.92	1,180.32	1,253.77	1,281.79	1,230.66	1,401.31
Upper Hutt	827.40	1,245.33	1,558.65	1,301.80	1,419.99	1,601.50
Wellington	11,184.00	11,122.00	11,381.00	10,679.00	10,768.00	10,013.00

Note: Kapiti Coast District Council data includes collected and dropped off recycling plus other materials dropped off for recovery (e.g., whiteware, e-waste, scrap metal, clothing, child carseats, etc). Excludes items that are count only (e.g., gas bottles, fridge/freezer, TVs, oil litres). Masterton District Council data includes compost and total recyclables only.

Diverted Materials to Drop-Off Facilities – by area

Recycling drop-off- excludes private drop-off facilities – tonnes per annum	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	20219/20	2020/21	2021/22
Carterton	323.11	245.65	172.90	285.18	202.95	426.22
Hutt	2,440.83	2,567.28	2,678.46	2,592.14	1,173.48	348.19
Kapiti Coast	592.00	572.00	564.00	884.00	1,143.00	776.00
Masterton	6,910.55	7,128.23	7,976.46	7,610.25	7,734.52	8,598.66
Porirua	813.00	1,022.00	900.00	597.00	421.00	453.00
South Wairarapa	436.26	474.86	559.23	638.53	611.71	814.68
Upper Hutt	113.46	361.13	584.63	638.76	777.51	882.16
Wellington	813.00	506.00	524.00	687.00	592.00	559.00

Note: Hutt City Council data includes (1) Periods 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 impacted by Covid 19 – all recycling diverted to landfill. (2) Average Contamination for Drop-Off Facilities for this period was 25.08%. (3) Note: contamination has been included in all figures. (4) Drop-Off facilities ceased in 2021 due to the high levels of contamination – the figure is the collected tonnage prior to drop-off facilities being removed. Masterton District Council data is less kerbside recycling (see above table).

Composition of Waste to Class 1 Landfills from across the Wellington Region

Composition of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfill 2021/22		General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleandfill		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleandfill	
		Tonnes	% of Total	Tonnes	% of Total
		2021/22		2021/22	
Paper	Recyclable	12,680	6.2%	12,456	7.0%
	Non-recyclable	3,739	1.8%	3,074	1.7%
	Subtotal	16,420		15,531	
Plastics	Recyclable	4,921	2.4%	2,545	1.4%
	Non-recyclable	16,637	8.2%	19,398	10.9%
	Subtotal	21,558		21,942	
Putrescibles	Kitchen/food	23,966	11.8%	21,949	12.4%
	Comp. G'waste	25,578	12.6%	18,784	10.6%
	Non-comp G'waste	5,880	2.9%	2,457	1.4%
	Multi/other	7,333	3.6%	6,906	3.9%

Composition of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfill 2021/22		General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleandfill		General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleandfill	
		Tonnes	% of Total	Tonnes	% of Total
		2021/22		2021/22	
	Subtotal	62,758		50,095	
Ferrous Metals	Primarily ferrous	11,921	5.9%	2,002	1.1%
	Multi/other	2,964	1.5%	2,762	1.6%
	Subtotal	14,885		4,764	
Non-ferrous metal	Subtotal	1,326	0.7%	1,303	0.7%
Textiles	Clothing/textiles	557			0.0%
	Multimaterial/other	1,141			
	Subtotal	6,052	3.0%	4,110	2.3%
Glass	Recyclable	3,426	1.7%	3,659	2.1%
	Glass multi/other	1,526	0.8%	1,355	0.8%
	Subtotal	4,951		5,014	
Sanitary	Subtotal	10,486	5.2%	9,236	5.2%
Rubble	Cleanfill	13,655	6.7%	10,533	5.9%
	Plasterboard	1,730	0.9%	1,193	0.7%
	Multi/other	23,888	11.8%	18,234	10.3%
	Subtotal	39,274		29,959	
Timber	Reuseable	139		0	
	Unpainted/untreated	334		0	
	Non-recoverable	3,424		0	
	Subtotal	17,549	8.6%	10,538	5.9%
Rubber	Subtotal	472	0.2%	374	0.2%
Pot hazard	Subtotal	7,169	3.5%	24,384	13.8%
TOTAL		202,900	100%	177,251	100%

*excluding Carterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Upper Hutt City Council, Masterton District Council.

Private Service Providers

General Classification	Masterton	South Wairarapa	Kapiti	Upper Hutt	Lower Hutt	Carterton	Porirua	Wellington
Diverted Materials Collection	EarthCare	EarthCare	Envirowaste	Waste Management	Envirowaste JJ's Waste and Recycling Waste Management	EarthCare	Waste Management	Envirowaste Waste Management NZ Ltd Woods Waste (2012) Ltd The Salvation Army Trust New Zealand (?) The Society of ST Vincent De Paul (?)
			Low Cost Bins	Low Cost Bins				
			Lucy's Bins					
			Waste Management					
Organics Collection	Bin operators	NDR	Organic Wealth – Food to Farm (food scraps)	Mahinga Kai – Food Waste Low Cost Bins – Green Waste Waste Management – Green Waste	Waste Management NZ	NDR	Waste Management Envirowaste	Organic Waste Management Ltd (food scraps) KaiCycle (food scraps) Enviro Waste 'Kai to Compost' (food scraps) Waste Management NZ Ltd (garden waste)
			Pae Cycle (food scraps)					
			Low Cost Bins (garden waste)					
			Waste Management (garden waste)					
Waste Collection	EnviroWaste Low Cost Bins Yellow Bins Wairarapa Wheely Bins (Earthcare) Earthcare (council bags)	EnviroWaste Low Cost Bins Wairarapa Wheely Bins (Earthcare) Earthcare (Council Bags)	Envirowaste	Waste Management Low Cost Bins EnviroWaste	Waste Management Lo Cost Bins JJ's Waste and Recycling Envirowaste	Envirowaste Low Cost Bins Wairarapa Wheely Bins (Earthcare) EarthCare (council bags)	All of the above	Abbott Bin Hire Bin Hire Wellington Daily Waste Enviro Waste service JJ Richards & Sons Waste Management Woods Waste Interwaste Ltd Low Cost Bins Bin Waste Daily Waste
			Low Cost Bins					
			Lucy's Bins					
			Waste Management					
			Kapiti Skips					
			Wood Waste					
			Interwaste					

Transfer Station Detail (NDR = No data received, N/D = No Data)

	Refuse per tonne	Green	Metal	Polystyrene	Wood	Inert	Tyres	TVs	Hazardous / Special	Recyclables	Reuse
Seaview Recycle & Transfer Station (Hutt City)	\$228.85	\$151.80	Not collected	2222.76	228.85	228.85	\$55.69 each or \$8567.69 per tonne	\$30.19 each or \$2,415.2 per tonne	Not collected	Not collected	Not collected
Otaihanga Resource Recovery Facility (Kāpiti Coast)	\$228	Charged by m3	At same rate as general waste	\$5,500	At same rate as general waste	-	\$8 per tyre	\$25 per item	\$50 per unit (household chemicals)	Free	Free
Waikanae Greenwaste and Recycling Centre (Kāpiti Coast)	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Ōtaki Refuse Transfer Station (Kāpiti Coast)	\$239	\$100 per tonne	Free	\$5,500	Free if during Zero waste Ōtaki opening hours, otherwise at general rate	-	\$8 per tyre	\$25 per item	Not accepted	Free	-
Martinborough Transfer Station (South Wairarapa District)	\$5.00 per black bag or \$200 per tonne	From \$5.50 per boot \$15.50 per trailer \$30.00 per tandem trailer \$60.00 per truck load	No Charge	NDR	NDR	NDR	\$5.00 per tyre (up to 4); \$555.00 per tonne	E-waste no charge	Oil, paint and agrichemicals - no charge	No Charge	NDR

	Refuse per tonne	Green	Metal	Polystyrene	Wood	Inert	Tyres	TVs	Hazardous / Special	Recyclables	Reuse
Greytown Recycling Station (South Wairarapa District)	NDR	From \$5.50 per boot \$15.50 per trailer \$30.00 per tandem trailer \$60.00 per truck load	No Charge	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	No Charge	NDR
Featherston Recycling Station (South Wairarapa District)	NDR	From \$5.50 per boot \$15.50 per trailer \$30.00 per tandem trailer \$60.00 per truck load	No Charge	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	No Charge	NDR
Pirinoa Recycling Station (South Wairarapa District)	NDR	From \$5.50 per boot \$15.50 per trailer	N/A	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	No Charge	NDR
Castlepoint (Masterton District)	\$255 per tonne	\$78 per tonne or from \$6.50 per load	N/D	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Riversdale (Masterton District)	\$255 per tonne	\$78 per tonne or from \$6.50 per load	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR
Nursery Road Transfer Station (Masterton)	\$220 per tonne +GST*	\$64 per tonne or from \$5.90 per load	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR	\$610 per tonne (more than 4 tyres) or from \$4.40 per tyre	E-waste no charge	Oil, paint no charge, Special waste \$220 per tonne	No charge	NDR
Dalefield Road Transfer Station (Carterton District)	\$5 per black bag \$200 per tonne	\$42 per tonne of from \$5 per boot load	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$5.00 per tyre (up to 4) \$510.00 per tonne (inclusive)	E-waste no charge	Oil, paint no charge	N/D	N/D

	Refuse per tonne	Green	Metal	Polystyrene	Wood	Inert	Tyres	TVs	Hazardous / Special	Recyclables	Reuse
Southern Landfill	By vehicle type: domestic vehicles (cars, domestic trailers, vans and utilities) \$245.50 per tonne Commercial \$196.07 per tonne Min charge \$20 private, \$98.04 commercial	\$80.50 per tonne Min charge: \$5 private, \$40.25 commercial	N/D	Polystyrene \$2,500.00 per tonne Min charge \$1,250.00	N/D	Domestic cleanfill \$15 min charge	Car tyres \$4 each Truck tyres \$10 each (landfill staff must be able to confirm the number of tyres) Tyres unconfirmed numbers: Car \$382.56 per tonne Min charge \$38.30 Truck/tractor/earth moving/mixed tyres \$471.66 per tonne Min charge \$47.20	\$30 per item Fridge/freezer (degassing) \$25 per appliance	\$231.15 per tonne Min charge: \$115.58 Asbestos \$273.70 per tonne Min charge: \$136.85 Contaminated soil \$197.07 per tonne	Drop off at bulk recycling station at the landfill	N/D
Spicers landfill	Car \$27.50, Van, utility \$58, Flat deck \$73, small trailer \$58, medium trailer \$73 Commercial \$189.97	Car \$15, Van/utility/station wagon/small trailer \$30.50, small flat deck/medium trailer \$40.50 Commercial \$145.60	\$189.97	\$3,741.25 Min charge \$94.99 per tonne	\$189.97	\$189.97	Tyres mixed with general waste \$189.97 Tyres only (unconfirmed number) Min charge \$703.16 per tonne Tyres only (car/motorbike) \$8 per tyre Tyres (truck/tractor) \$16.50 per tyre	\$189.97	Special (eg, Asbestos, animal carcasses) \$291.20 per tonne, sewage sludge and screenings \$256.45 per tonne, \$291.20 Lithium batteries can be dropped off for free	\$189.97	\$189.97

	Refuse per tonne	Green	Metal	Polystyrene	Wood	Inert	Tyres	TVs	Hazardous / Special	Recyclables	Reuse
Silverstream landfill	\$189.75	\$126.50	\$189.75	\$530.00	\$189.75	\$189.75	\$530.00	\$189.75	\$270.25	\$189.75	\$189.75

*Masterton transfer Station gate fee price increased 1 Feb 2023 to \$246/tonne +GST

South Wairarapa Featherston, Greytown and Pirinoa are recycling stations and do not take any other waste.

7.3 ADOPTION OF THE WAIRARAPA CLASS 4 GAMBLING AND STANDALONE TAB VENUES STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL AND DRAFT POLICY

File Number:

Author: Karen Yates, General Manager Strategy & Development

Authoriser: Kym Fell, Chief Executive

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's adoption of the Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy Statement of Proposal and draft Policy for consultation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils (the Wairarapa District Councils) have a joint Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy. A review is underway which is a legislative requirement under the Gambling Act 2003 and Racing Industry Act 2020. The Wairarapa Policy Working Group (WPWG) has delegated authority to support the review and make recommendations back to the Wairarapa District Councils.

Based on the findings of a Social Impact Assessment (SIA), an assessment of gambling harms and benefits, the effectiveness of the current Policy in achieving its purpose, and direction from the WPWG, we consider an amended joint Policy should be adopted.

If amendments are proposed, we must consult the community using the Special Consultative Procedure (SCP). This involves making a Statement of Proposal, and information about how our community can have their say and present their views, publicly available. The consultation period must run for a minimum of one month.

The Statement of Proposal and draft Policy will be considered by the Wairarapa District Councils on 14 February 2024.

If adopted by the Wairarapa District Councils, consultation with the community will take place in February/March 2024. The WPWG will hear submissions and undertake deliberations ahead of making final recommendations to the Wairarapa District Councils in May 2024.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Council:

1. **notes** that a joint review of the Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy (the Policy) is underway;
2. **notes** that the Wairarapa Policy Working Group considered options for progressing the review and recommended that the Wairarapa District Councils adopt a joint policy for consultation with a regional variation for Masterton in relation to venue relocation.
3. **agrees** to make amendments to the draft Policy:
 - (a) to state that Class 4 Gambling Venues cannot relocate in Masterton District under any circumstances.

- (b) to state that Class 4 Gambling Venues cannot relocate to Carterton and South Wairarapa District's most deprived areas (those on the New Zealand Deprivation Index of decile 9 or 10) if the proposed location is outside of a main town centre;
 - (c) to state that no new standalone TAB venues may be established in the Wairarapa;
 - (d) to clearly state that no additional electronic gaming machines will be granted consent, in any Class 4 venue in the Wairarapa (amendment for clarification purposes); and
 - (e) to reflect legislative or other changes since the last review, and to improve the flow and readability.
4. **adopts** the Statement of Proposal and draft Policy for consultation with the community, using the Special Consultative Procedure (Attachments One and Two).
 5. **notes** that consultation with the community is proposed to take place between 21 February and 22 March 2024, subject to adoption by the three Wairarapa District Councils.
 6. **delegates** authority to the Chief Executive to approve minor edits that do not change the intent of the content, prior to publication of the Statement of Proposal and draft Policy for consultation.
 7. **notes** that the Wairarapa Policy Working Group will hear submissions and undertake deliberations ahead of making final recommendations to Council in May 2024

CONTEXT

Territorial Authorities must adopt a Class 4 Gambling Venue Policy under Section 101 of the Gambling Act 2003 and a policy on TAB venues under Section 96(1) of the Racing Industry Act 2020.

The Wairarapa District Councils share a Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy. Having a joint policy enables a consistent approach to Class 4 Gambling and TAB Venues across the Wairarapa region, which is beneficial to both users and operators of Class 4 Gambling services and TAB Venues.

The Policy has a three-year review period which is a legislative requirement under the Acts. A review is currently underway. If the Policy is to be amended or replaced, the SCP must be used.

As a joint Policy, the review was delegated to the Wairarapa Policy Working Group (WPWG) to progress and make recommendations back to the Wairarapa District Councils. The WPWG initially met on 24 August 2023 and agreed proposed amendments to the Policy based on the findings of a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and analysis on the effectiveness of the Policy.

In September 2023, the Wairarapa District Councils considered the WPWG recommendation to adopt an amended draft Policy and Statement of Proposal for consultation with the community. The report is available from [here](#) (Item 7.1, pages 54-141).

The WPWG recommended the policy be amended to:

- a) to state that Class 4 Gambling Venues cannot relocate to Wairarapa region's most deprived areas (those on the New Zealand Deprivation Index of decile 9 or 10), if the proposed location is outside of a main town centre.
- b) to state that no new standalone TAB venues may be established
- c) to clearly state that no additional gaming machines will be granted consent, in any Class 4 venue (amendment for clarification purposes); and
- d) to reflect legislative or other changes since the last review, and to improve the flow and readability.

Masterton District Council (MDC) met on 13 September 2023 and agreed to the majority of the WPWG recommendations but resolved to adopt a more restrictive venue relocation policy position for consultation so that Class 4 gambling venues would not be able to relocate in Masterton under any circumstances (Resolution 2023/80 refers). Our interpretation of the resolution made is that MDC's proposed position for consultation is that Class 4 gambling venues will not be able to relocate under any circumstances, but that the Statement of Proposal would include a less restrictive venue relocation option for consideration by the community.

Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils (CDC and SWDC) met on 13 September 2023 and 27 September 2023 respectively and agreed to the WPWG recommendations in full (CDC reference Item 7.5 and SWDC resolution DC2023/137).

Given MDC was not aware of the resolutions of CDC or SWDC at the time of its meeting, staff provided an update on 18 October 2023 and an opportunity for the Council to reconfirm or reconsider its decision taking this additional information into consideration¹. MDC resolved to reconfirm its decision and directed officers to reconvene the WPWG to consider next steps and make recommendations back to the Wairarapa District Councils. This is the recommended process when WPWG recommendations are not agreed to in full by all Wairarapa District Councils.

The WPWG reconvened on 23 January 2024 and considered options for progressing the review.

ANALYSIS AND ADVICE

The key findings of the SIA and analysis of the overall effectiveness of the Policy were presented in the report to Council in September 2023. This report also discussed the rationale for proposed amendments to the Policy.

The focus of the analysis and advice in this report is therefore on the proposed variation from the initial WPWG recommendations which is a more restrictive venue relocation policy to prohibit Class 4 gambling venues from being able to relocate in Masterton under any circumstances.

Rationale for a more restrictive venue relocation policy for Masterton District

There are reasons that support consulting on a more restrictive policy for Masterton:

- Gaming machine expenditure is higher in Masterton than the other Wairarapa districts:
 - In 2022, expenditure per gaming machine was \$79,741 in Masterton, \$66,744 in Carterton and \$32,348 in South Wairarapa.

¹ The MDC Report from 18 October 2023 is available [here](#) (Item 4.3, pages 78-85).

- In 2022, gaming machine expenditure on a population basis was \$215.33 per person in Masterton, \$213.77 per person in Carterton and \$159.70 per person in South Wairarapa. This compares nationally to \$196.95 per person.
- A key finding from the SIA was that gambling harm is disproportionately experienced by those living in communities with higher socioeconomic deprivation. Masterton district has higher than average overall deprivation, as measured by the New Zealand Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), with 62.5% of its neighbourhood level zones (20 out of 32) in quintiles 4-5 (most deprived quintiles). Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts have lower than average overall IMD deprivation with 25% of Carterton's zones (3 out of 12) and 21.4% of South Wairarapa's zones (3 out of 14) in quintiles 4-51.
- As part of the SIA, survey participants² were asked where in the Wairarapa problem gambling is perceived as most concerning. Although most skipped this question and noted that the issue was not specific to one particular area, the second most common response indicated that Masterton was a place where problem gambling was most concerning.

The implication of a more restrictive venue relocation policy for Masterton is that MDC would lose its ability to consider applications on a case-by-case basis. This could negatively impact existing businesses and their ability to operate if they need to relocate in extraordinary circumstances, and it could potentially lead to a small number of job losses. Note that of the five venues who responded to a survey conducted as part of the SIA, an estimated 6.5 FTE positions were created by Class 4 gambling in Wairarapa.

Recommendation from the Wairarapa Policy Working Group

As stated, the WPWG met on 23 January 2024 to discuss a proposed approach for progressing the review. The WPWG considered the rationale for a more restrictive venue relocation policy for Masterton and considered the following options for progressing the review.

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1 Recommend that Wairarapa District Councils consult on a joint Policy with a regional variation for Masterton (WPWG agreed option)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retains a joint Wairarapa policy which is known by the community; - Maintains a consistent approach for the majority of policy positions; - Cost efficiencies can be achieved through a joint and collaborative approach; - There is rationale that supports a more restrictive policy position 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The policy position of MDC differs to that of CDC and SWDC with regards to venue relocation and retaining a joint policy with regional differences may cause confusion.

² Problem gambling service providers, local rūnanga, health, wellbeing and social service and community development organisation stakeholders were invited to participate in survey as part of the Social Impact Assessment

		for Masterton.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional variations can be appropriate where justified and have been applied in other joint work (e.g. in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan). 	
2	Recommend that Carterton and South Wairarapa consult on a joint Policy and Masterton District Council adopts a separate Policy for consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The separate policies would be reflective of the different positions of the councils; - May enable individual Councils to take different policy positions more easily in future (noting this could lead to further regional differences). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential reputation risk for the Wairarapa District Councils through the separating of policies; - May not benefit from cost efficiencies that can be achieved through having a joint policy and review process.

WPWG agreed to Option 1. This option recommends that the Wairarapa District Councils consult on a joint Policy for Wairarapa but with different positions across the Wairarapa District Councils for the relocation of Class 4 Gambling Venues. CDC and SWDC's proposed position for consultation would be that Class 4 Gambling Venues cannot relocate to Wairarapa region's most deprived areas (those on the New Zealand Deprivation Index of decile 9 or 10), if the proposed location is outside of a main town centre. MDC's proposed position for consultation would be that Class 4 gambling venues will not be able to relocate under any circumstances.

This option supports retaining a joint Wairarapa Policy (with regional variation for Masterton), noting there is rationale which supports a more restrictive relocation policy position for Masterton.

Retaining a joint policy enables a collaborative approach to the review of the policy and cost efficiencies to be achieved.

OPTIONS CONSIDERED

The table below outlines the options available to Wairarapa District Councils in considering this report.

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1 Recommended Option – Adopt the proposed Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy for consultation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Policy would take a community wellbeing and harm reduction approach. - The Policy would reflect an appropriate balance between minimising gambling harm and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Policy may discourage new hospitality businesses, if they need gambling machines to be financially viable. - Over time the Policy may

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
	<p>economic/social benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Policy continues to support a reduction in gambling venues and gaming machines in the long term. - The Policy has been developed in consideration of the social impact of gambling in the Wairarapa. - The proposed Policy reflects discussions of the WPWG. - Retains a joint Wairarapa policy and a consistent approach for the majority of policy positions. - There is rationale that supports a more restrictive policy position for Masterton and regional variations can be appropriate where justified. 	<p>reduce the amount of funding available to community organisations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May lead to a small number of job losses in Masterton if a venue is unable to reloate.
<p>2 Alternative Option – Do not adopt the proposed Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy for consultation and refer back to the WPWG for reconsideration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No advantages identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Depending on the direction given, it could be a significant shift from the WPWG recommendations which were made in consideration of the social impact of gambling and support a joint approach for Wairarapa. - The review will not be completed in the planned timeframes - Increased officer and elected member time.

RECOMMENDED OPTION

Option 1: Adopt the proposed Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy for consultation is recommended. This option means the Policy would take a community wellbeing and

harm reduction approach and we consider it reflects an appropriate balance between minimising gambling harm and economic/social benefits.

The Policy has been developed in consideration of the social impact of gambling in the Wairarapa and also continues to support a reduction in gambling venues and EGMs in the long term.

This option also aligns with recommendations of the WPWG. It supports retaining a joint Wairarapa Policy (with a regional variation in relation to venue relocation for Masterton). There is rationale which supports a more restrictive relocation policy position for Masterton. As part of the consultation process, community feedback would be sought on the level of support for MDC's proposed position or whether a less restrictive venue relocation option is preferred for Masterton.

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Strategic, Policy and Legislative Implications

The Policy is due for review, as per the Gambling Act 2003 and the Racing Industry Act 2020. The Acts require councils to consult using the SCP if changes to the Policy are proposed.

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) states that one of the purposes of councils is to promote the social, economic, environment and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future. Section 11 of LGA 2002 provides that the role of councils is to give effect to their purpose and perform the duties and exercise the rights conferred on them by, or under, LGA 2002. Section 23 of the Health Act 1956 also states that it is the duty of every council to improve, promote and protect public health within its district.

Significance, Engagement and Consultation

A Communications Plan was developed for all stages of the review. The plan identifies key stakeholders, the proposed communications approach, key messaging for the different audiences and key tasks.

The following groups interested in and impacted by the review were identified for targeted engagement via completion of the SIA survey in the pre-review stage:

- Venue owners/operators in Wairarapa
- Relevant social service sector organisations
- Iwi.

As noted, the Acts require the review of the policy to be undertaken using the SCP if changes are proposed as outlined in the LGA 2002. We must make sure that the Statement of Proposal and how our community can have their say and present their views are publicly available. The consultation period must run for a minimum of one month.

As part of the Communications Plan, we identified groups for proactive engagement and information sharing during the consultation phase including: Incorporated Society Owners/Operators, Gambling Outlets, Health/Welfare Sector, Iwi/Hapū/Marae, General Public, Media, and those with a registered interest in the Policy.

If adopted by the Wairarapa District Councils, consultation with the community will take place between 21 February and 22 March 2024. During the consultation period we will make all relevant

documentation, including a submission form, Social Impact Assessment, and relevant background information available on our website.

Our community can find out about the policy review through several channels

We will advertise the opportunity for the community to have their say on the Council website, social media, and local media platforms (broadcast and print). Physical copies will be available at the Council service centres and libraries across the Wairarapa.

We will proactively communicate with key stakeholder groups identified above to make them aware of the consultation opportunity, as well as the offer of face-to-face meetings where appropriate.

Financial Considerations

The budget for the review is split across the Wairarapa District Councils according to the Wairarapa Shared Services Funding Policy

Financial considerations associated with the decision to consult includes officer time and costs for engagement materials. Council's contribution towards these costs will be met from within the existing 2023/24 budget.

Implications for Māori

Minimising harm to our community caused by gambling is a key objective of the Policy, including our Māori communities.

We will promote the consultation period to ensure that Mana Whenua, Te Hauora Rūnanga o Wairarapa, and Māori health and social services providers have an opportunity to submit on the Policy.

Environmental/Climate Change Impact and Considerations

There are no environmental/climate change impacts or considerations resulting from the decision to consult on the Policy.

NEXT STEPS

Subject to adoption by the Wairarapa District Councils, consultation will be undertaken in February/March 2024. Hearings and deliberations by the WPWG would follow.

Following consultation, we would draft the amended Policy (as required) for consideration by the Wairarapa District Councils in May 2024. We expect that post-adoption tasks, such as informing DIA of the amended Policy, would be completed by the end of May 2024.

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Statement of Proposal and Submission Form** [!\[\]\(6c117786eacd86d9626685ebfb559b77_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(a2437798f31357d2bea910e1270385bf_img.jpg\)](#)
2. **Draft Class 4 Gambling and TAB Venues Policy** [!\[\]\(9dd987eb45b20044d8d046315fd0a871_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(b2673a0d4ccbdfb51c23fba124786aa7_img.jpg\)](#)

WAIRARAPA CLASS 4 GAMBLING AND STANDALONE TAB VENUES POLICY REVIEW: STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL

DRAFT



This Statement of Proposal has been prepared in accordance with Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

It includes the following sections:

- Background
- Our proposal
- Summary of key changes
- Options considered by Council
- How you can have your say
- Find out more
- What happens next.

Our Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venue Policy is due for review. We're proposing a few changes and would like your feedback so we can ensure our policy reflects the views of the community. Consultation is open until 4.30pm on Friday 22 March 2024.

Background

The Masterton, Carterton, and South Wairarapa District Councils (the Wairarapa District Councils) have a combined Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy. The purpose of this policy is to:

- minimise the harm to the community caused by gambling;
- have regard to the social impacts of gambling in the Wairarapa region; including the cumulative effect of additional opportunities for gambling in each district;
- control Class 4 gambling in the Wairarapa Region; and
- ensure that Councils and their communities have influence over the provision of new Class 4 gambling and TAB venues in the region.

What is a Class 4 Gambling Venue?

A Class 4 gambling venue is a place licensed to operate Class 4 gambling i.e. gaming machines (pokies) in pubs and clubs. Class 4 gambling does not include pokies in casinos.

There are currently 10 gambling venues in the Wairarapa. Of these, two are in Carterton district, four are in Masterton district and four are in South Wairarapa district.

What is a Standalone TAB Venue?

A standalone TAB venue is a place where the main business carried out is to provide racing or sports betting services. These are standalone and do not include TAB outlets or agencies that are additional activities of a bar or hotel.

There are currently no standalone TAB venues in the Wairarapa.

Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venue Policy

Under the Gambling Act 2003 and Racing Industry Act 2020, every Council is required to have a policy on Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB venues. The policies:

- must state if Class 4 gambling venues and standalone TAB venues may be established in the district and, if so, where they may be located.
- can restrict the number of gaming machines (pokies) that can be operated at a venue.
- can allow existing venues to move to a new location.

Under legislation, this policy must be reviewed every three years. This policy was last reviewed in 2019 and remains in effect until a new policy is adopted.

Social Impact Assessment

When reviewing gambling policies, Councils are required to consider the social impact of gambling on its community. In summary, a social impact assessment of gambling in the Wairarapa showed that:

- gambling harm is disproportionately experienced by those living in high socioeconomic deprivation communities.
- gaming machines are used more extensively in Masterton than other areas of Wairarapa.
- the presence of Class 4 venues in Wairarapa brings limited economic benefit to the Wairarapa, with minimal impact on employment.
- the proportion of gaming machine profits returned to Wairarapa in the form of grants funding is low compared to other regions.
- the number of gambling venues and electronic gaming machines is decreasing.
- expenditure (the amount lost) on gaming machines is increasing.

A full copy of the Social Impact Assessment can be found on each of the Wairarapa District Council websites:

Masterton: mstn.govt.nz

Carterton: cdc.govt.nz

South Wairarapa: swdc.govt.nz

Our Proposal

We are proposing a few changes to the Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy based on feedback from key stakeholders and the findings of the social impact assessment. These changes are intended to further mitigate gambling harm and also make sure the policy is easy to understand for the community and to implement by council staff.

Summary of Key Changes

The key proposed changes are summarised in the following table.

	Proposal	Reason for Proposal
1	<p>Amend the policy so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class 4 Gambling Venues cannot relocate in Masterton under any circumstances (Proposal 1a) Class 4 Gambling venues cannot relocate to Carterton and South Wairarapa's most deprived areas (those on the New Zealand Deprivation Index of decile 9 or 10) if the proposed location is outside of a town centre (Proposal 1b). 	<p>Feedback from social service agencies suggests that gambling harm is becoming more of an issue in Wairarapa in the face of increasing financial pressures on households. Those in our most deprived communities are most at risk from gambling harm.</p> <p>The current policy permits the relocation of an existing Class 4 gambling venue in extraordinary circumstances if Council reasonably believes the proposed location will not have an adverse effect on the character of the district or on any kindergartens, early childhood centres, schools, places of worship or other community facilities. However, the policy does not explicitly prohibit the relocation of Class 4 venues to areas of high socio-economic deprivation.</p> <p>Of the districts in the Wairarapa, Masterton has highest overall levels of deprivation. Evidence also shows gaming machines are used more extensively in Masterton than other parts of the Wairarapa. In 2022, expenditure per gaming machine was \$79,741 in Masterton compared to \$66,744 in Carterton and \$32,348 South Wairarapa). This is also above the national average for New Zealand as a whole (\$70,197). We are therefore proposing to amend the policy to prohibit the relocation of Class 4 venues in Masterton under any circumstances to help mitigate further gambling harm.</p> <p>We are also proposing to amend the policy to prohibit the relocation of Class 4 venues to the most deprived areas in Carterton and South Wairarapa to ensure that our most vulnerable communities will not see the introduction of a Class 4 venue in the area they live¹. Exempting town centres from this condition ensures that the policy is not overly restrictive as some of our main business streets are in areas rated as most deprived (e.g. Fitzherbert Street, Featherston). It also assists in containing venues in town centres where there is greater visibility.</p>
2	<p>Amend the policy to state that no new standalone TAB venues may be established in the Wairarapa.</p>	<p>The current policy permits new standalone TAB venues to be established if Council reasonably believes the proposed location will not have an adverse effect on the character of the district or on any kindergartens, early childhood centres, schools, places of worship or other community facilities.</p> <p>Wairarapa has no standalone TAB venues and this has not changed since the policy was last reviewed in 2019. Amending the policy to maintain the position of having no standalone TAB</p>

¹ An online interactive map showing the New Zealand Deprivation Index is available on the Environmental Health Intelligence NZ website, with NZDep2018 being the rating that currently applies. Areas with a NZ Dep Rating of 9 or 10 represent the most deprived areas: www.ehinz.ac.nz/indicators/population-vulnerability/socioeconomic-deprivation-profile/

Proposal		Reason for Proposal
		venues is consistent with our community wellbeing and harm reduction approach. Seven of the ten Class 4 Gambling venues offer TAB facilities – two in Masterton, two in Carterton and three in South Wairarapa, so TAB facilities will still be accessible in the Wairarapa.
3	Amend the policy to clearly state that no additional electronic gaming machines will be granted consent, in any Class 4 venue.	The current policy is widely understood to have a sinking lid approach to the number of electronic gaming machines (EGMs) in the Wairarapa. A sinking lid is a limit on the number of EGMs within an area that is permanently lowered with each reduction of EGM. The sinking lid approach for the Wairarapa has been described in various reports and in the media. However, while the wording of the policy is clear that there is a sinking lid for EGMs at each venue, the policy also sets out a "maximum number" of EGMs allowed in each district. This could create confusion because a "maximum number allowed" may be interpreted as a cap on numbers, rather than a sinking lid. We have made minor changes to the wording of policy to eliminate ambiguity and clarify the sinking lid approach for EGMs.
4	Updates as required to reflect changes since the last review and to improve the flow and readability.	The current policy refers to the Racing Act 2003. Since the last review, this has been replaced with the Racing Industry Act 2020. The current policy refers to venues existing or consented "at at 1 January 2019." This has been updated to 1 January 2024. Other changes are proposed to improve the flow and readability of the policy. This includes the addition of objectives and Te Reo Māori heading translations.

Options Considered by Council

In accordance with section 77 of the LGA, all reasonably practicable options have been considered. The advantages and disadvantages associated with each option are detailed in the following table. We are proposing to proceed with Option 1.

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1 Adopt the proposed Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy. This is our preferred option.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy would take a community wellbeing and harm reduction approach. The policy would reflect an appropriate balance between minimising gambling harm and economic/social benefits. The policy continues to support a reduction in gambling venues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy may discourage new hospitality businesses, if they need gambling machines to be financially viable. Over time the policy may reduce the amount of funding available to community organisations.

	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
		<p>and gaming machines in the long term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy has been developed in consideration of the social impact of gambling in the Wairarapa. The policy takes into account regional differences while still maintaining a consistent approach for Wairarapa for most policy positions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could negatively impact existing businesses in Masterton if they needed to relocate in extraordinary circumstances and may lead to a small number of job losses.
2	<p>Adopt a more restrictive proposed Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy (e.g. do not allow the relocation of Class 4 venues in Carterton or South Wairarapa under any circumstances)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current and potential levels of gambling harm could be further reduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May not provide an appropriate balance between minimising gambling harm and the economic/social benefits. Could negatively impact existing businesses and their ability to operate if they needed to relocate in extraordinary circumstances (e.g. earthquake strengthening). May reduce over time the amount of funding available to community organisations. May lead to some job losses. Of the five venues who responded to a survey conducted as part of the Social Impact Assessment, an estimated 6.5 FTE positions were created by Class 4 gambling in Wairarapa.
3	<p>Adopt a less restrictive proposed Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy. (e.g. remove the sinking lid approach or allow the relocation of Class 4 venues in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May have positive flow on effects for community organisations accessing gaming machine proceeds. Possible economic gain from visitors who frequent gambling venues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current and potential levels of gambling harm may increase. Would be a significant shift from the Councils' current stance to promote community wellbeing and may be negatively perceived by the community.

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
Masterton under exceptional circumstances if the proposed location is not a highly deprived area outside of the town centre)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the sinking lid policy was removed, the number of gambling venues and gaming machines may increase.

Our proposed Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy can be found on each of the Wairarapa District Council websites.

Masterton: mstn.govt.nz

Carterton: cdc.govt.nz

South Wairarapa: swdc.govt.nz

How You Can Have Your Say

We welcome your feedback on the proposed Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy. Please note Masterton District Council is managing submissions on behalf of Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils.

Online – complete the submission form on one of the three Council websites (listed above)

Paper copy – complete our submission form or write to us and:

email it to submissions@mstn.govt.nz

post it to Masterton District Council, Freepost 112477, PO Box 444, Masterton 5840

hand deliver it to one of our libraries or customer service centres at:

- Masterton District Council – 161 Queen Street, Masterton
- Carterton District Council - 28 Holloway Street, Carterton
- South Wairarapa District Council - 19 Kitchener Street, Martinborough.

Phone – ring the Masterton team on 06 370 6300 between 9am and 5pm Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays) and tell us what you think.

Hearing

A joint hearing with representatives of the Wairarapa Councils will be held in April 2024 to provide any person or organisation who makes a written submission the opportunity present their views.

Please indicate on your submission form that would you like to speak at the hearing and include an email address or phone number. We will contact you to arrange a time.

Want more information?

If you have any questions about the proposed Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy or the consultation process, please phone us on 06 370 6300 between 9am and 5pm Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays).

What happens next?

Following the February/March 2024 consultation period, all feedback will be considered by the three Wairarapa district councils. Following a hearing and deliberations meeting, the Councils will then meet to consider the adoption of the policy.

DRAFT

WAIRARAPA CLASS 4 GAMBLING AND STANDALONE TAB VENUES POLICY REVIEW SUBMISSION FORM

The Wairarapa District Councils (Carterton, Masterton and South Wairarapa) are reviewing their joint Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy. This submission form allows you to give feedback on the draft policy. The estimated time to complete this form is between 3-5 minutes. You can make a submission in a number of ways:

Online – complete the submission form online at one of the Wairarapa District Council websites:

- Masterton District Council www.mstn.govt.nz
- Carterton District Council – www.cdc.govt.nz
- South Wairarapa District Council – www.swdc.govt.nz

Paper copy – you can complete this submission form or write to us and:

- email it to submissions@mstn.govt.nz
- post it to Masterton District Council, Freepost 112477,
PO Box 444, Masterton 5840
- hand deliver it to one of our libraries or customer service centres at:
 - Masterton District Council – 161 Queen Street, Masterton
 - Carterton District Council – 28 Holloway Street, Carterton
 - South Wairarapa District Council – 19 Kitchener Street, Martinborough.

Phone – ring the Masterton District Council team on 06 370 6300 between 9am and 5pm Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays) and tell us what you think.

Please provide your feedback by 4.30pm Friday 22 March 2024. For more information please refer to the Statement of Proposal, draft policy and supporting information available on each of the Council websites.

[Privacy Statement](#)

All submissions will be made available to the public via the three Wairarapa District Councils websites. Your name, organisation (if applicable) and feedback will be included in public documents. All other personal details will remain private. If you have extenuating circumstances, please contact us prior to the submission closure date to request that your name be withheld.

The Privacy Act 2020 applies when we collect personal details. Any details that are collected will only be used for the purposes stated. You have the right to access and correct any personal information we hold.

Further information is available by searching Masterton District Council Submission Policy on the MDC website: www.mstn.govt.nz.

Your Details

Full name (required).....
 Organisation (if applicable)
 Postal address

 Phone
 Email

Hearing

A joint hearing with the Wairarapa Policy Working Group (this group includes representatives of the three Wairarapa District Councils) will be held in April 2024 for those wanting to present their views. This means that you get approximately 5-10 minutes to present your feedback to elected members in person or via MS Teams online.

Would you like to present your views at the hearing?

If yes, please make sure your contact details in the previous section were answered correctly so that we can get in touch.

- Yes (in person) Yes (via ZMS Teams) No

About You

These questions help us understand which parts of the community are providing feedback so we can improve our engagement approach. Your responses will not be made public with your submission. Only collated data will be reported to the three Councils.

What district do you live in?

- Masterton Carterton South Wairarapa Other

What is your age range?

- Under 20 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60-64 65+

What is your ethnicity? (you may tick multiple boxes)

- Māori NZ European Pākehā Pacific Asian Other

What is your gender?

- Man Woman Non-binary Prefer not to say Other

Do you live with impairments/long term health conditions or do you identify as tāngata whaikaha/disabled?

- Yes No Prefer not to say

Your Thoughts

We want to know what you think about our proposed changes to the current policy

Do you support our proposal to:

- make changes so that Class 4 Gambling Venues cannot relocate in Masterton under any circumstances? (Proposal 1a)

Yes No – I support venue relocations under extraordinary circumstances in any area of Masterton (status quo) No – I support venue relocations under extraordinary circumstances in Masterton if the proposed location is not a highly deprived area outside of the town centre
- make changes so that Class 4 Gambling Venues cannot relocate to Carterton and South Wairarapa's most deprived areas (those on the New Zealand Deprivation Index of decile 9 or 10) if the proposed location is outside of a town centre? (Proposal 1b)

Yes No - I support venue relocations under extraordinary circumstances in any area of Carterton and South Wairarapa (status quo) No - I do not support venue relocations in Carterton and South Wairarapa under any circumstances
- make changes so that no new standalone TAB venues may be established in the Wairarapa? (Proposal 2)

Yes No – I support new standalone TAB venues being able to establish in the Wairarapa (status quo)
- amend the policy wording to clearly state that no additional electronic gaming machines will be granted consent in any Class 4 venue, consistent with the widely understood sinking lid approach in the Wairarapa? (Proposal 3)

Yes No



Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB
Venues Policy

Kaupapa Here Whare Petipeti – Momo 4

First Adopted:	2003
Latest Version:	2024 [TBC]
Adopted by:	Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils
Review Date:	2027 [TBC]

Contents | Rārangi Ūpoko

1. Purpose <i>Pūtake</i>	2
2. Scope <i>Whānuitanga</i>	2
3. Objectives <i>Whāinga</i>	2
4. Definitions <i>Kuputaka</i>	2
5. Venue Criteria <i>Paearu Whare</i>	3
6. Venue Relocation <i>Te Hūnuku Wāhi</i>	3
7. Applications for Consent <i>Ngā Tono Whakaaetanga</i>	4
8. Application Fees <i>Ngā Utu Tono</i>	5
9. Policy Review Requirements <i>Herenga Arotake Kaupapa Here</i>	5

DRAFT

1. Purpose | *Pūtake*

- 1.1. The purpose of the Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy is to:
- minimise the harm to the community caused by gambling;
 - have regard to the social impacts of gambling in the Wairarapa region, including the cumulative effect of additional opportunities for gambling in the district;
 - control Class 4 gambling in the Wairarapa region; and
 - ensure that Council and their communities have influence over the provision of new Class 4 gambling and standalone TAB venues in the Wairarapa region.
- 1.2. This policy is made in accordance with the Gambling Act 2003 (s.101) and the Racing Industry Act 2020 (s.96).

2. Scope | *Whānuitanga*

- 2.1. This policy applies to Class 4 and standalone TAB venues in the Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts (referred to collectively as the Wairarapa region).

3. Objectives | *Whāinga*

- 3.1. The objectives of the three Wairarapa Councils are to:
- prevent and minimise harm to the community caused by gambling
 - control and manage gambling in the Wairarapa region
 - restrict the locations of gambling venues within the Wairarapa region
 - promote community involvement in decisions about the provisions of gambling
 - ensure the community have influence over the location of new gambling venues in the district
 - promote opportunities for money from gambling to benefit the Wairarapa community.

4. Definitions | *Kuputaka*

The following definitions are relevant to this policy:

Class 4 Gambling: Gambling that utilises or involves a gaming machine, as defined in the Gambling Act 2003 (s.30).

Class 4 Gambling Venue: A place to conduct Class 4 gambling.

Council: The Masterton, Carterton or South Wairarapa District Council.

Gaming Machine: A device, whether totally or partly mechanically or electronically operated, that is adapted or designed and constructed for the use in gambling, as defined in the Gambling Act 2003 (s.4). Commonly known as 'pokie machines'.

New Zealand Deprivation Index (NZDep): An index of socioeconomic deprivation based on census information. Deprivation scores range from 1 (least deprived) to 10 (most deprived).

Standalone TAB Venue: Premises that are owned or leased by the New Zealand Racing Board and where the main business carried on at the premises is providing racing or sports betting services under the Racing Act 2003.

Statistical Area 1 (SA1): Geographical areas with a range of approximately 100-200 residents, and a maximum population of approximately 500 residents.

Venue Licence: A Class 4 venue licence issued by the Secretary for Internal Affairs.

5. Venue Criteria | *Paearu Whare*

Under sections 101 of the Gambling Act 2003 and section 96 of the Racing Industry Act 2020, this policy can restrict the establishment of class 4 gambling and standalone TAB venues, and consider other criteria including the maximum number of gaming machines.

5.1 Establishment of New Class 4 Gambling Venues

- No new Class 4 gambling venues may be established in the Wairarapa region.
- Gambling venues existing or consented as at 1 January 2024 and not ceasing operations for any period longer than six months will be regarded as existing venues under this policy and will be granted consent to continue their operations automatically.

5.2 Establishment of Standalone TAB Venues

- No new standalone TAB venues may be established in the Wairarapa region.

5.3 Merged Gambling Venues

- Where Council consents to the merger of two or more clubs under Section 95 of the Gambling Act 2003, the combined club may:
 - a) operate an existing single venue, which will be regarded as an existing venue, subject to clause 7.4; or
 - b) apply to the Council for a single new venue to be established, provided that all existing venues are closed, subject to section 6 and clause 7.4.

5.4 Restriction on the Number of Gaming Machines

- The Council has set a 'sinking lid' on the number of gaming machines in the Wairarapa Region. This means no increase in the number of gaming machines in any Class 4 gambling venue in the Wairarapa Region as of 1 January 2024 will be permitted.
- Any gaming machine that is relinquished for a period of longer than six months may not be replaced on that site and may not be transferred to another site under any circumstances.
- Where two or more club venues merge, the combined club may operate the lesser of 18, or the number of gaming machines both clubs operated immediately prior to the merger.

6. Venue Relocation | *Te Hūnuku Wāhi*

- 6.1. Council will not grant consent for a Class 4 venue to re-establish at a new site in Masterton District under any circumstances.
- 6.2. Council may permit a Class 4 venue to re-establish at a new site in Carterton or South Wairarapa Districts where, due to extraordinary circumstances, the owner or lessee of the Class 4 venue cannot continue to operate at the existing site. Examples of such circumstances include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a) expiration of the lease;
 - b) acquisition of property under the Public Works Act 1981; or
 - c) site redevelopment.

- 6.3. Permission to relocate a Class 4 venue in Carterton or South Wairarapa Districts will be subject to the following conditions:
- where the relocation is to an area outside of a town centre area (identified in Schedule 1), the relocation will be to a Statistical Area 1 (SA1) on the New Zealand Deprivation Index (NZDep) of decile 1 to 8. The NZDep decile rating will be that which applies at the time the application for relocation is submitted to the Council; and
 - the gambling venue operator at the new site shall be the same venue operator at the site to be vacated; and
 - the number of gaming machines permitted to operate at the new venue will not exceed the number permitted to be operated at the existing site.
- 6.4. Class 4 gambling venues will not be permitted where the Council reasonably believes that:
- the character of the district, or part of the district, for which the venue is proposed will be adversely affected; or
 - there is likely to be an adverse effect on any kindergartens, early childhood centres, schools, places of worship, or other community facilities.
- 6.5. Class 4 gambling venues will not be approved outside premises authorised under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 to sell and supply alcohol for consumption on the premise, and where the gaming area is designated as restricted and is visually and physically separated from family or children's activities.

7. Applications for Consent | *Ngā Tono Whakaatanga*

- 7.1. Council consent is required before:
- Two or more clubs merge.
 - A corporate society changes the location of a venue to which a Class 4 Venue licence currently applies.
- 7.2. Applications must be made on the approved form and must provide:
- Name and contact details of the applicant.
 - Street address of the proposed or existing Class 4 gambling venue.
 - A scale site plan covering both gambling and other activities proposed for the venue, including any screening or separation from other activities proposed.
 - A copy of any certificate of compliance or resource consent required for the primary activity of the venue under the Wairarapa Combined District Plan.
 - For Class 4 gambling venues only, evidence of the authority to sell or supply alcohol for consumption on the premise under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.
 - For applications relating to the merging of two or more clubs, details of the number of machines operated at each venue immediately prior to merger and the number of machines intended to be operated at each site, as applicable.
- 7.3. To aid the Council in determining whether there is likely to be an adverse effect, all applications are required to be publicly notified and will include a social impact statement.
- 7.4. Applications will be determined by the Hearings Committee of the Council, which may receive submissions from the applicant and any interested parties at a public hearing.
- 7.5. Applicants will be notified of Council's decision within 30 days after the application is received.

8. Application Fees | *Ngā Utu Tono*

- 8.1. Fees for gambling consent applications will be set by Council annually and will include consideration of the cost of:
- processing the application;
 - establishing and triennially reviewing the Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy;
 - the triennial assessment of the economic and social impact of gambling in the Wairarapa region.

9. Policy Review Requirements | *Herenga Arotake Kaupapa Here*

- 9.1. The policy is required to be reviewed every three years.

Related Documents

Wairarapa Combined District Plan

References

Gambling Act 2003

Racing Industry Act 2020

Version Control

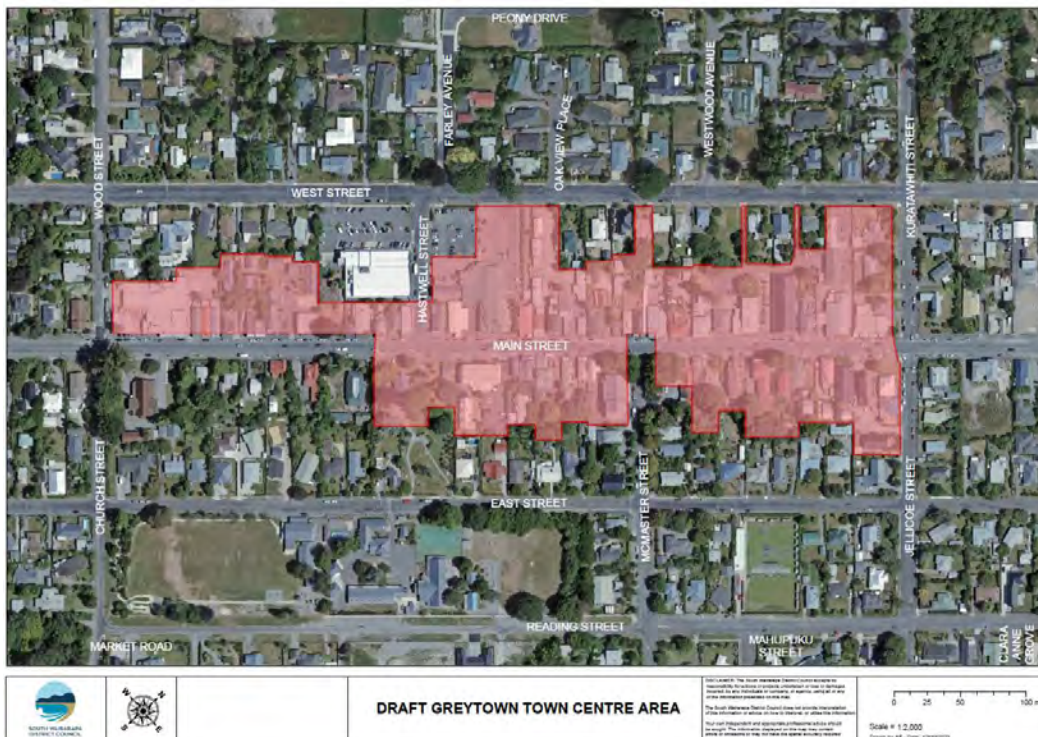
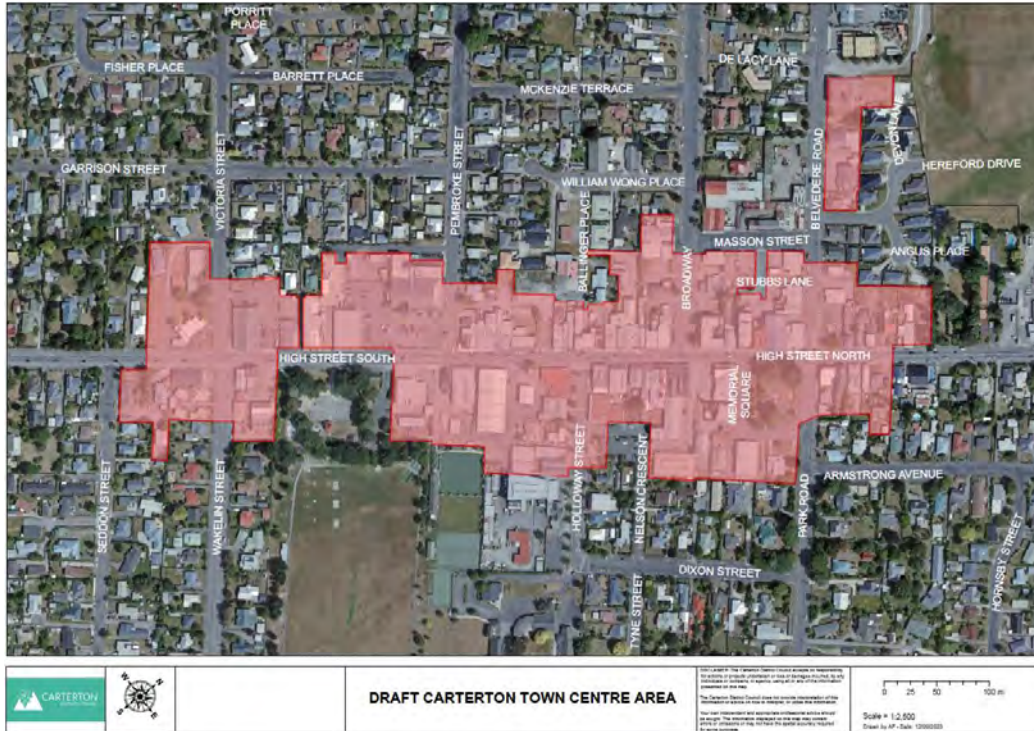
Date	Summary of Amendments	Approved By
2016	Minor updates	Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils
2019	Merged the Wairarapa Gambling Venue Policy and the Wairarapa TAB Board Venue Policy. Minor amendments for clarification.	Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils
2024	Removal of reference to a “maximum number of gaming machines allowed” for clarification purposes. Amendment so that Class 4 venues cannot re-establish at a new site in Masterton District under any circumstances. Inclusion of a new condition of relocation for Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts – that the relocation of Class 4 Gambling venues will be to a decile 1-8 area on the New Zealand Deprivation Index if the relocation is to an area outside of town centres identified in Schedule 1. Amendment so that no new standalone TAB venues may be established in the Wairarapa region. Minor amendments for clarification and to improve flow and readability. Updates to reflect the name of new	Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils

	legislation since the last review.	
--	------------------------------------	--

DRAFT

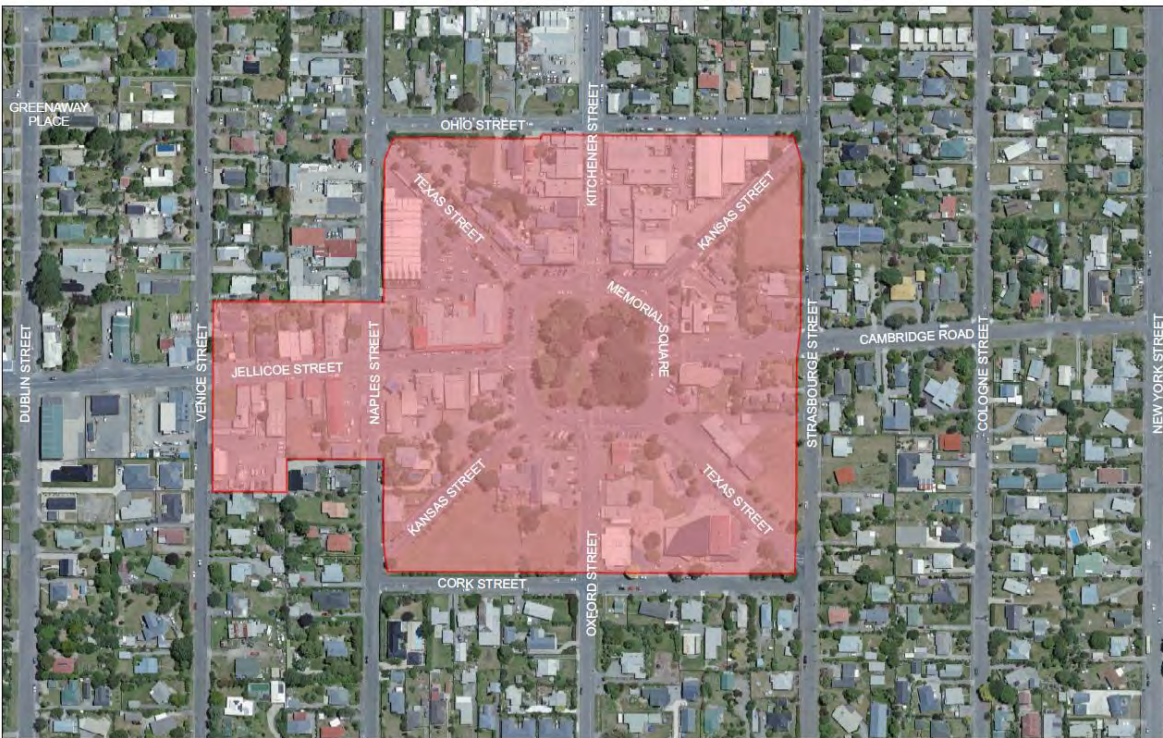
Schedule 1: Maps of Town Centre Areas where Class 4 Gambling Venue relocation is permitted in NZDep SA1 areas of Decile 1 to 10

Refer clause 6.3(a) of the Policy





 	<p>DRAFT FEATHERSTON TOWN CENTRE AREA</p>	<p><small>DISCLAIMER: The South Wairarapa District Council is not responsible for any liability or loss of any kind or damage to any person or property arising from the use of this information. The South Wairarapa District Council does not provide interpretation of this information and is not responsible for any loss or damage. This map is not to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.</small></p> <p>Scale = 1:2,063 Drawn by AF - Date: 12/09/2023</p> 
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



 	<p>DRAFT MARTINBOROUGH TOWN CENTRE AREA</p>	<p><small>DISCLAIMER: The South Wairarapa District Council is not responsible for any liability or loss of any kind or damage to any person or property arising from the use of this information. The South Wairarapa District Council does not provide interpretation of this information and is not responsible for any loss or damage. This map is not to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.</small></p> <p>Scale = 1:2,000 Drawn by AF - Date: 12/09/2023</p> 
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

8 REPORTS FOR INFORMATION

8.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT

File Number:

Author: Kym Fell, Chief Executive

PURPOSE

The purpose of the attached report is to provide Council with an update on Council operations (as at 5 February 2024).

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the Chief Executive's Report as at 5 February 2024.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Chief Executive's Report** [↓](#) 

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT

14 FEBRUARY 2024

Word from the CE

On 15 January 2024, I sent a message to the organisation to advise of changes I was proposing at the senior leadership level. On 30 January 2024, in line with the proposal, I confirmed the new Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and structure, which incorporated a number of minor amendments.

From this proposal, Manager Regulatory Services Steven May departed the organisation with redundancy provisions.

The new ELT appointments are:

- Karen Yates – General Manager, Strategy and Development
- Corin Haines – General Manager, Community
- Vacant – General Manager, Infrastructure & Assets
- Ben Jessep – General Manager, Corporate
- Leanne Karauna – Pou Ahurea Māori
- David Paris – General Manager, Finance
- Matt Boulton – Chief Advisor

The cost efficiencies resulting from this change process is circa \$138,000 per annum.

The role of General Manager Infrastructure & Assets closes on Monday 12 February 2024. To date we have had 30 applicants with a number of high-quality candidates showing interest. We expect to conclude the appointment process in the next few weeks.

A large focus has been on reducing annual leave liability over the Christmas/New Year period. The uptake of extended leave was noticeable compared to previous years. Our key focus will be ensuring that annual leave is better managed so that team members are adequately recharged and leave liabilities continue to decline.

Over the past six weeks, I have had meetings with: Tu Mai Ra Investments, Tararua District Council, Kaumatua Mike Kawana, several developers looking to invest in Masterton, Chief Executives from Masterton Trust Lands Trust & Trust House, Five Towns Trail Trust, Destination Wairarapa Chairperson, multiple independent consultants presenting service offerings, Riversdale Residents Association member, Regional Deals workshop in Wellington, Minister Hon. Mark Mitchell, The Cyclone Recovery Unit, GHD Engineering, FabLab Masterton, WREMO and Downer New Zealand.

I also visited Mataikona, Castlepoint and Riversdale Beach over the summer holiday period.

Finally, in the lead up to the LTP, I want to acknowledge my team for their exhaustive work in preparing all the necessary documents to fulfil our audit requirements. I also want to

acknowledge our mayor and elected members for their support, as we collectively identify cost efficiencies. We are on track to deliver a well-considered consultation document and are keen to receive feedback from our community in response to our 10-year plan.

National and Regional Context

Infometrics Update

The Infometrics January newsletter¹ included the following updates:

The New Zealand economy has entered the new year with questions about whether the worst of the post-Covid hangover has passed, or whether more of a slowdown is to come. There are three key issues that will play a key role in determining the country's economic performance.

Migration

- In 2023 (up to November) the annual inflow of migrants reached 249,506, which is almost twice as fast as any other time in history.
- From a labour market perspective, the increase has reduced the pressure in the labour market, with unemployment rates rising and firms reporting that it is easier to find both skilled and unskilled workers.
- The demand implications of more people in the country could have an impact on the economy, with the Reserve Bank expressing concern about the demand and inflationary implications of stronger net migration. This may lead to interest rates remaining higher for longer than originally forecast.
- The potential impact of high migration on house prices is still uncertain. Predictions vary across banks, Treasury and Infometrics, but it is expected that elevated interest rates will likely put a cap on rises.

Chinese Economic Slowdown

- Back in 2021, China was the destination for a record 33% of New Zealand's exports. That figure has since retreated to 28%, but as 2024 gets underway, China's economy presents dual challenges for New Zealand.
- After sustained growth in construction activity in China between 2009 and 2017, residential building completions have declined by 48% in the last 6½ years. This decline has resulted in significant downward pressure on New Zealand's forestry export prices and volumes.
- The Chinese government is also moving to emphasise domestically sourced products, with the aim of making the Chinese economy more self-sustaining. Against this backdrop, New Zealand's export sector is likely to find going tough over the next 12-18 months.

Constrained Government spending

- The incoming Government has signalled an intent for improved fiscal discipline and a focus on delivery of projects.
- The fiscal discipline has already begun to show through in some instances. The

¹ <https://www.infometrics.co.nz/article/2024-01-from-the-beach-2024>

denial of additional funding for KiwiRail's iReX project was a clear signal. The lack of detail around spending plans for infrastructure in the Half-Year Fiscal and Economic Update was also a reflection of the pressure on the government's accounts, and an unwillingness to promise more projects when there was no clear ability to pay for them.

- This discipline needs to be balanced with the electorate's expectations around the delivery of public goods and services, such as education and healthcare.

The Infometrics Quarterly Economic Monitor for the December 2023 quarter is scheduled for release on 29 February 2024.

Strategy and Governance Activity

District Level Updates

Key activity undertaken by our Climate Change and Environment officers includes:

- Planning and preparation for the next MDC Climate Advisory Group (CAG) meeting and the next Community Climate Funding round.
- Developing a climate communications and education programme for the year.
- Establishing the first MDC Climate Champions Group to lead climate action within Council.
- Attending GWRC Climate Training, with a view to considering how this can be implemented at MDC.
- Progressing the Mana Whenua Climate Change Resilience Project and the Fish Passages Project (funded via Council's Better Off Funding). Initial discussions have been held and hui with mana whenua are being scheduled.
- Progressing the implementation of E-Bench, the tool Council is using to measure energy use and carbon emissions.

Activity undertaken by the wider team has primarily focussed on progressing work associated with regional workstreams (see regional level updates below) and the 2024-34 Long-Term Plan (LTP) process. Key LTP activity for the team has included work on the Growth and Climate Change Assumptions, Performance Measures Review and Strategy Stocktake. An update on the Long-Term Plan will be reported to Council's Audit and Risk Committee on 21 February 2024.

Regional Level Updates

Wellington Regional Economic Development Plan (REDP)

A light review of the REDP is underway to ensure the issues, opportunities and initiatives captured within each focus area remain current, and each chapter reflects the latest national and regional data, plans and policies. The existing overarching regional economic development framework and eight focus areas will remain the same, with a focus on ensuring the REDP aligns with the latest Wellington Regional Leadership Committee plans and can be used as part of any city/regional deal.

Future Development Strategy

A regional implementation plan is being developed for the Future Development Strategy. This work also has alignment with any city/regional deal considerations.

Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-29

Our Zero Waste Advisor's primary focus has been on progressing work related to the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-29. A separate report is included in this agenda regarding adoption and implementation of that Plan.

Waste Services Section 17A Review

Initial meetings have been held regarding the Section 17A review of waste services that is being progressed with Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils.

Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy Implementation

A stocktake of existing water resilience action is being prepared. The Economic Lead Officer is also supporting Council's nominated elected member, Cr David Holmes, on the interim governance group.

Wairarapa Gambling and Local Alcohol Policy Reviews

The Wairarapa Policy Working Group (WPWG) met on 23 January 2024 to progress reviews of the Wairarapa Class 4 and Standalone TAB Venues Policy (refer to the decision report in this agenda for an update) and the Wairarapa Local Alcohol Policy.

The Wairarapa Local Alcohol Policy came into force in November 2018 and is currently under review. The content and review process are prescribed by the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act).

The purpose of the WPWG meeting was to provide an overview of the policy requirements, current policy settings, effect of the policy and key stakeholder feedback. WPWG direction was sought on key issues identified by stakeholders, including matters around the density of licences, maximum trading hours, and the location of licenced premises near sensitive sites.

Staff are currently drafting a revised policy for consultation with Police, Licensing Inspectors and Medical Officers of Health as required by the Act. Depending on feedback received, a second meeting of the WPWG may be held prior to reporting recommendations back to the Wairarapa District Councils. Public consultation, hearings and deliberations would follow.

Use of the Masterton District Council Seal

The Masterton District Council Delegations Register (adopted by Council in November 2022) requires all use of the Common Seal to be reported to Council.

The Masterton District Council Common Seal, signed by Mayor Gary Caffell and Chief Executive Kym Fell, was used on Tuesday 16 January 2024, to authorise an instrument creating an esplanade strip, in favour of the Masterton District Council as Grantee, for the purpose of enabling public access along the Whakataki River over land.

The Masterton District Council Common Seal, signed by Mayor Gary Caffell and Acting Chief Executive Corin Haines, was used on Thursday 1 February 2024, to authorise a Warrant of Appointment for Sreema Mohan, Development Engineer.

Pou Ahurea Māori

The Pou Ahurea Māori role has extensive workstreams and relationships in many areas across the whole of the Wairarapa District – Te Upoko o te Ika. This is relevant to the responsibilities of the role and important to support iwi engagement, improved cultural practice and a positive presence of how Council interacts with the two iwi, hapū marae and whānau. Having an overview and input across all of Council business improves the opportunity to increase iwi Māori participation and engagement in the initial stages.

Iwi/Māori Relationships

The Pou Ahurea has been committed to build and strengthen relationships with Iwi/Māori. To assist with the strengthening our relationships, the Pou Ahurea Māori has been working on:

- The development of a Cultural Competency Framework, Policy, and implementation plan
- Promoting and providing resources for the staff on Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- Creating ambassadors, Kaihautu, to support improved pronunciation of te reo māori place names
- Engagement with Iwi Representatives to encourage representation and participation
- Providing iwi with the opportunity to have input into the resource consent process
- Wairarapa Combined District Plan - Māori Purpose Zone and Significance Sites
- Climate Change –Better off Funding and project including iwi involvement
- Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board

Cultural Competency Framework

The Cultural Competency Framework provides Council with a strategic plan to improve Māori culture throughout the Council. It includes a five year strategy and continuum, implementation framework, competency assessment and policy.

The importance of this work for Council is reflected in the Wellbeing Strategy - He Hiringa Tangata, He Hiringa Whenua - *Pride in our Identity and Heritage*.

[Wellbeing Strategy Cultural Development.pdf \(mstn.govt.nz\)](#)

Masterton – Whakaoriori – values the place and role of tangata whenua and is proud of our cultural identity and heritage.

Also included in this contracted work has been a review of the following policies:

- Bilingual Signage Policy
- Te Reo Me Ona Tikanga Māori Policy

Along with the above policies is a recommendation to implement a Te Tiriti o Waitangi Policy.

The plan provides key focus areas across the group of work families to create opportunities of development that can be assessed against Te Aka Poutama Capability Matrix, which:

“outlines the competencies needed to transform equitable outcomes for whānau, hapū and iwi both within the organisation of the Masterton District Council and in the community. Te Aka Poutama will enable the Council to attract, recruit, develop and retain a culturally responsive workforce. The Poutama has four focus areas and four levels of competency. The matrix is dynamic and responsive to the varied levels of cultural competency and recognises each member of the Council work family, their requirements and their individual pathways to achieving cultural proficiency.”

Progressing this framework will require substantial commitment and resourcing at all levels within Council and across all staff.

Wairarapa Combined District Plan - Māori Purpose Zone and Sites of Significance

The Pou Ahurea Māori has been working alongside the Pou Māori for Carterton and across the three Wairarapa Councils to deliver an engagement hui for Iwi, Hapū, Marae and whānau to update and explain the Māori Purpose Zone and the Sites of Significance chapters in the District Plan hui held during November and December 2023.

The focus of these hui was to discuss and provide information on the submissions process prior to submissions closing on 19 December. Masterton District Council led a community wide public notification across the three districts advising those who own Māori land in the Wairarapa about the Draft WCDP consultation and the closing dates for submissions. This was in addition to the hui previously held to notify Māori landowners who may not have been aware of the new zone or who may reside outside the Wairarapa.

Climate Change and Environment

It is important the Pou Ahurea Māori has an overview of the Senior Policy Advisor - Climate Change and Environment and Climate Change Activators roles in supporting the work being initiated with mana whenua engagement, specifically on the following projects connected to the Better Off Funding:

- Project 2 - Planting for Biodiversity and Fish Passages – hui to be arranged, as directed from iwi following discussions.
- Project 5 - Mana Whenua Partnerships/Climate Resilience Projects – Senior Policy Advisor - Climate Change and Environment has had initial meetings with mana whenua in 2023 regarding progressing the Mana Whenua Climate Change Conference as part of this project.

Wairarapa Councils and Iwi Relationship

Only two of the three Wairarapa Councils currently have Māori liaison staff working specifically with iwi, hapu, marae and hāpori māori. The Pou Ahurea Māori works in conjunction across joint council projects across the Wairarapa and Te Upoko o te Ika regional space.

Assistance has been provided to those Councils who currently have a vacant Pou Māori position. An agreement between MDC and SWDC to share the services of the Pou Ahurea Māori expired in December.

The Pou Ahurea Māori will also support future new recruits to bring them up to speed with the Wairarapa local government sector.

Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board

Through the Rongokako Joint Treaty Settlement Redress, a Statutory Board has been established as the governing entity that sets the strategic overview of the Ruamāhanga River Catchment and Wairarapa Moana. Membership is comprised of representatives from the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki Nui a Rua Treaty Settlement Trust, Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust, Department of Conservation, South Wairarapa District Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council.

The Natural Resources Committee sits under the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board. This Committee is responsible for developing and implementing the Natural Resources Plan for the entire Ruamāhanga River Catchment. Council is a member of this Committee along with Carterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki Nui a Rua Treaty Settlement Trust, and Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust.

Masterton District Council received a one-off payment of \$179,350 from the Government to resource our involvement in the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board Committee in the first and second year (only). This funding has been set aside awaiting further instruction from the Wairarapa Moana Settlement Board on its purpose. The Board is developing and has held two public excluded meetings to date. Haami Te Whaiti is the Chairman and the Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki Nui-a- Rua Treaty Settlement Trust will hold the Secretariat for the new Board, this being transitioned over from GWRC. The latest meeting in December gave opportunity for the Board members and their staff to visit Kohunui Marae, and Wairarapa Moana to hear the shared aspirations from Iwi.

Through the work of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board and Natural Resources Committee, Councils will need to consider the flow on effects and impacts on the Wairarapa Combined District Plan, Councils Long-Term Planning and Annual Planning processes, as well as the need to continue strengthening relationships.

Both the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board and the (to be developed) Natural Resources Committee give the opportunity for Wairarapa Councils to work alongside Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki Nui a Rua Treaty Settlement Trust and Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust to appropriately resource the Ruamāhanga River Catchment and Wairarapa Moana.

Grants

Masterton District Creative Communities Scheme and Festival Fund

The Assessment Committee met on 7 December 2023 allocating total funding of \$10,178.35 to all five applicants that applied to Round 2 of the Creative Communities Scheme. Round 3 is now open for applications and will close on 23 February 2024 with the committee to meet on 7 March to consider these.

Masterton Arts Fund






The final round for the 2023/24 year is now open with \$7,286 funding available. Applications close on 23 February and the committee will meet on 7 March 2024 to consider these.

Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act Requests

For the period 29 November 2023 to 5 February 2024, Council received a total of 20 Local Government Official Information Act (LGOIMA) requests.

The volume of LGOIMA requests received has increased, while the average number of days to complete responses has remained the same.

Media enquiries covered the usual wide range of subjects from flood recovery funding and resilience grants, to the amount spent on staff salaries, timing of road maintenance, and the cull of Canada geese at Henley Lake. We were also asked what part superstition played in the planned removal of Christmas decorations, the answer being none.

				
Total requests received	Completed	Average days for completion	Completed within statutory timeframe	NOT completed within statutory timeframe
20 LGOIMA	18	12	17	1
25 Media	25	1	N/A	N/A

Customer Services

For the period of November to February 2023, we are unable to ascertain the amount of phone calls made in the new Teams and 3CX telephone system.

The number of daily walk-in customers has varied, with the busiest time being around the week before Christmas close down. There continues to be a decline with face-to-face or over-the-counter transactions, however the customer enquiries or alerts continue to come in frequently.

Service Requests

1,328 service requests were generated over the period, 1,391 open service requests were completed.

The highest business areas this month are as follows: Dog Control - 304 requests raised with 325 open requests completed. The General Inspectorate continues to receive many requests, 159 requests of which 164 open requests being closed. These continue to be related to parking infringements and explanations. Health team have had 205 opened requests, closing off 220 relating to noise, food and water enquiries.

Compliments and Complaints – End November to End January

An ongoing complaint for Gordon Street has been closed off as a complaint and handed to Infrastructure and Assets as a BAU item to be resolved. There are no further outstanding complaints.

Three compliments have been received so far up to end of January 2024.

8.2 MEETING REPORTS FROM COUNCILLORS

File Number:

Authoriser: Gary Caffell, Mayor

PURPOSE

Councillors are appointed to a number of external groups and organisations as representatives of Masterton District Council. This agenda item allows Councillors to report back on meetings attended in that capacity.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the verbal meeting reports from Councillors.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

8.3 MAYOR'S REPORT

File Number:

Author: Gary Caffell, Mayor

PURPOSE

The Mayor will provide a verbal report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Council receives the verbal report from the Mayor

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

9 PUBLIC EXCLUDED

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject matter of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for the passing of this resolution
<p>9.1 - Public Excluded Minutes of Council Meeting held on 13 December 2023</p>	<p>s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons</p> <p>s7(2)(c)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7</p>