



Strategy Working Committee Meeting Agenda – 14 February 2024

NOTICE OF MEETING

This meeting will be held in the Supper Room, Waihinga Centre, 62 Texas Street, Martinborough and via audio-visual conference, commencing at 9.00am. The meeting will be held in public where noted and will be live-streamed and will be available to view on our [YouTube channel](#).

All SWDC meeting minutes and agendas are available on our website: <https://swdc.govt.nz/meetings/>

Membership: Mayor Martin Connelly, Deputy Mayor Melissa Sadler-Futter (Chair), Councillors Aidan Ellims, Colin Olds, Alistair Plimmer, Rebecca Gray, Martin Bosley, Pip Maynard, Aaron Woodcock and Kaye McAulay, and Māori Standing Committee representative (to be confirmed).

A. Open Section

A1. Mihi / Karakia Timatanga - Opening

A2. Apologies

A3. Conflicts of interest

A4. Public participation

As per standing order 14.17 no debate or decisions will be made at the meeting on issues raised during the forum unless related to items already on the agenda.

A5. Actions from Public participation

A6. Extraordinary business

B. Decision Reports from Chief Executive and Staff

B1. Tauwharenīkau Pipeline Crossing Project Pages 1-50

B2. Risk Pool Insurance – Unbudgeted Expense Pages 51-55

B3. Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029 Adoption Pages 56-356

B4. Appointments to the Community Wellbeing Subcommittee Pages 357-359

B5. Adoption of the Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling & Standalone TAB Venues Statement of Proposal and Draft Policy Pages 360-391

C. Information Reports from Chief Executive and Staff

C1. Pain Estate Update Pages 392-457

C2. Action Items Pages 458-464

- D. Chairperson's Report**
 - D1.** Report from Deputy Mayor Sadler Futter Pages 465-471

- E. Appointment Report**
 - E1.** Report from Allan Hogg, Destination Wairarapa Page 472

- F. Karakia Whakamutunga - Closing**



Tauwharenīkau Pipeline Crossing Project Report

1. Purpose

To provide Council with a recommended option to address the immediate operational risk associated with the treated water pipe traversing the Tauwharenīkau (previously Tauherenikau¹) River on its way to delivering drinking water to Featherston, following on from a report presented in July 2022, by addressing the concerns raised by councillors with new information and referencing the most up-to-date independent engineering assessment of the status of the pipe section.

Considering the recommended option, to instruct Wellington Water to take that option to design in the second half of FY2023/24, concurrently releasing ring-fenced funds of \$150k in the current Annual Plan and appropriately characterising the project in Council's investment plan for the Long-Term Plan 2024 – 2034.

2. Executive Summary

The pipe crossing the Tauwharenīkau River, being the single source of treated water for Featherston, is 48 years old and to our knowledge has leaked / eroded necessitating maintenance three times; in 2011, 2021 and now in 2023.

In July 2022 elected members requested that the following additional information be collected before agreeing to a preferred option:

- A condition assessment of the pipes either side of the section in the river that will be repaired so the opportunity to repair a larger section of pipeline could be explored,
- The completion of the mana whenua report, and
- Consideration of economic development and tourism initiatives that may align with the repair / replacement timeline.

Due to new reports since July 2022, we can say:

- The pipe has been identified in the Very High Critical Asset report as requiring replacement and it has been noted as an impaired asset on the SWDC financial statements.
- The growth studies we have completed for Greytown and Featherston water supply indicate the pipe capacity between the treatment plant at Waiohine and

¹ In historical records it will be referred to as Tauherenikau River

the river will be constrained in the future, however, the solution is a new pump station estimated for the 2052 planning horizon and not an upsized pipe.

- The replacement of the remaining section of pipe from the river to the Boar Bush Reservoir has been highlighted as requiring renewal in the medium to long term (10+ years), with appropriate maintenance and further inspections in the short term.
- Funds have been allocated in the 2023/24 AP and year one of the recommended investment plan for LTP2024-34 for design and construction of a long-term solution.
- The pipe in the river has eroded since the April 2022 repair, and
- WWL recently commissioned an independent assessment from a consulting engineer who advised that he considered the scour and erosion risk to the pipeline as being **high** and that remedial works or the renewal of the pipeline installed at a lower level (eliminating the void under the pipe) should be progressed with urgency^{2, 3}.

Considering the new information received and recognising that Council is holding the risk of a failure of the pipe crossing⁴, staff support the original option as presented to elected members in July 2022 to replace the eroded at-risk pipe at the current location and utilise a trenched installation 4m deep at an estimated cost of \$2.75M⁵ (Option 3).

Staff further recommend that the issue of taking water from the Waiohine and using it in another catchment (mixing of waters) expressed as a concern for Rangitāne o Wairarapa be addressed well in advance of the consents for take from the Waiohine coming up for renewal in 2037, and considering the expected results from the 3D Aquifer Mapping Project in 2025/26, as part of a separate engagement process.

In addition to the recommendations below, the next steps should be that:

1. WWL continue their weekly inspection programme of the pipe condition and maintain their operational response plan in case emergency repairs need to be initiated.
2. WWL implement the Mana Whenua Engagement Form as guided and led by WWL Principal Advisor Māori Paul Clarke and engage with Iwi / Mana Whenua and Wairarapa based Advisor Leanne Karauna in early 2024 as part of project planning including providing information to the Moana Statutory Board, and
3. WWL begin detailed design of the preferred option.

This executive summary will also be provided to:

- Māori Standing Committee
- Featherston Community Board

² Christensen Consulting Ltd Tauherenikau River – Water Supply Pipeline Protection report 13 November 2023

³ An inspection in January 2024 showed more erosion and concerns have heightened

⁴ Council in February 2022 chose a repair that would only protect the pipe for 1-2 years – this was not recommended by WWL

⁵ A Level 1 estimate in 2022 dollars to be adjusted for inflation

3. Recommendations

Officers recommend that the *Council/Community Board/Committee*:

1. Receive the Tauwharenīkau Pipeline Crossing Project Report.
2. Adopt Option 3 - Replace existing pipe with recommended methodology (Preferred); and
3. Release the ring-fenced funds of \$150,000 in Annual Plan 2023/24 for Wellington Water Limited to progress detailed design on the replacement of the pipe section.

4. Background

The pipe crossing the Tauwharenīkau River, being the single source of treated water for Featherston, is 48 years old and to our knowledge has leaked / eroded necessitating maintenance three times; in 2011, 2021 and now in 2023.

As a very high critical asset any potential loss of operability is a key risk to Council.

In 2021 a section of the 300mm steel pipe crossing the Tauwharenīkau River was seen to be exposed and to be leaking. The leak and riprap were repaired, and the pipeline buried by April 2022 and by July WWL had prepared a recommendation for a long-term solution.

Councillors declined to endorse the proposed solution in July 2022 until additional information was available understanding that the repair option selected would only protect the pipe for 1-2 years.

In September 2023, WWL informed SWDC that a section of the exposed concrete pipe casing had dislodged from the pipeline. Subsequently, WWL commissioned an independent assessment from a consulting engineer who advised that he considered the scour and erosion risk to the pipeline as being **high** and that remedial works or the renewal of the pipeline installed at a lower level (eliminating the void under the pipe) should be progressed with urgency⁶.

Since the Assets and Services Committee meeting in July 2022, there have been four important reports received that provide further information relevant to this project.

These new reports enable us to now provide the information as requested by elected members in July 2022 for the technical aspects of the proposal.

⁶ Christensen Consulting Ltd Tauherenikau River – Water Supply Pipeline Protection report 13 November 2023

5. Prioritisation

5.1 Te Tiriti obligations

Engagement has occurred with **Rangitāne o Wairarapa** and with **Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa**.

The Waiohine and Tauwharenīkau are Te Awa Tapu o Ruamāhanga tributaries and therefore of particular importance to iwi and mana whenua. Because of the high-level of interest for Māori this project will require the development of a Mana Whenua engagement plan.

The fact that the Tauwharenīkau is a tributary of the Ruamahanga is distinct and separate from the definition of the Ruamahanga River and its tributaries under the Joint Redress Deed of Settlement where the Tauwharenīkau River is not included⁷.

5.2 Long Term Plan alignment

This project aligns with Council's community outcome of Environmental Wellbeing and the key strategic driver of delivering sustainable, clean, clear, safe, and secure drinking water.

Additionally, the preferred option fits within the focus of increasing investment in asset renewal to progressively reduce the need for reactive repair described in our Infrastructure Strategy.

- Spatial Plan
- Long Term Plan
- Annual Plan

In the FY24/34 LTP programme the project spend is characterised as design in FY23/24 and construction in FY24/25. The project was included in the FY23/24 Annual Plan and first year of the LTP to be loan funded over the period presented below⁸.

Water type	LGA Classification	Key Projects	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26
Drinking water	Renewals	Tauwharenīkau Pipeline Crossing	150,000	3,500,000	-

6. Discussion

The pipe crossing the Tauwharenīkau River, being the single source of treated water for Featherston, is 48 years old and to our knowledge has leaked / eroded necessitating repair three times; in 2011, 2021 and now in 2023.

⁷ As defined and presented in OTS-204-05 attachment to Deed of Settlement Rangitāne O Wairarapa and Rangitāne O Tamaki Nui-A-Rua et al

⁸ As opposed to from the Water Reserve that currently does not have a balance available

Pipes exposed to the river can and do fail. One only has to recall the case during Cyclone Gabrielle where the Gisborne city supply failed after it had already been classified as a high-risk.

<https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/national/488068/high-risk-of-gisborne-pipe-failure-found-before-cyclone-report>

The further information since July 2022, as requested by elected members, supports the original recommendation of WWL, to replace the pipeline in the next triennium. Multi-criterion analysis of replacement methodologies supports a trenched installation at 4m deep as the best methodology.

The issue of the source water being the Waiohine as opposed to the Tauwharenīkau or Tait's Creek (feedback from members of Pāpāwai Marae that they were not aware that the Waiohine catchment was supplying the Featherston community with drinking water) is an important but separate matter. The recommendation is that it should be discussed with a view to collaborate with Iwi/Mana Whenua when the existing consents expire or come up for renewal in 2037 and 2030, respectively. At that time, there should be an expectation that SWDC looks at all possible options for supply.

Possible options for supply could include aquifer collected water identified as part of the GWRC 3D Aquifer Mapping Project. The raw data for mapping was collected in early 2023 and accepted by GWRC mid-2023⁹. GWRC believes it will take up to two years to analyse the data collected which means that any consideration of options for a new supply could only be initiated in the second year of the LTP, or FY25/26¹⁰.

Options to address the key operational risk now therefore include doing the minimum and undertaking annual maintenance, reinforcing but not replacing the pipeline section, or replacing the section with a recommended methodology.

7. Long Term Options

7.1 Option 1 – Do minimum – keep existing pipe as is and undertake annual maintenance

- This option maintains the existing pipeline in its current condition and involves annual rock replacement, inspections, and repair if erosion, scouring or leaking occurs.
- The internal pipe condition is presently unknown.
- A large river flow event could cause washout of remedial work exposing or damaging the pipe further.
- Multiple events to replace rock if required could impact on the environment.
- Offers no additional resilience to natural events.
- Not supported by iwi.

⁹ [GNS CR 2023/40LR \(gw.govt.nz\)](#)

¹⁰ [Greater Wellington – Learning more about Ruamāhanga Valley aquifers \(gw.govt.nz\)](#) explains that it will take up to two years to analyse data that was collected in 2023

7.2 Option 2 – Reinforce the existing pipe

- This option keeps existing pipeline but provides additional protection with concrete encasement and stabilisation.
- The internal pipe condition is presently unknown.
- Multiple, large river flow events could cause washout of armouring, with the risk of further pipe damage.
- Multiple events to replace rock if required could impact on the environment.
- Risk to environment from sediment mobilisation during construction.
- Provides some resilience to high river flow events and scour protection.
- Not supported by iwi.

7.3 Option 3 – Replace existing pipe with recommended methodology (Preferred)

- This option involves a new pipe installed by open trench at 4m depth.
- 100-year design life, no maintenance required.
- Relatively quick installation time.
- Provides added resilience to riverbed degradation.
- A diversion during construction will have some impact on the river environment.
- Flooding during construction could have safety implications for working around an open trench.

After considering the risks and benefits of the options Staff recommend that Option 3 is adopted.

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3 - preferred
Description	Do minimum	Reinforce existing pipe	Replace existing pipe with recommended methodology
Advantages	Lowest capex investment Consented until 2032		Can be completed under a 10-year consent for maintenance and repair issued to 2032 and / or under permitted activity rules under R117 of the NRP
Disadvantages	Council will carry higher risk of failure until pipe replaced Will still need to replace pipe in 20-30 years	Council will carry medium risk of failure until pipe replaced Will still need to replace pipe in 20-30 years Likely to require additional consent	Short term effects of working in the river will need to be managed and removal of existing pipe may need consent
Estimated Costs – Capex	\$130,000	\$5,390,000	\$2,750,000
Estimated Costs - Opex	\$3,080,000	\$1,620,000	\$0

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3 - preferred
Timeline	Ongoing	Detailed design can be initiated in second half of 23/24	Detailed design can be initiated in second half of 23/24 Relatively quick installation time
Non-negotiables	Not supported by iwi	Not supported by iwi	

8. Strategic Drivers and Legislative Requirements

8.1 Significant risk register

The Tauwharenīkau pipeline crossing condition is a key operational risk for Council that needs to be addressed.

Pipes exposed to the river can and do fail. One only has to recall the case during Cyclone Gabrielle where the Gisborne city supply failed after it had already been classified as a high-risk.

<https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/national/488068/high-risk-of-gisborne-pipe-failure-found-before-cyclone-report>

The main risks to be managed for a successful outcome for this project include:

- Relationship with iwi, hapū, Māori – to be managed through a Mana Whenua engagement process and collaboration with Iwi/Mana Whenua to look at options for supply post-2027.
- Climate Change – this project will support the sustainable use of our drinking water supply
- Emergency Management
- IT architecture, information system, information management, and security
- Financial management, sustainability, fraud, and corruption
- Legislative and regulative reforms
- Social licence to operate and reputation – to be managed by the creation of a project page on the SWDC and WWL website and the delivery of a project aligned with community outcome of Environmental Wellbeing, plus, good management of any effects on the environment during construction
- Asset management – to be managed by delivering a project aligned with the focus of our Infrastructure Strategy
- Economic conditions – cost estimates are currently in 2022 \$
- Health and Safety – working in a river and trenching will require a detailed H&S plan

8.2 Policy implications

Not applicable

9. Consultation

9.1 Communications and engagement

The Council Significance and Engagement Policy outlines the approach for determining significance and states that *“Council will determine the level of significance of a decision based on the criteria identifying the level of importance and likely impact of the decision on the current and future wellbeing of the district.”*

There are four specific equally weighted criteria to determine the degree of significance that will be judged on a case-by-case basis. When a decision is assessed as “high” on two or more of the criteria, it is likely to be significant.

The view is that deciding on the option to address the pipeline crossing for the Featherston drinking water supply would not be considered significant as it satisfies only one criterion of the four assessment criteria. That is, the decision will have a high level of interest for Māori as the Waiohine and Tauwharenīkau are Te Awa Tapu o Ruamāhanga tributaries and therefore of particular importance to iwi and mana whenua. Because of the high-level of interest for Māori this project will require the development of a Mana Whenua engagement plan that has already been initiated by WWL.

9.2 Mana Whenua Engagement

At the time of the July 2022 presentation, the summary of the engagement with iwi indicated the following:

Rangitāne o Wairarapa:

- Did not support options involving a pipeline sitting within the river (Options 1&2)
- Have concerns about how the river will move and the impact natural events could have
- Questioned why Featherston’s water supply comes from the Greytown catchment
- Did not provide specific feedback on options under or over the river.

Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa

- Had not been engaged on with this project to date, and WWL continued to seek their feedback.
- Anecdotally subsequent feedback was that they did not support options involving a pipeline sitting within the river (Options 1&2)

WWL now have a more formal process involving a Mana Whenua Engagement Form that has been initiated with the WWL Tumuaki Māori, Principal Māori Advisor Paul Clarke, and the nominated WWL Project Manager to ensure mana whenua are involved appropriately.

Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board

The purpose of the Moana Statutory Board includes providing leadership on the sustainable management of Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamahanga River Catchment. They are responsible to prepare a reserves management plan and a natural resources document. The natural resources document must not contain rules or regulatory methods.

The Tauwharenīkau is part of the Ruamahanga Catchment, and it is our intent to engage and inform the Board of the proposed work to be carried out on the river as we are aware of the importance of the Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamahanga Catchment. This intent will be included in the Project Management Plan and Mana Whenua Engagement Plan.

10. Financial Considerations

Spend on the pipeline crossing in the last three financial years and this YTD has been as follows:

Tauwharenīkau pipeline	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	To Nov 23	Total	Comments
Opex	\$0	\$0	\$240,585	(\$20,385)	\$275	\$220,475	Rip Rap & repair to pipeline completed April 2022
Capex	\$0	\$30,237	\$125,378	\$10,119	\$1,353	\$167,087	Project on hold during FY22-23

Spend YTD in FY23/24 has been minimal.

In FY22/23 the section of pipe that crosses the Tauwharenīkau river was recorded as an impaired asset for the financial reports and \$98k was written down on the balance sheet¹¹.

Selection of Option 1 & 2 would mean that the on-going repairs would need to be funded through operational expenditure and therefore annual rates collection.

Selection of Option 3 would mean the project is loan funded and represents the lowest capital investment of the methodologies assessed.

¹¹ Communication from SWDC Finance team

11. Climate Change Considerations

This project addresses water resilience and efficiency of use as the current pipe is prone to leak and could fail unexpectedly wasting treated water.

The preferred option has a positive impact on the sustainable use of water.

12. Health and Safety Considerations

Once installed, a replacement pipe will be the best option for the health and safety of the maintenance team as it will reduce the probability of having to make repairs within the river in emergency (and therefore riskier) situations.

13. Appendices (delete if not required)

Appendix 1 – Independent Engineer’s Assessment Letter November 2023

Appendix 2 – Advice on next steps for the Tauwharenīkau Pipeline Crossing Project January 2024

Appendix 3 – Mana Whenua Engagement Form Tauwharenīkau Pipeline Crossing Project

Appendix 4 – Tauherenikau Pipeline Crossing Long Term Solutions June 2022 PowerPoint

Contact Officer: Robyn Wells, Principal Advisor Water Transition

Reviewed By: Stefan Corbett, Group Manager Partnerships and Operations

Appendix 1 – Independent Engineer’s Letter



MEMO

DATE 13 November 2023

TO Sean de Roo

RE **Tauherenikau River – Water Supply Pipeline Protection**

This memo provides an assessment of the current scour risk and potential mitigation for the water supply pipeline that crosses the Tauherenikau River.

Current Situation

Following remedial works on the northern half (left bank) of the pipeline to replace a gibault connection and build a rock rip-rap apron in April 2022 the river has been flowing over the concrete encased section on the southern (right bank) side of the river.

I completed an inspection of the pipeline crossing on 10 November 2023 and made the following observations.

- The rock rip-apron on the left bank is holding the river bed level at or around the pipeline level but there has been some settlement of the rock and the pipeline is exposed.
- The concrete encased section on the right bank is continuing to deteriorate and I probed the foundations where it was safe to do so and found voids extending up to 1.5 m underneath the pipeline.
- Due to the relatively high river flows during the inspection, I was unable to complete a comprehensive assessment of the extent of scour through the concrete encased section but from what I could measure there are certainly sections which are unsupported that are spanning voids in the foundation.
- Subsequent flood events are likely to increase the scour underneath the pipeline and will increase the likelihood of it failing.

On the basis of the above it is considered that the scour and erosion risk to the pipeline is **high** and remedial works or the renewal of the pipeline at a lower level should be progressed with urgency.

If remedial works are preferred these would likely include some structural reinforcing of the pipeline foundations as well as extending the rock rip-rap across the full downstream width of the structure. It is possible that these works (new erosion protection structures associated with a pipeline) could be completed under the permitted activity provisions R128 New Structures of the PNRP.

I am happy to meet to discuss requirements for progressing the above.

Prepared by

Kyle Christensen

Director - Christensen Consulting Limited

Appendix 2 – Advice on Next Steps for Tauwharenīkau Pipeline Crossing

Advice on next steps for the Tauwharenīkau Pipeline Crossing Project

TO Janice Smith, Chief Executive, South Wairarapa District Council
COPIED TO Stefan Corbett, Group Manager Partnerships and Operations,
South Wairarapa District Council
FROM Robyn Wells, Principal Advisor – Water Transition, South
Wairarapa District Council
DATE 10 January 2024

Purpose and Objective

In July 2022 Council was presented with an options analysis addressing the remediation of a section of the treated water pipe traversing the Tauwharenīkau (previously Tauherenikau¹) River on its way to delivering drinking water to Featherston. This paper updates the situation since July 2022 by addressing the concerns raised by councillors with new information and presents the most up-to-date independent engineering assessment of the status of the pipe section.

The objective of this paper is to update the advice and give councillors confidence to accept a recommended option that Wellington Water can then take to design in the third quarter of FY2023/24. SWDC will then concurrently be able to release the ring-fenced funds of \$150k in the current Annual Plan and appropriately characterise the project in its investment plan for the Long-Term Plan 2024 - 2034.

Recommendation

Recognising that Council is holding the risk of a failure of the pipe crossing after a repair completed in April 2022 expected to protect the pipe from further exposure for one-to-two years, staff support the original option as presented to elected members in July 2022 to replace the eroded at-risk pipe at the current location and utilise a trenched installation 4m deep at an estimated cost of \$2.75M². But caveat that recommendation on the completion of an appropriate engagement process with iwi so that actions to address their concerns if practicable can be agreed³.

Staff further recommend that the issue of taking water from the Waiohine and using it in another catchment (mixing of waters) expressed as a concern for Rangitāne o Wairarapa be addressed well in advance of the consents for take coming up for renewal in 2037, and in light of the expected results from the 3D Aquifer Mapping Project in 2025/26, as part of a separate engagement process.

Next Steps

1. WWL continue their weekly inspection programme of the pipe condition and maintain their operational response plan in case emergency repairs need to be initiated.
2. WWL to initiate the Mana Whenua Engagement Form as guided and led by WWL Principal Advisor Māori Paul Clarke and engage with Iwi / Mana Whenua and Wairarapa based Advisor Leanne Karauna in early 2024.

Background

Featherston's treated water network is gravity-fed from the Boar Bush Reservoir. This is in turn gravity fed from the Treated Water Reservoir (TWR) near Greytown using a 300mm PVC pipe followed a 300mm steel pipe that traverses the Tauwharenīkau River and onto Boar Bush Gully. The TWR is supplied from Waiohine Water Treatment Plant. Raw water is abstracted from four bores located adjacent to the Waiohine River⁴. Wellington Regional Council has granted a resource consent for the take (WAR2000625) from the Waiohine bores that will expire on 30 September 2037.

¹ In historical records it will be referred to as Tauherenikau River

² A Level 1 estimate in 2022 dollars to be adjusted for inflation

³ The recommended option for at-risk pipe replacement can be completed under a 10-year consent for maintenance and repair issued to 2032 and / or under permitted activity rules under R117 of the NRP so this is not a consultation process

⁴ Category A supply

⁵ Granted in 2021

Historically, there were three water sources available for Featherston, however, only one of these is currently in operation. These are:

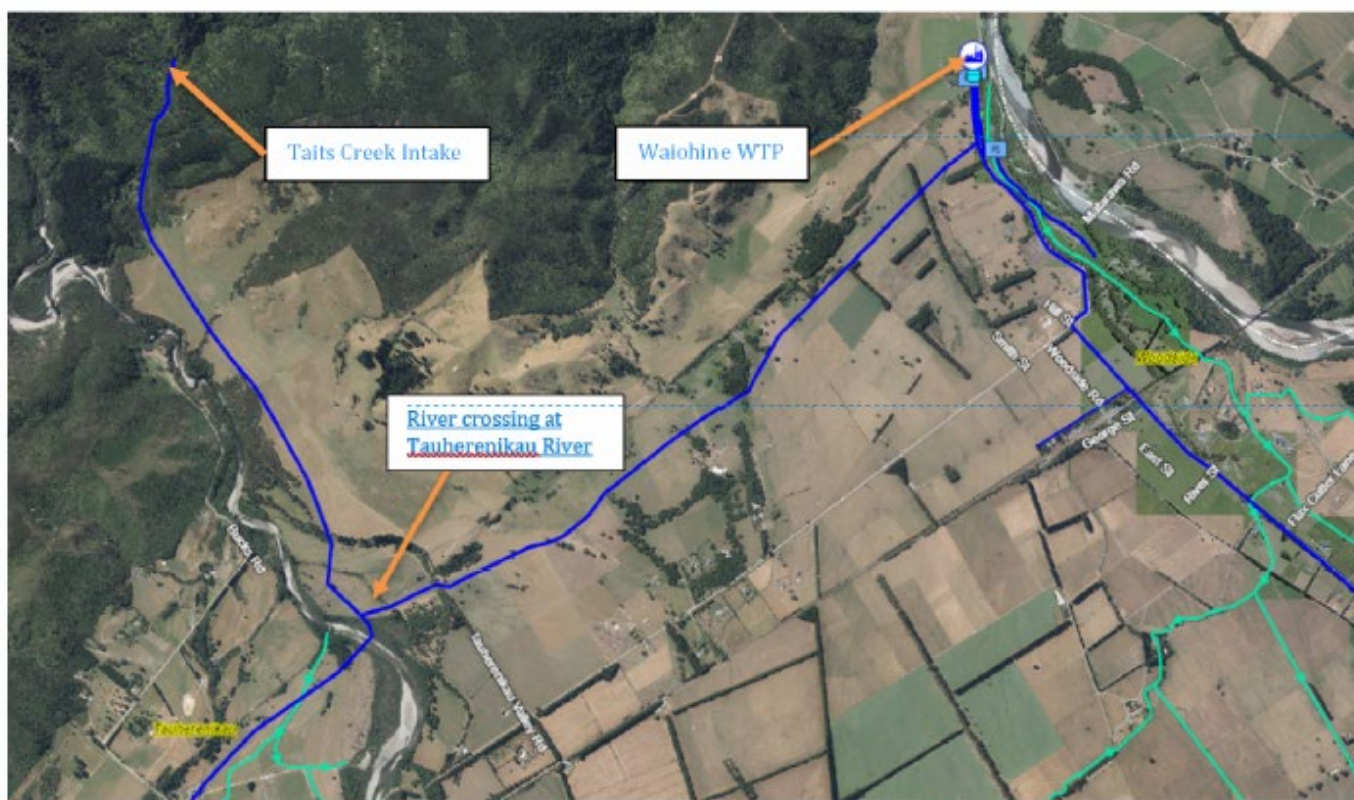
- Waiohine River bores – current
- Taits Creek Intake Weir⁶ – not in commission
- Bore Bush Gully Catchment⁷ – not in commission

The weir and intake on Taits Creek, and the pipeline connecting it to the Boar Bush Reservoir, was constructed in 1975 and included the installation of the pipe from Taits Creek crossing under the Tauwharenikau River.

In 1999, due to water quality and quantity issues, a new pipeline was installed to Featherston from Greytown’s water treatment plant on Waiohine Valley Rd in Woodside. The pipeline linked in to the Taits Creek pipeline before the Tauwharenikau River crossing.

In a 2019 report prepared by SWDC⁸, the supplies at Taits and Boar Bush Gully were characterised as ‘for emergency supply only’⁹; however, these supply points have been downgraded further so that they are no longer in commission¹⁰. The result is that the supply of drinking water to Featherston has become single source from the Waiohine River bores via the treatment plant and reservoir located on Waiohine Valley Road west of Greytown.

Please refer the map figure below to describe the pipe network (green represents the water races).



Please refer to the webinar and associated presentation materials from 14 September 2023 for the strategic importance, history and current risks behind the current supply situation for Featherston.

⁶ Consent expires 2030

⁷ Consent expires 2030

⁸ SWDC Water Demand Management Plan 2019

⁹ Last used in 2011 in order to repair a leak at the Tauwharenikau crossing

¹⁰ 3WDMC – SWDC Emergency Sources – Taits Creek and Boar Bush Gully, WWL 12 May 2021 noting that both the Taits Creek and Boar Bush Gully water supplies will not meet the drinking water standards so bringing them back into operation is no longer viable

Tauwharenikau Pipe Issues

In 2021 a section of the 300mm steel pipe crossing the Tauwharenikau River was seen to be exposed and to be leaking. Specifically, the section of pipe that was exposed was approximately 23m long. Of the exposed section, around 15m of pipe was concrete encased and the remaining 8m was exposed steel pipe. A break in a coupler on the exposed section was identified on 3 December 2021.

A page was set up on the SWDC website to provide updates to the community on the progress of the pipe repair. This page can be accessed here:

<https://swdc.govt.nz/tauharenikau-river-water-pipe-repair/>

The leak and riprap was repaired, and the pipeline buried by April 2022 and by July WWL had prepared a recommendation for a long-term solution.

Wellington Water Customer Operations Group have developed an operational response plan in the event that this pipeline fails in the meantime, and regular inspections are performed of the crossing¹¹.

Assets and Services Committee Meeting 13 July 2022

An extensive report and a set of recommendations for the Long-Term Solution for the Tauwharenikau Pipeline crossing were presented to Elected Members at the Assets and Services committee meeting on 13 July 2022. The agenda, including the 99 pages related to the Tauwharenikau project can be found here in pages 97 - 196:

<https://swdc.govt.nz/wp-content/uploads/ASAgendaPack13Jul22.pdf>

The minutes of the meeting record that Members deferred a decision to recommend options to Council on the Tauwharenikau Pipeline until they received further information.

This further information was characterised as:

- An idea of the condition of the pipes either side of the section in the river that will be repaired. The theory being that there may be an opportunity to repair a larger section of pipeline, if they are in bad condition,
- The completion of the mana whenua report – and particularly a sense of the potential impact of Treaty settlement on the land in question, and
- Management to put the potential repair in a more ‘global’ context – including considerations of economic development and tourism.

In the meantime, it was understood that Council was holding the risk of another failure of the pipe section noting that the repair completed in April 2022 was expected to last one-to-two years¹².

Recent Inspections

In September 2023, WWL informed SWDC that a section of the exposed concrete pipe casing had dislodged from the pipeline. Subsequently, WWL commissioned an independent assessment from a consulting engineer who advised that he considered the scour and erosion risk to the pipeline as being **high** and that remedial works or the renewal of the pipeline installed at a lower level (eliminating the void under the pipe) should be progressed with urgency¹³

¹¹ Refer to Inspection Report November 2023 under Recent Inspections below

¹² The gibault repair is expected to last much longer, but the riprap installation and subsequent burying of the pipeline expected to last 1 to 2 years, following which, the river may move and expose the pipeline putting at risk of failure

¹³ Christensen Consulting Ltd Tauherenikau River – Water Supply Pipeline Protection report 13 November 2023

New Information

Since the Assets and Services Committee meeting in July 2022, there have been four important reports received that provide further information relevant to this project.

These are:

1. Boar Bush Dam Future Options Analysis – received February 2023 from WWL¹⁴ and based on an options report prepared by Stantec in 2022
2. Model Build, Calibration and Zone Management Report – received June 2023 from Stantec
 - This report sets out the build and calibration of the water supply model for Martinborough, Featherston and Greytown and the Zone Management Plan for Featherston and Greytown. The objectives of the Zone Management Plan are to:
 - i. Create future planning horizons
 - ii. Conduct a performance assessment to identify system deficiencies
 - iii. Propose network upgrades to facilitate growth over the next 50 years.
3. Very High Critical Assets – final report received September 2023 from WWL
4. Featherston Growth Study Summary report – received November 2023 from WWL

These new reports enable us to now provide the information as requested by elected members in July 2022 for the technical aspects of the proposal (concerns #1 and #3 above).

Analysis of Further Information Requirements

Pipe Condition

The VHCA programme investigated approximately 19 km of SWDC pipes. The SWDC VHCA drinking water pipe network was assessed to be in a poor or very poor condition. The biggest pipe risks were listed as:

- i. Boar Bush Gully watermain / pipe that supplies Boar Bush Reservoir as being vulnerable to erosion and exposure near streams¹⁵,
- ii. The Tauwharenikau river pipeline exposed pipe in the river as being particularly vulnerable to washout or damage from debris,
- iii. Taits Creek to Boar Bush steel pipeline external coating requiring proactive maintenance and repairs and future replacement (medium to long term), and
- iv. Boar Bush Reservoir outlet pipe requires renewal due to asset material type.

In the capex recommendations for LTP2024-34 the following two projects are included:

- i. Tauwharenikau pipeline crossing renewal
- ii. Boar Bush Reservoir outlet pipe renewal

The replacement of the Taits Creek to Boar Bush pipe is yet to be truth-tested and is scheduled for the medium to long term (10+ years) if a need to renew is confirmed (orange on the map below).

Pipelines by coloured condition are seen in the figure below.

¹⁴ Following on from recommendations in the report 3WDMC – SWDC Emergency Sources 12 May 2021

¹⁵ Some repairs have been made to address the erosion risk for this pipe in FY22/23



Global Context

SWDC is well into their planning processes for the Featherston Master Plan and as part of that have commissioned two studies to look at the water services infrastructure. Stantec built a hydraulic model of the SWDC water supply network that enabled simulations of the performance of the network under various scenarios. They then developed scenarios to simulate the expected population growth in Featherston and Greytown up to the 2072 planning horizon. An analysis of the system performance under current and future demand conditions identified several deficiencies.

It did not suggest an upsized replacement of the 300mm pipeline between the Treated Water Reservoir at Waiohine, and the Boar Bush Reservoir, although it did identify a capacity constraint in the future.

The suggested solution to the capacity constraint was to install a new booster pump to Boar Bush Reservoir and to upsize the reservoir outlet from the reservoir into the township of Featherston. The booster pump upgrade is noted for planning horizon 2051. The outlet is to be replaced in this LTP horizon.

Long Term Solutions

WWL presented six options for a long-term solution for the pipeline crossing to the Assets and Services committee in July 2022. These were:

1. Do minimum – keep existing pipe as is and undertake annual maintenance
2. Reinforce the existing pipe
3. Trenchless installation (pipe ram) 4m deep at existing crossing site
4. Open trench installation 4m deep at existing crossing site
5. Suspension bridge close to existing crossing site, and

6. Diversion line and crossing on rail bridge (approx. 1.3 km additional pipe required)

The risks and benefits of each option were examined, and a level 1 cost estimate was prepared¹⁶

Options	Level 1 Capex estimate (June 2022)	Estimated maintenance ¹⁷
1. Do minimum – keep existing pipe as is and undertake annual maintenance	\$130,000	\$3,080,000
2. Reinforce the existing pipe	\$5,390,000	\$1,620,000
3. Trenchless installation (pipe ram) 4m deep at existing crossing site	\$4,930,000	\$0
4. Open trench installation 4m deep at existing crossing site	\$2,750,000	\$0
5. Suspension bridge close to existing crossing site	\$6,410,000	\$630,000
6. Diversion to rail line and crossing on rail bridge	\$7,900,000	\$100,000

Under options 1 & 2 the pipe would still likely need to be replaced in 20-30 years.

A Multi Criteria Assessment workshop was held on 16 May 2022. This was attended by subject matter experts, a SWDC representative and Wellington Water. The options were assessed against agreed criteria and the outcome of this process identified that the highest scoring option to be **Option 4 – New pipe installed by open trench**. Included in Appendix A of this paper is a PowerPoint overview of the options considered and the process of analysis leading to the preferred option.

Significance and Engagement Policy

The Council Significance and Engagement Policy outlines the approach for determining significance and states that *“Council will determine the level of significance of a decision based on the criteria identifying the level of importance and likely impact of the decision on the current and future wellbeing of the district.”*

There are four specific equally weighted criteria to determine the degree of significance that will be judged on a case-by-case basis. When a decision is assessed as “high” on two or more of the criteria, it is likely to be significant.

A preliminary view is that making a decision on the option to address the pipeline crossing for the Featherston drinking water supply would not be considered significant as it satisfies only one criterion of the four assessment criteria. That is, the decision will have a high level of interest for Māori as the Waiohine and Tauwharenīkau are Te Awa Tapu o Ruamāhanga tributaries and therefore of particular importance to iwi and mana whenua. Because of the high-level of interest for Māori this project will require the development of an engagement plan.

Mana Whenua Engagement

At the time of the July 2022 presentation, the summary of the engagement with iwi indicated the following:

Rangitāne o Wairarapa:

- Did not support options involving a pipeline sitting within the river (1&2)
- Have concerns about how the river will move and the impact natural events could have
- Questioned why Featherston’s water supply comes from the Greytown catchment
- Did not provide specific feedback on options under or over the river.

¹⁶ Out of WWL cost estimating manual a Level 1 has 100% contingency on a range of options that may be developed and delivered (Definition Phase)

¹⁷ Estimated maintenance is based on 100-year design life net present value

Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa

- Had not been engaged on with this project to date, and WWL continued to seek their feedback.
- Anecdotally subsequent feedback was that they did not support options involving a pipeline sitting within the river (1&2)

To date, WWL have been unsuccessful in engaging and obtaining additional feedback for this specific project, although iwi during engagement on the Featherston Wastewater Treatment Plant consent application project informal discussions were held.

WWL now have a more formal process involving a Mana Whenua Engagement Form that has been initiated with the WWL Tumuaki Māori, Principal Māori Advisor Paul Clarke, and the nominated WWL Project Manager.

It should be noted that depending on the option pursued, the work may be completed under an existing resource consent or permitted activity rules and so the purpose of the iwi engagement is related to the significance of the project rather than for a consent for the pipe replacement.

Financial

Spend on the pipeline crossing in the last three financial years and this YTD has been as follows:

Tauwharenīkau pipeline	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	To Nov 23	Total	Comments
Opex	\$0	\$0	\$240,585	(\$20,385)	\$275	\$220,475	Rip Rap & repair to pipeline completed April 2022
Capex	\$0	\$30,237	\$125,378	\$10,119	\$1,353	\$167,087	Project on hold during FY22-23

Spend YTD in FY23/24 has been minimal.

In FY22/23 the section of pipe that crosses the Tauwharenīkau river was recorded as an impaired asset for the financial reports and \$98k was written down on the balance sheet¹⁸.

Selection of Option 1 would mean that the on-going repairs would need to be funded through operational expenditure and therefore annual rates collection.

In the FY24/34 LTP programme the project spend is characterised as design in FY23/24 and construction in FY24/25. The project was included in the FY23/24 Annual Plan budget to be loan funded over the period presented below¹⁹.

Water type	LGA Classification	Key Projects	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26
Drinking water	Renewals	Tauwharenīkau Pipeline Crossing	150,000	3,500,000	-

Discussion

The pipe crossing the Tauwharenīkau River, being the single source of treated water for Featherston, is 48 years old and to our knowledge has leaked / eroded necessitating repair three times; in 2011, 2021 and now in 2023.

Pipes exposed to the river can and do fail. One only has to recall the case during Cyclone Gabriel where the Gisborne city supply failed after it had already been classified as a high-risk.

¹⁸ Communication from SWDC Finance team

¹⁹ As apposed to from the Water Reserve that currently does not have a balance available

What we cannot specify with any certainty is when this particular pipe may fail; however, due to the new reports we have at hand, we can say:

- The pipe has been identified in the VHCA report as requiring replacement and it has been noted as an impaired asset on the SWDC financial statements.
- The growth studies we have completed for Greytown and Featherston water supply indicate the pipe capacity will be constrained in the future, however, the solution is a new pump station estimated for the 2052 planning horizon and not an upsized pipe.
- The replacement of the remaining section of pipe from the river to the Boar Bush Reservoir has been highlighted as requiring renewal in the medium to long term (10+ years), with appropriate maintenance and further inspections in the short term.
- Funds have been allocated in the 2023/24 AP and year one of the recommended investment plan for LTP2024-34 for design and construction of a long-term solution.
- The repair in April 2022 was expected to last 1 – 2 years.

The further information provided here as requested by elected members supports the original recommendation of WWL, to replace the pipeline in the next triennium and that Option 4 – trenched installation at 4m deep is the best option.

It is disappointing however, that engagement with iwi has not been furthered since July 2022. The preferred option is therefore subject to the views and concerns expressed by iwi through a formal engagement process to be initiated by WWL in early 2024.

The issue of the source water being the Waiohine as opposed to the Tauwharenīkau or Tait's Creek (feedback from members of Pāpāwai Marae that they were not aware that the Waiohine catchment was supplying the Featherston community with drinking water) is an important but separate matter. The recommendation is that it should be discussed with a view to collaborate with Iwi/Mana Whenua when the existing consents expire or come up for renewal in 2037 and 2030 respectively. At that time, there should be an expectation that SWDC looks at all possible options for supply.

Possible options for supply could include aquifer collected water identified as part of the GWRC 3D Aquifer Mapping Project. The raw data for mapping was collected in early 2023 and accepted by GWRC mid-2023²⁰. GWRC believes it will take up to two years to analyse the data collected which means that any consideration of options for a new supply could only be initiated in the second year of the LTP, or FY25/26²¹

Recommendation and Conclusion

Staff support the original option as presented to elected members in July 2022 to replace the eroded pipe through a trenched installation 4m deep at a FY2022 estimated cost of \$2.75M but caveat that recommendation on the completion of an appropriate engagement and decision-making process with iwi.

Staff further recommend that the issue of taking water from the Waiohine and using it in another catchment (mixing of waters) listed as a concern for Rangitāne o Wairarapa be addressed well in advance of the consents for take coming up for renewal in 2037, and in light of the expected results from the 3D Aquifer Mapping Project in 2025/26, as part of a separate engagement process.

²⁰ [GNS CR 2023/40LR \(gw.govt.nz\)](#)

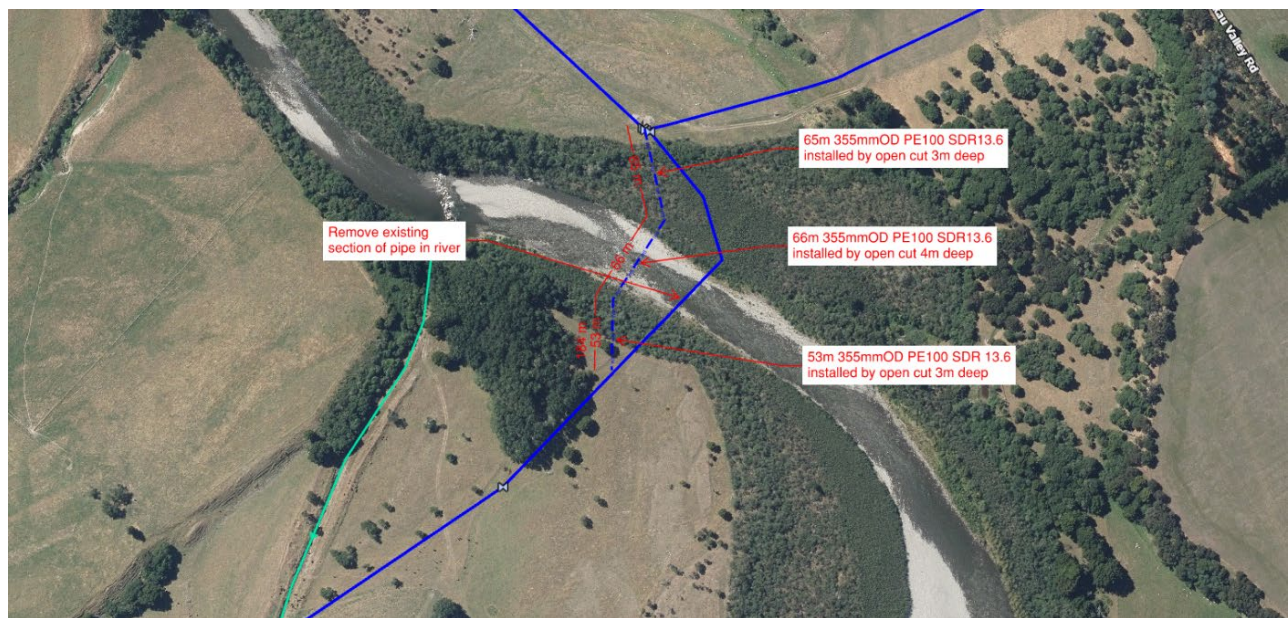
²¹ [Greater Wellington — Learning more about Ruamāhanga Valley aquifers \(gw.govt.nz\)](#) explains that it will take up to two years to analyse data that was collected in 2023

Appendix 3 – Mana Whenua Engagement Form

Purpose: The purpose of the form is to inform Wellington Water of the requirements for engagement with Mana Whenua Iwi. This form will help provide guidance and ensure we show importance to and engage with Mana Whenua Iwi as we plan and carry out this programme of Capital Works.

This work is being undertaken for the good of water and our communities. It is important we work with the people affected, to make sure we take care of their interests as the project progresses.

Name of Project	Tauwharenikau River Pipeline Renewal		
Engagement Requested by	Peter Brown Holmes NZ	Date	15/12/23
Programme Lead/ Director (Name; email; number)	Adam Mattsen, adam.mattsen@wellingtonwater.co.nz 021 572 916	Project Manager* (Name; email; number)	William Roberson Holmes NZ William.roberson@holmesgroup.com
Council	South Wairarapa District Council	OPC Code*	OPC101202
Consultant Panel Group*	Stantec Panel	Contractor *	TBA
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drinking Water <input type="checkbox"/> Stormwater <input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater		
Current project phase	Detailed design		
Please provide a description of the project			
<p>The drinking water supply for Pae tū mōkai Featherston is currently supplied via a pipeline from the Waiohine water treatment plant near Woodside, Kuratawhiti Greytown. The steel pipe crosses the Tauwharenikau River to reach the township of Pae tū mōkai Featherston. As this pipeline supplies all of township's water supply, it is considered a critical asset. The pipeline was originally installed under the riverbed in 1976. However, in recent years the bed of the river has degraded, exposing the pipeline during which time a leaking joint was discovered. The current pipe crossing is at an elevated risk of failure whilst sitting exposed within the river.</p> <p>The proposed water supply pipe renewal consists of the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install a new 355mm PE pipe under the river by open excavation method, at the existing pipe crossing location. • Removal of existing section of pipe in the river. 			



*If applicable.

The main outcomes from this work will be

- Continued supply of safe drinking water to the Pae tū mōkai Featherston community.
- Increased resilience as a new pipeline will significantly reduce the risk of pipe failure.

Key project programme milestones

- Project management plan updated November 2023
- Current phase: detailed design. Forecast for design completion June 2024
- Contract award and construction start expected September 2024

What impact, positive or negative, does this work have on Te Mana o te Wai?

How does this work contribute to restoring the balance between people, water, and the environment.

The current exposed pipe poses significant risk to the ongoing supply and resilience of the Pae tū mōkai Featherston drinking water. Additionally, the exposed pipe sits exposed within the riverbed impacting on the natural flow and fish passage of the river.

By installing a new pipe under the river, this will ensure the ongoing supply of safe drinking water to the Pae tū mōkai Featherston community and significantly reduce the risk of pipe failure. Additionally, by removing the existing pipe from the riverbed, this will remove the impediment from the river therefore restoring the natural flow of the river and improving fish passage.

Temporary environmental effects are anticipated due to the construction methodology required for the project. These are outlined in the iwi engagement brief. All construction is to follow the best practices as outlined in the National Works in Waterways Guidelines to minimise the potential adverse effects of the project. During the design analysis of the potential renewal options for the pipeline, results determined that the long term environmental and social improvements outweighed the temporary environmental effects from construction.

What Mana Whenua Iwi involvement is required? (Tick as applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/> Co-design with Iwi/Mana Whenua <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Input request <input type="checkbox"/> Resource Consent <input type="checkbox"/> FYI – For your knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Other
How do you see Mana Whenua Iwi being involved in this project?	
<p>Input from Rangitane ō Wairarapa and Ngāti Kahungunu as iwi with mana whenua status in the area was sought during the concept design for the project. Wellington Water had a meeting with Rangitane ō Wairarapa and the feedback received is summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was questioned why Pae tū mōkai Featherston was receiving water from the Waiohine catchment. ▪ Concern was raised that some iwi members from Pae tū mōkai Featherston may not be aware that their water is supplied from the Kuratawhiti Greytown catchment. ▪ Rangitane ō Wairarapa do not support a pipeline sitting exposed in the river (Option 1 and 2 as described below). ▪ Concern was raised over the under-river options due to the dynamic river environment. <p>We would like to continue to engage early and meaningfully with our mana whenua iwi partners. As such, we are seeking involvement and input at the early design stages for this project. Local insight and knowledge can be used to inform the design and construction methodology approach. The project can also benefit by addressing any concerns or queries early in the process.</p>	
Iwi (Tick as applicable) <u>Te Puni Kokiri Iwi Map</u> for more area information	<input type="checkbox"/> Ngāti Toa Rangatira <input type="checkbox"/> Te Atiawa <input type="checkbox"/> Taranaki Whānui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rāngitane ki Wairarapa <input type="checkbox"/> Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua <input type="checkbox"/> Muaūpoko <input type="checkbox"/> Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga

Below are some aspects we should consider during Mana Whenua Iwi engagement.

Please tick to confirm you have completed the below checks and can contest to what considerations have been identified		If this applies, please provide more information
WATER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discharges to or contamination of natural water systems	Risk of discharge of contaminants during construction identified and potential mitigation factors identified.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impact on or in a water body identified as being a site of significance in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan - GWRC Web Map Viewer	As per Natural Resources Plan (Operative 2023) the Tauwharenikau River is identified as the following site of significance: Schedule B – Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa Schedule H1 – Significant contact recreation freshwater bodies
	<input type="checkbox"/> Impact on coastal waters subject to Protected Customary Rights and Customary Marine Title applications in the Wellington region	N/A

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impact on mahinga kai e.g., Freshwater: tuna, freshwater crayfish, inganga, whitebait, anything edible. Moana: pipis, tua tua, cockles, mussels, paua, seaweed, all fish species	As per Natural Resources Plan (Operative 2023) the Tauwharenikau River is identified within the Whitebait Migration Zone.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impact on taonga species i.e., native birds, plants and animals of special cultural significance and importance e.g., benthic macroinvertebrates/freshwater bugs, including kōura and kākahi, at-risk and threatened indigenous species like banded kōkopu, giant kōkopu, dwarf galaxias, kōaro, bluegill bully, giant bully, Cran’s bully, redfin bully, piharau (lamprey), longfin tuna and shortfin tuna; native birds, like kereru, kākā, kororā (penguins).	As per Natural Resources Plan (Operative 2023) the Tauwharenikau River is identified as having the following significant indigenous biodiversity values: Schedule F1 – Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High macroinvertebrate community health • Habitat for indigenous fish species of conservation interest • Habitat for 6 or more migratory indigenous fish species
LAND	<input type="checkbox"/> Impact on land with first right of refusal (treaty settlement), or in a statutory acknowledgement area.	PLEASE CHECK LATEST IWI TREATY RATIFICATIONS
	<input type="checkbox"/> Impact on Community Iwi Activity Areas or site of significance to Mana Whenua Iwi	Nothing known
	<input type="checkbox"/> Impact on sites of significance to tangata whenua or other Māori and Māori precincts Wellington City District Plan: Heritage List	N/A
	<input type="checkbox"/> Impact on wāhi tapu areas or wāhi tupuna, including those identified in the Heritage New Zealand Register	N/A
	<input type="checkbox"/> Modification of landforms in, or excavation/disturbance works near sites of significance or sites identified as having potential archaeological significance	N/A
	<input type="checkbox"/> Impact on maunga (mountain)	N/A
	<input type="checkbox"/> Impacts on virgin native trees and native vegetation i.e., some native trees have medicinal purposes	N/A
RECREATION / SOCIAL / TEMPORIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> Impact on recreational activities e.g., waka; swimming in traditional swimming places; te hī ika (line fishing); te hao ika (netting); te hopu tuna (taking eels)	None known
	<input type="checkbox"/> Impact on cultural and social activities e.g., tangihanga, pōwhiri, marae activities	None known
	<input type="checkbox"/> Works within an area, water body, or on a resource with a rāhui in place	None known
OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/> Karakia required e.g., opening, start of works etc.	N/A
	<input type="checkbox"/> Name(s) required e.g., bridge, project name etc.	N/A
	<input type="checkbox"/> Need to seek further clarity on the work/site involved.	N/A

Once completed, please email the form to talia.rei@wellingtonwater.co.nz.
Wait for further guidance of next steps from Wellington Water (whether letter or information pack is required).

Appendix 4 – Tauherenikau Pipeline Crossing PowerPoint

Tauherenikau Pipeline Crossing

Long term solutions
June 2022



Tauherenikau River crossing – critical asset

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Why are we doing this project?

The current river crossing provides 100% of the water supply to Featherston. This has become exposed in the riverbed which has increased its susceptibility to failure.

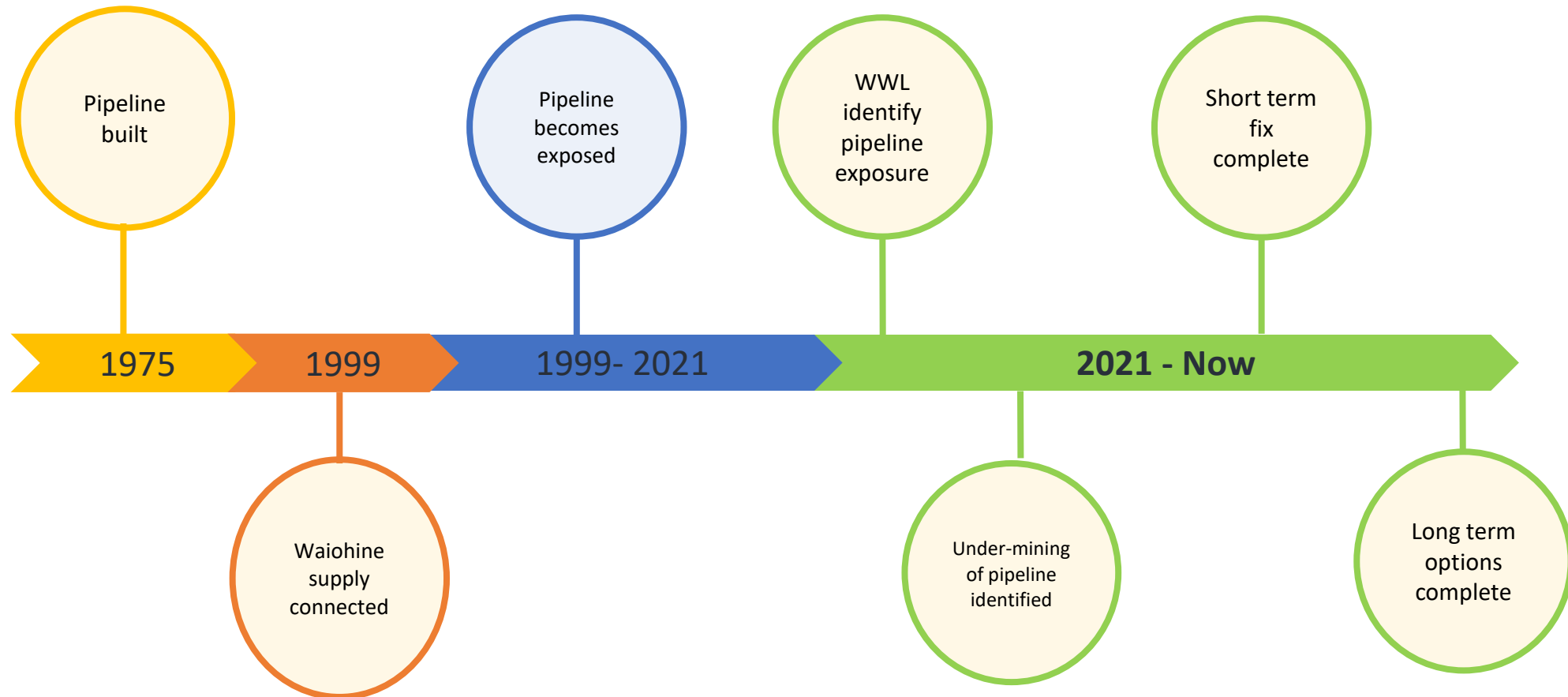
Project Outcome?

To provide a long-term solution for this critical asset



Pipeline history

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Short term (temporary) solution

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- Work to repair leaking Gibault joint and place additional material around pipeline was completed in April 2022.
- The final cost of the works came in under the approved budget of \$325,000.
- The pipeline remains in the riverbed which means there is a risk of washout of supporting material or an object striking and damaging the pipeline in a high flow event.

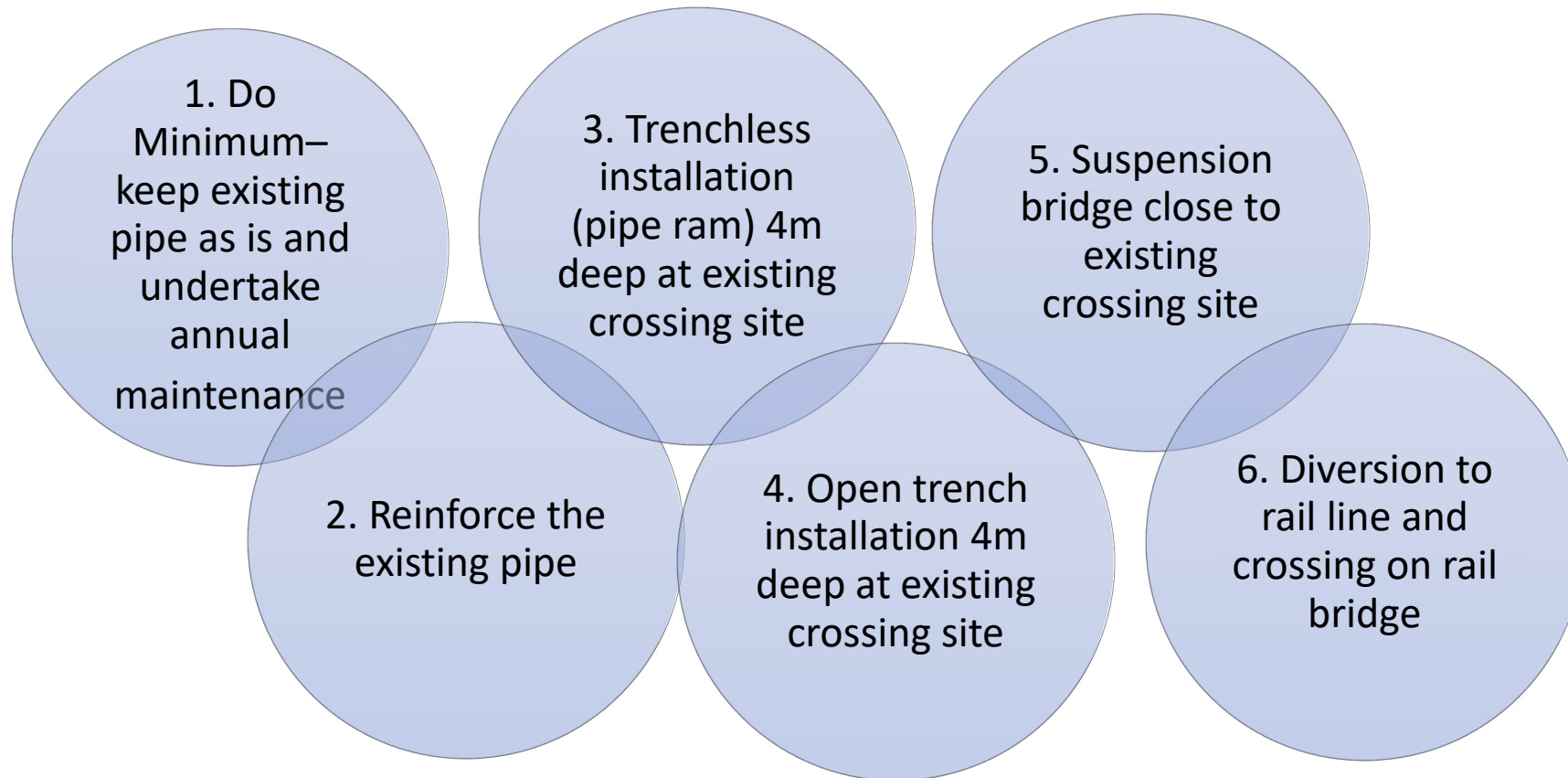


The temporary solution has an estimated lifetime of 1- 2 years.

The pipeline could fail at any time, risks of failure include:

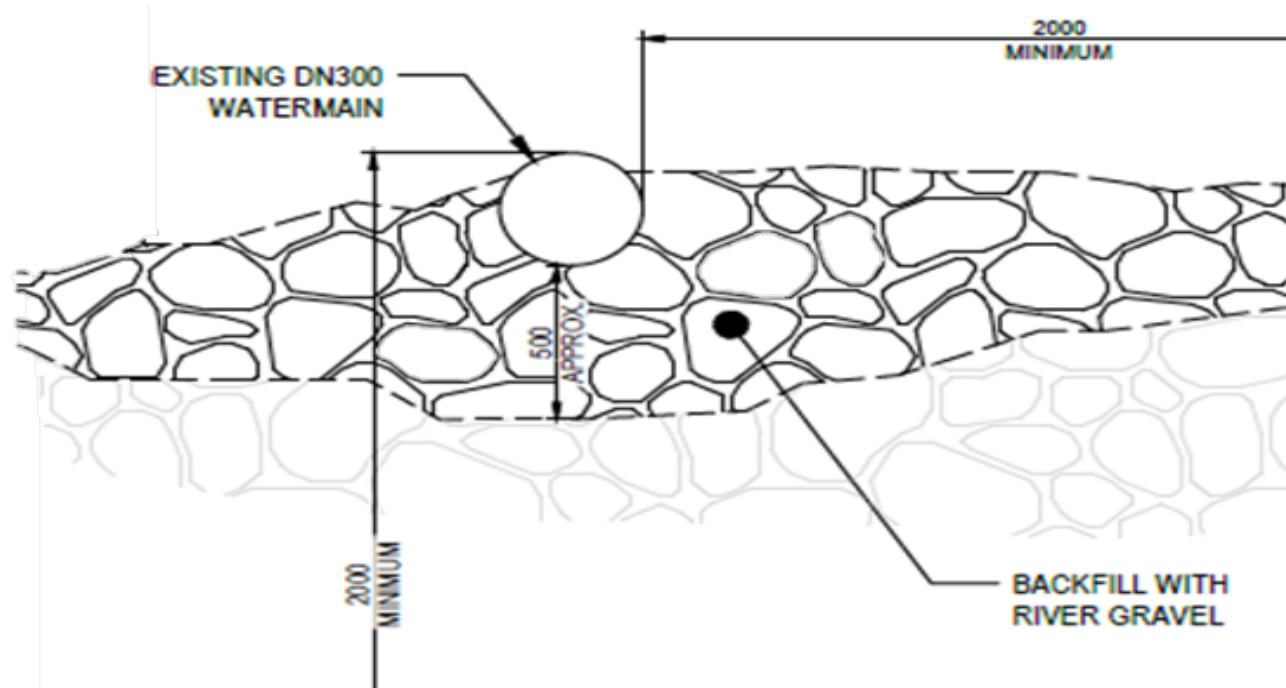
- The repair fails again, pipeline **joints** are a weak point
- The pipeline is **struck** by a rock or other material in a high flow event
- The pipeline is **undermined** again, the pipeline could break without support
- Longer term – **corrosion** leads to deterioration of the wall thickness and the pipeline breaks

In February 2022 SWDC decided to undertake the short term solution and instructed Wellington Water to come back with options for a long term solution.



Option 1 - Do Minimum

- Maintain existing pipeline in its current condition
- Annual rock replacement required (assumed 30%)
- Pipe replacement likely required within 20-30 years

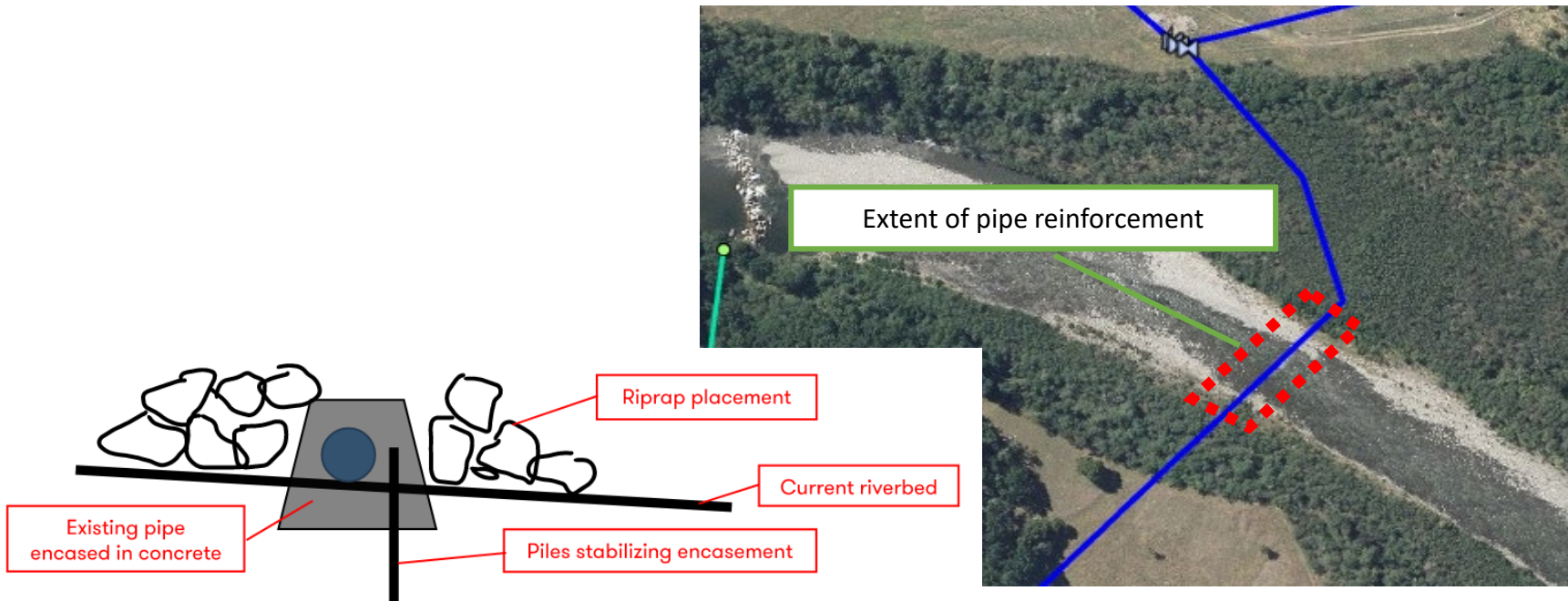


Risks	Benefits
Internal pipe condition is currently unknown	No capital investment required
Large river flow event could cause washout of remedial work exposing or damaging pipe	No effects associated with construction
Annual risk to environment with rock replacement	
High annual cost to maintain	
Offers no additional resilience to natural events	

Option 2 - Reinforce Existing

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- Keep existing pipeline but provide additional protection with concrete encasement and stabilisation piles
- Annual rock replacement required (assumed 15%)
- Pipe replacement likely required within 20-30 years

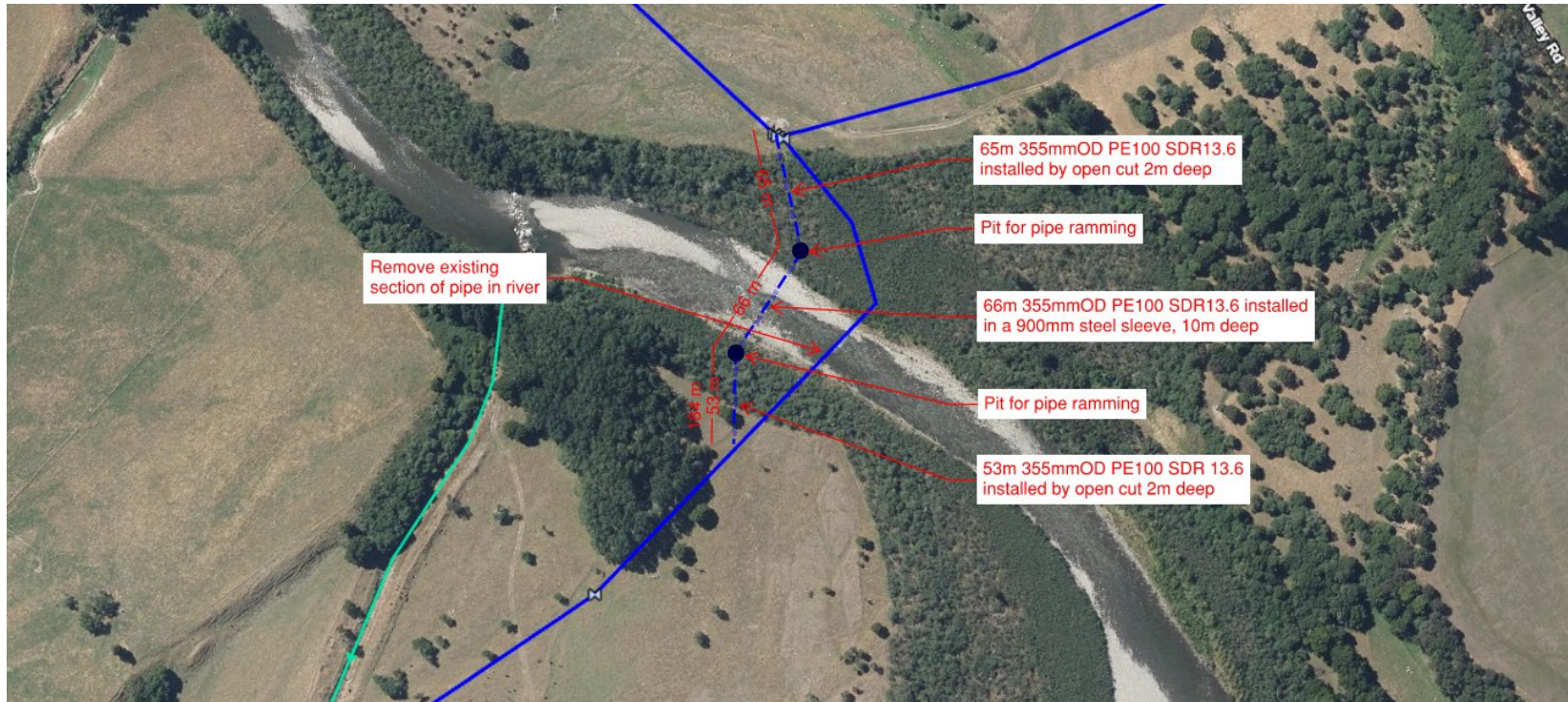


Risks	Benefits
Internal pipe condition is currently unknown	Provides some resilience to high river flow events and scour protection
Multiple large river flow event could cause washout of upstream or downstream armouring, putting the encasement at risk of damage	
Risk to environment from sediment mobilisation during construction	
High annual cost to maintain	
Annual risk to environment with rock replacement	

Option 3 – New pipe installed by pipe ramming method

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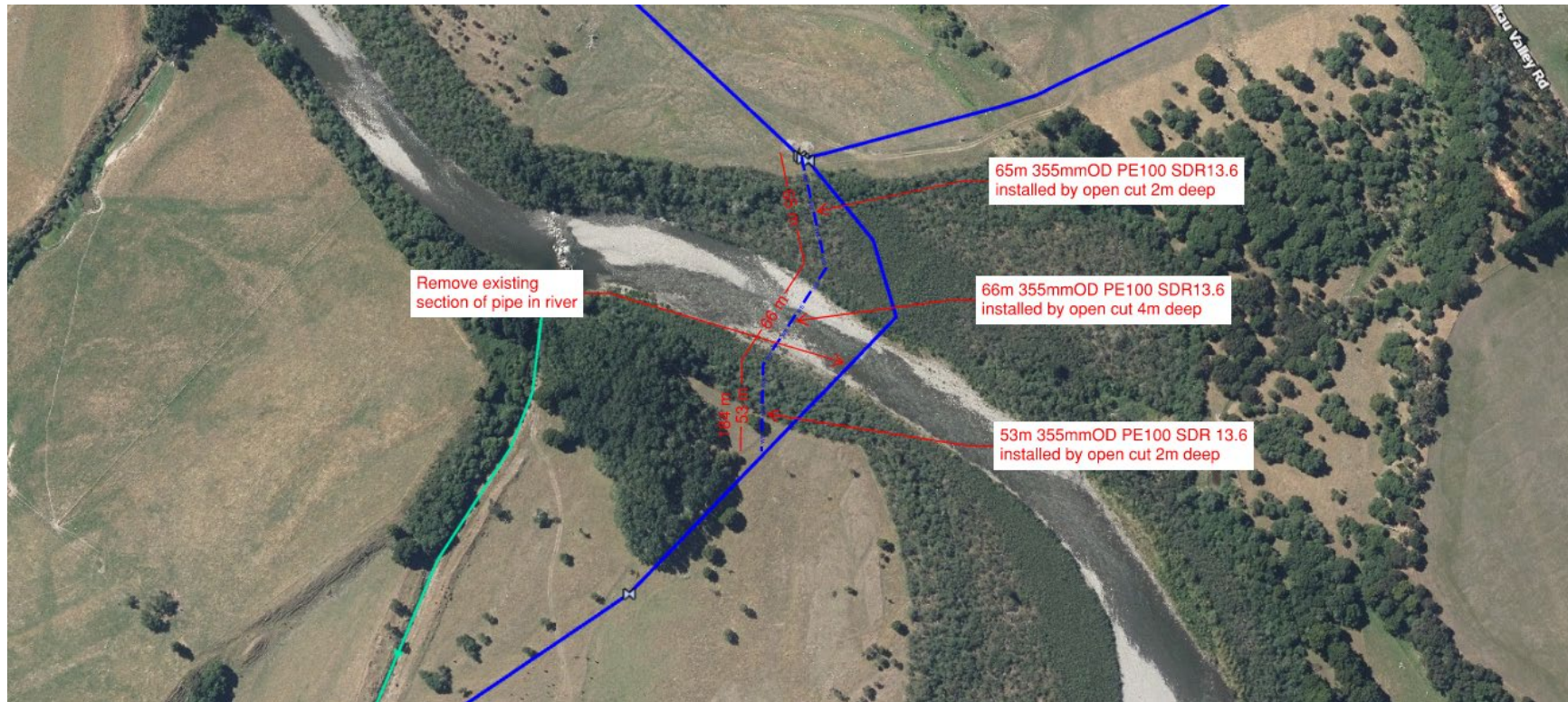
- New pipe installed by pipe ramming at 4m depth.
- 100 year design life, no maintenance required



Risks	Benefits
There is evidence of some boulders up to 800mm below the ground surface at this location. The pipe ram could strike a boulder that cannot be passed resulting in an open trench in the river to complete the work – both would need to be consented	Provides added resilience to riverbed degradation. Can potentially achieve 100 year design life
	Does not require construction works in the river
	A pipe sleeve potentially provides better access after a seismic event to inspect / repair the pipe

Option 4 – New pipe installed by open trench

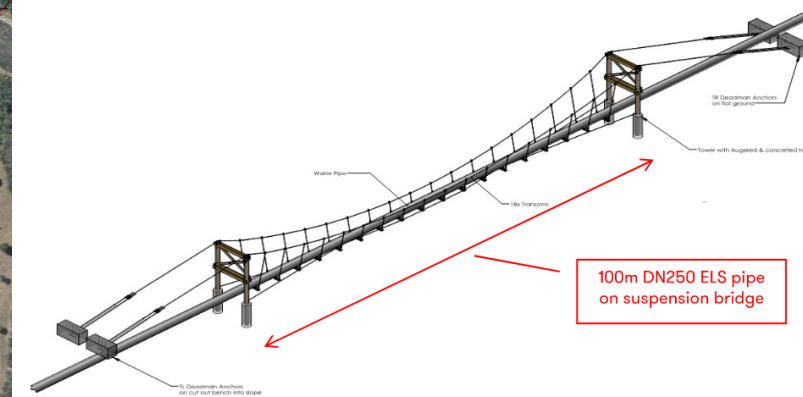
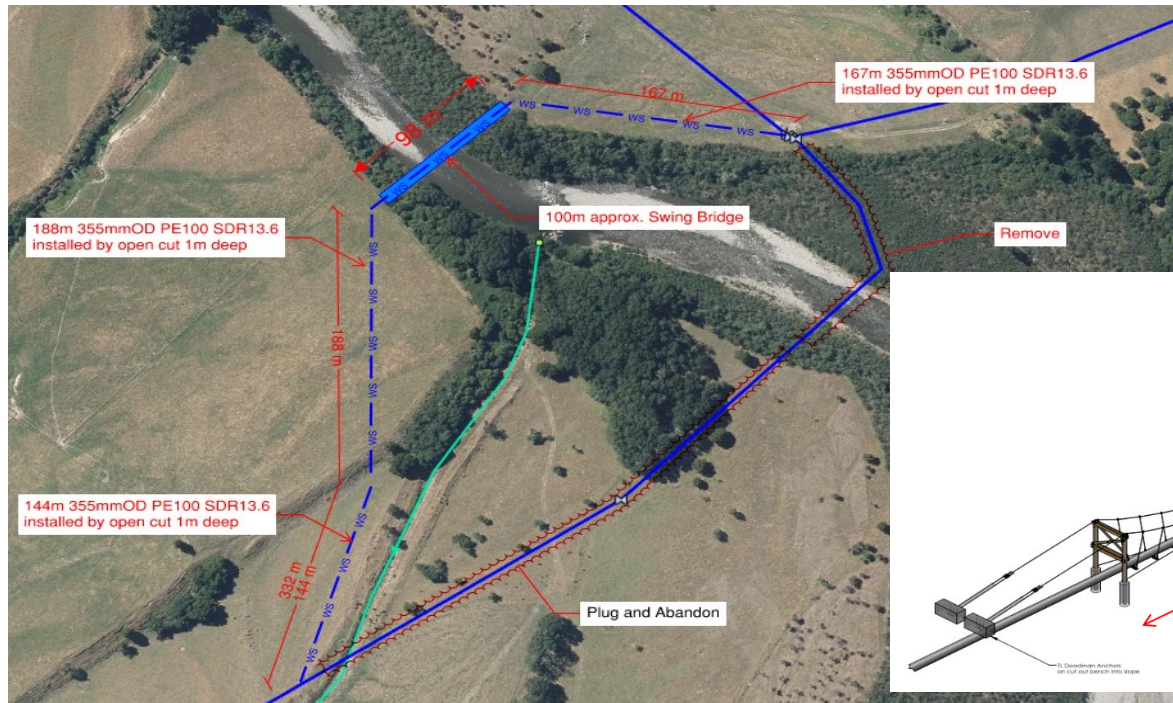
- New pipe installed by open trench at 4m depth.
- 100 year design life, no maintenance required



Risks	Benefits
Requires river diversion and likely impact on river environment	Provides added resilience to riverbed degradation.
Flooding during construction could have safety implications for working around an open trench	Can potentially achieve 100 year design life
	Relatively quick installation time and lower capital cost

Option 5 – Bridge at existing site

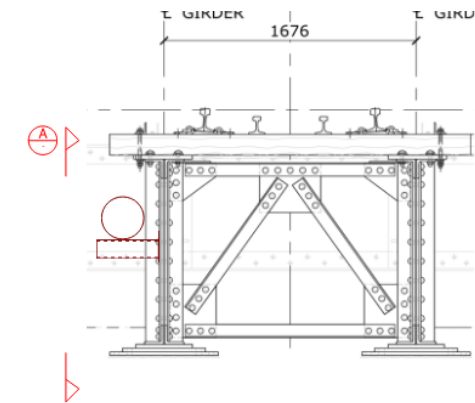
- New pipe installed on suspension swing bridge upstream of existing crossing and Water Race intake weir
- Annual bridge and pipeline inspections required
- ~500m additional pipeline required



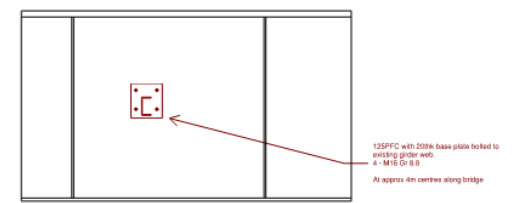
Risks	Benefits
Requires additional crossing of Wairarapa faultline	Provides added resilience to river movement and scour
Lifespan of a wooden suspension bridge structure is anticipated at 50 year maximum	Does not require work in the river
Requires annual bridge and pipe inspections	
Lightweight structure so will move and flex to a high degree in a seismic event, which may put added pressure on pipe	

Option 6 – Rail Bridge

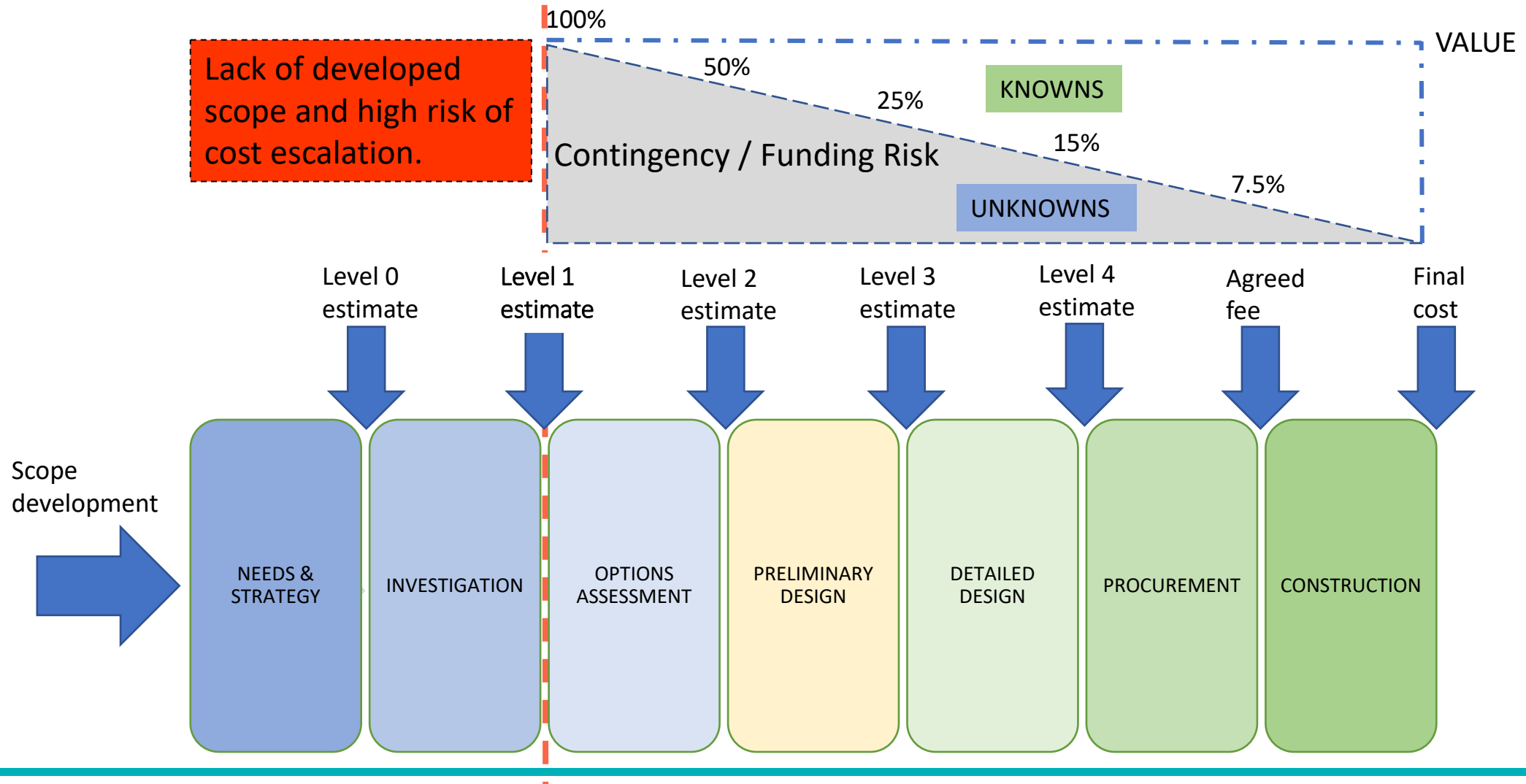
- New pipe installed on existing rail bridge downstream of existing crossing
- Annual bridge and pipeline inspections required
- ~1.3km additional pipeline required



A-A Elevation on Girder



Risks	Benefits
Requires annual bridge and pipe inspections on an asset not owned by SWDC.	Provides added resilience to river movement and scour
Access agreement may be required by Kiwirail	Does not require work in the river
Over 1.3km of extra pipe length compared to existing alignment, potentially increases risk of failure in seismic event.	Provides added resilience to fault rupture being on a structure that is further away from the fault
	Bridge structure is likely to be maintained by Kiwirail in reasonable condition for the foreseeable future.



Outside of estimating manual

Multiple options -100% contingency

Single option – 50% contingency

Level 0

Sometimes estimates are requested prior to any investigation or feasibility work being carried out, and without any defined scope of works. These estimates fall outside any recommended procedures.

Level 1

Under the WWL procedures, these estimates apply to the Definition Phase. These estimates are based on:

- Risk Register outputs,
- No site investigations,
- Estimate land requirements,
- Estimated consent conditions,
- Possibility of scope change,
- A range of options that may be developed and delivered.

Level 2

Under the WWL procedures, these estimates are prepared during the Development Phase. These estimates are based on:

- Risk Register outputs,
- Limited site investigations,
- Estimate land requirements,
- Estimated consent conditions,
- Possibility of scope change,
- Outline design drawings with schedule of quantities

Level 1 Cost Estimates

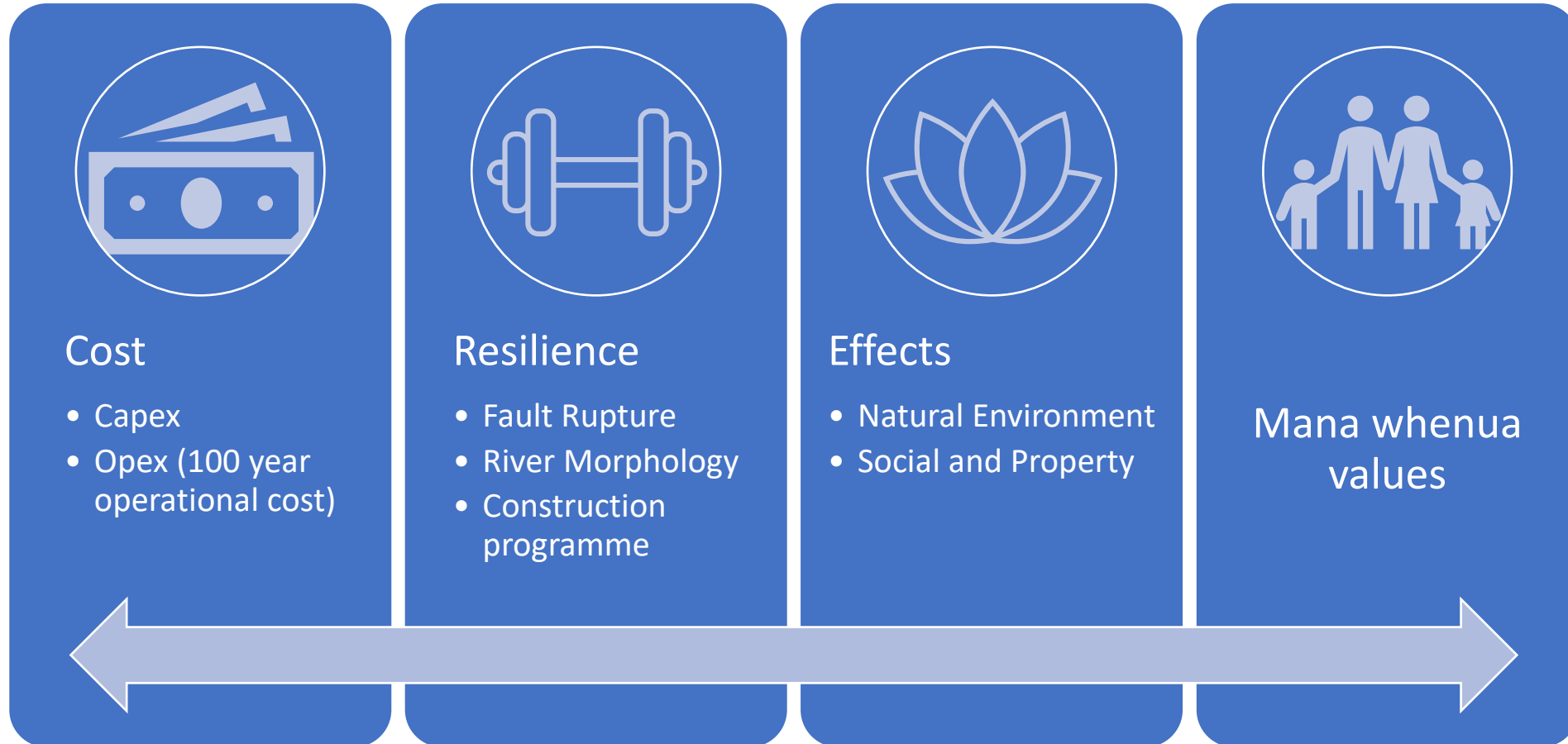
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Options	Level 1 Capex estimate	Estimated maintenance ¹
1. Do minimum – keep existing pipe as is and undertake annual maintenance	\$130,000	\$3,080,000
2. Reinforce the existing pipe	\$5,390,000	\$1,620,000
3. Trenchless installation (pipe ram) 4m deep at existing crossing site	\$4,930,000	\$0
4. Open trench installation 4m deep at existing crossing site	\$2,750,000	\$0
5. Suspension bridge close to existing crossing site	\$6,410,000	\$630,000
6. Diversion to rail line and crossing on rail bridge	\$7,900,000	\$100,000

Cost estimates have been prepared for the purpose of comparison only

¹ *Estimated maintenance is based on 100 year design life net present value*



Rangitane o Wairarapa:

- Do not support options involving a pipeline in the river (1&2)
- Have concerns about how the river will move and the impact natural events could have
- Questioned why Featherston's water supply comes from the Greytown catchment
- Did not provide specific feedback on options under or over the river.

Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa

- Have not been engaged on this project to date, we continue to seek their feedback

Existing pipeline – Options 1&2

- A 10 year resource consent has been granted for maintenance and repair meaning Option 1 is consented until 2032.
- Option 2 is likely to require additional consent for the pipe stabilisation works in the river bed, this may be opposed by key stakeholders including Mana Whenua and Fish and Game.

Installing a new pipeline under river – Options 3&4

- These options may comply with permitted activities under R117 of pNRP.
- Although stakeholders may not support the short term affects during construction, there is benefit to the river with the removal of the existing pipe.

Removing existing pipeline – Options 3-6

























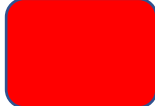



- Resource Consent may be required to remove the existing pipeline from the river. Although stakeholders may not support the short term affects during removal, there is benefit to the river with the removal of the existing pipe.

Our assessment of the options

DRAFT



1. Do minimum – keep existing pipe as is and undertake annual maintenance
2. Reinforce the existing pipe
3. Trenchless installation (pipe ram) 4m deep at existing crossing site
4. Open trench installation 4m deep at existing crossing site
5. Suspension bridge close to existing crossing site
6. Diversion to rail line and crossing on rail bridge

- A Multi Criteria Assessment workshop was held on 16 May 2022. This was attended by subject matter experts, SWDC representative and Wellington Water.
- The options were assessed against the criteria shown on the previous slides.
- The outcome of this process has identified that the highest scoring option is:

Option 4 – New pipe installed by open trench

- The highest scoring option has been endorsed by the Wellington Water Three Waters Decision Making Committee.

There is no available funding in this LTP period to deliver this project.

For the short term we recommend Option 1 – Do Minimum, noting the risks that this option presents (see slide 5).

When funding is available, we recommend progressing Option 4 -New pipe installed by open trench.

- Developing the design for this option could be undertaken early if some funding became available. This could assist a response if the pipeline was to fail before the long-term solution is completed.

Risk Pool Insurance – Unbudgeted Expense

1. Purpose

To inform the Committee of a decision to approve an out of budget expense relating to the payment of an invoice relating to Risk Pool.

2. Executive Summary

Risk Pool is a form of risk management practice to mitigate risk. Agencies or insurance companies come together to form a common pool, as protection against catastrophic events, including natural disasters.

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the *Committee*:

1. Receive the 'Risk Pool Unbudgeted Expense' Report.
2. Recommendation: Retrospectively ratify the payment of the invoice for Risk Pool to the sum of \$47,000 from the source budget of Insurance.

3. Background

It should be noted that claims to the pool can be received at any time and Council has no control over the timing of this.

Furthermore, in receiving and considering this report, it is asked that Councillors note that several efforts were made to delay the payment until the financial year 2024/25 financial year, which were declined by Risk Pool.

When faced with the prospect of penalties being incurred by Council, resulting from the time between the invoice due date (20th of December 2023), and the date of the first Council meeting of the 2024 calendar year (February 2024), the Chief Executive approved payment.

In doing so, The Chief Executive recognised that this approval was out of delegated financial authority but an extraordinary circumstance. To address this, immediate steps were taken to communicate the same via email to Councillors to seek interim support for the decision. This agreement was given, and a copy of the permission email is attached (Appendix 1).

4. Prioritisation

4.1 Te Tiriti obligations

None.

4.2 Long Term Plan alignment

- Spatial Plan
- Long Term Plan
- Annual Plan

The expenditure is not currently within budget for Annual Plan year 2023/24.

5. Discussion

The main points to cover are:

- The approval of the expenditure
- Future mitigations

6. Strategic Drivers and Legislative Requirements

6.1 Significant risk register

- Relationship with iwi, hapū, Māori
- Climate Change
- Emergency Management
- IT architecture, information system, information management, and security
- Financial management, sustainability, fraud, and corruption
- Legislative and regulative reforms
- Social licence to operate and reputation
- Asset management
- Economic conditions
- Health and Safety

7. Consultation

7.1 Communications and engagement

None.

7.2 Partnerships

Have you completed a communications plan for the work described/project to engage/communicate with partners/key stakeholders e.g. Waka Kotahi, Kainga Ora, community groups, particular individuals etc?

Yes No

If no, is a communications plan required?

Yes No

8. Financial Considerations

	Yes/No/NA	Commentary
Inclusion in the AP/LTP? (if no – provide commentary)	No	Costs unknown at the time of the Annual Plan
Confirmed cost code (provide commentary on what is budgeted and any variance)	00950465	Only \$515.00 in budget as this was unknown at time of Annual Plan 23/24
Cost code owner	Charly Clarke	
Manager responsible / delegations	Janice Smith	
OPEX or CAPEX	OPEX	
Considered/endorsed by ELT	Yes	
Procurement process	No	

9. Climate Change Considerations

None.

10. Health and Safety Considerations

None.

11. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Email to Councillors seeking interim agreement for payment.

Contact Officer: Paul Gardner, General Manager, Corporate Services

Reviewed By: Janice Smith, Chief Executive

**Appendix 1 – Email to Councillors
seeking interim agreement for
payment**

From: Janice Smith - CEO
Sent: Thursday, December 7, 2023 12:50 PM
To: Councillors <Councillors@swdc.govt.nz>
Subject: Riskpool insurance payment

Good afternoon

Some of you may have seen the news item from Gore re insurance

https://i.stuff.co.nz/national/133400122/why-are-gore-ratepayers-paying-for-a-leaky-apartment-building-in-napier?fbclid=IwAR2kTng0h2dnJM_WfI3yVT_9oqUP_alIFUsb-DBWzFP5YXkaiDUTk86xh0_aem_AWC75hI7j4xMJtzUYzr1wrbl8-ve5cJfgTu9c0VXxqChUrYiTrao8xBPtpHRR2NnVjc

We have also had an invoice for this totalling \$47k. This is unbudgeted and despite several attempts at deferring payment to next year, we need to make payment on 20th December 2023 (or face additional interest charges).

I have made my displeasure at the short notice for payment known to Riskpool and acknowledge that Riskpool have been advising that a call would be made – however, they never included a potential \$\$ figure

As we were members of Riskpool in previous years, we are required to make the additional call payments until they close those fund years.

I will be doing a retrospective paper to ARF/Council to advise on this but as I need to make payment before that, could you please acknowledge this E mail and approve payment.

Kind regards

Janice Smith (IPFA)
Chief Executive
South Wairarapa District Council

Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029 Adoption

1. Purpose

This purpose of this report is to seek the Committee's approval of a recommendation to adopt the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP 2023-2029).

2. Recommendations

Officers recommend that the *Committee*:

1. Adopt the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029.
2. Agree to revoke the existing 2017-2023 Wellington Region WMMP.
3. Notes that funding of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan implementation has been incorporated into the draft LTP budgets.
4. 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 carry out waste minimisation projects and activities.
5. Notes that the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Joint Committee has undertaken the special consultative procedure for the finalised 2023-2029 Wellington Region Management and Minimisation Plan as previously agreed by each council during May and June 2023.
6. Notes that the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Joint Committee have recommend that all eight territorial authorities in the Wellington Region adopt the finalised 2023-2029 Wellington Region WMMP.

3. Background

- 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 to promote and achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation with their regions.
- Under section 50 of the WMA, councils must review their plan at intervals of not more than 6 years since the last review.

- Under section 50 of the WMA, when councils review existing WMMPs they 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 they also agreed to the 2023-2029 WMMP being developed regionally.
- The finalised 2023-2029 WMMP paves the way for the Wellington Region to move towards a circular economy.
- The finalised 2023-2029 WMMP is underpinned by regional action plans that were developed collectively by all eight councils, and local action plans that were developed by individual councils for the specific district.

3.1 Development of the 2023-2029 WMMP

- In early 2022 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.
- In addition to a regional plan, local action plans were developed. The three councils in the Wairarapa agreed to produce a joint local action plan as they did for the 2017-2023 WMMP.
- In March and April 2023 three stakeholder engagement workshops were held by Beca at a regional level. These included community leaders in waste reduction, representatives of large industries and managers of waste and other council staff.
- Feedback received helped to inform the development of both the regional and local action plans.
- To avoid the need for each council to undertake separate consultation it was agreed at each regions council meetings between May and June 2023 to delegate the special consultative procedure required for the WMMP to the Wellington Region Joint Committee. The joint committee consists of elected members from each of the eight councils.
- Public consultation was held between 31 July 2023 and 01 September 2023, submitters were able to submit via a regional website www.lesswastegreaterplace.co.nz , printed forms at council offices and libraries and a dedicated email address.
- All councils conducted engagement to assist the public. The Wairarapa hosted drop-in sessions in each of the five towns.

- 197 submissions were received. Oral submissions were heard on the 18th of September 2023 at Wellington City Council chambers.
- Following public consultation and oral submissions, analysis was conducted, and a summary of submissions report was produced, amendments were made to the draft WMMP.
- On the 4th December 2023 at Wellington City Council Chambers Joint committee agreed to recommend adoption of the WMMP.
- Upper Hutt City Council, Kapiti City Council, Hutt City Council and Porirua City Council all adopted the revised WMMP in December. Wellington City Council are due to adopt at the beginning of February with the three councils in the Wairarapa last to adopt.

4. Prioritisation

4.1 Te Tiriti obligations

In te ao Māori traditional waste management practices are focused on sustainability and a circular closed loop system. This WMMP 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 Maori 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.

4.2 Strategic alignment

How does this align with strategic outcomes?

Spatial Plan

Long Term Plan

Annual Plan

5. Discussion and Options

5.1 Option One- (Recommended)

- That the WMMP 2023-2029 is adopted and the current WMMP 2017-2023 is revoked.

- This would ensure statutory requirements are met.
- It would ensure that the eight councils have a regional consistent WMMP.
- It enables the development of a regional and local implementation plan.
- Resourcing would move to the implementation of the plan.

5.2 Option Two

- Not adopt pending further amendments, further amendments to be made.
- This would delay implementation and provide risk that noncompliance with MFE could result in loss of waste levy funding.

6. Strategic Drivers and Legislative Requirements

6.1 Significant risk register

- Relationship with iwi, hapū, Māori
- Climate Change
- Emergency Management
- IT architecture, information system, information management, and security
- Financial management, sustainability, fraud, and corruption
- Legislative and regulative reforms
- Social licence to operate and reputation
- Asset management
- Economic conditions
- Health and Safety

- Under section 50 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 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.

7. Consultation

7.1 Communications and engagement

The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are the general public, rate payers, and businesses in the Wairarapa.

7.2 Partnerships

Have you completed a communications plan for the work described/project to engage/communicate with partners/key stakeholders e.g. Waka Kotahi, Kainga Ora, community groups, particular individuals, etc?

Yes No

If no, is a communications plan required?

Yes No

8. Financial Considerations

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

Significant project Capex and Opex are to be considered as part of the LTP development, this includes delivery of organic kerbside services and processing options.

	Yes/No/NA	Commentary
Inclusion in the AP/LTP? (if no – provide commentary)	Yes	
Confirmed cost code (provide commentary on what is budgeted and any variance)	87635398	Waste Levy payments are to be used for a number of actions in this new plan, though actions such as organics may be rate payer funded.
Cost code owner	Manager, Partnerships and Operations.	
Manager responsible / delegations	Manager, Partnerships and Operations.	
OPEX or CAPEX	CAPEX	
Considered/endorsed by ELT	Yes	
Procurement process	NA	

9. Appendices

Appendix 1 - Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023 – 2029

Appendix 2 - Summary of submissions report

Appendix 3 - Waste Assessment

Contact Officer: Mandy DeRitter, Environmental Sustainability Advisor

Reviewed By: Stefan Corbett, Group Manager, Partnerships and Operations.

Appendix 1 - Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023 – 2029



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 Pōneke

To Kaunihera-ā-Rohē o Tararāhi
CARTERTON
DISTRICT COUNCIL

HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Kāpiti Coast
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Tūro Whakama

Te Kaunihera o
Masterton
DISTRICT COUNCIL

porirua city

SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Kia Kōwhiri i Tātahi

62 U Te Kaunihera o
Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta
Upper Hutt City Council

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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 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.
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 āhuatanga 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.

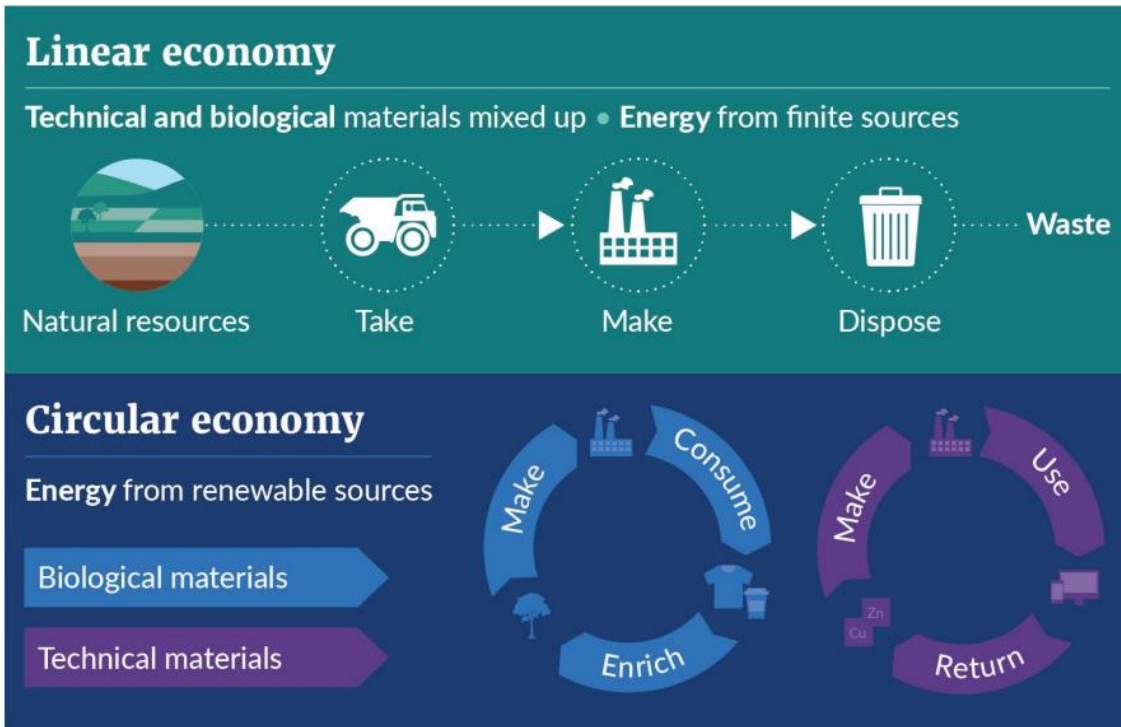


Figure 1: Characteristics of linear and circular economies (Source: Te rautaki para | Waste strategy)

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.

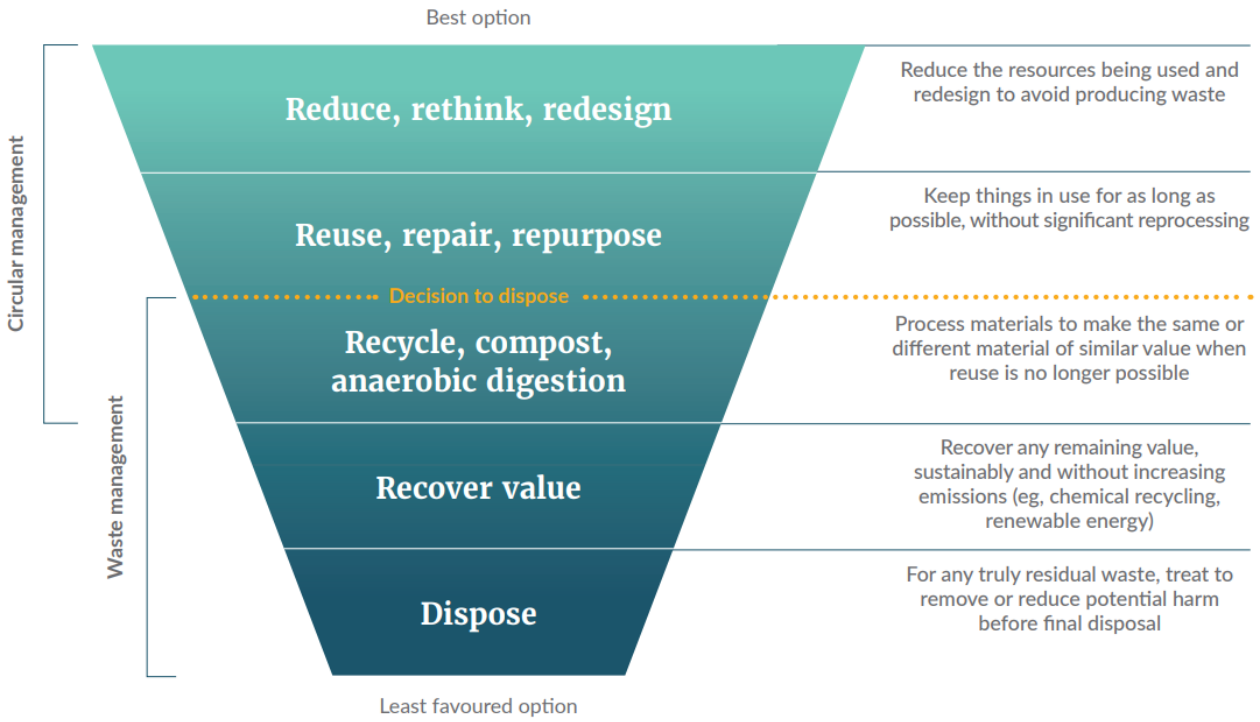


Figure 2: Te pūnaha whakarōpū para | The waste hierarchy (source: Ministry for the Environment, Te rautaki para | Waste strategy)

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.

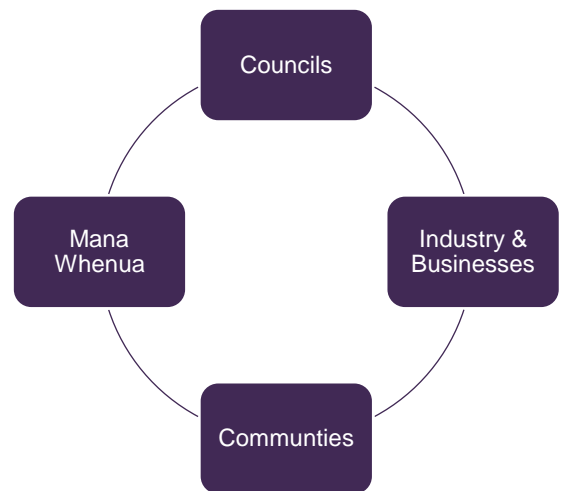
This WMMP covers the period from 2023 to 2029 but is intended to be relevant beyond 2030 as *Te rautaki para | Waste strategy* changes are established and embedded at a national, regional, and local level⁴.

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 nāiane | 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.

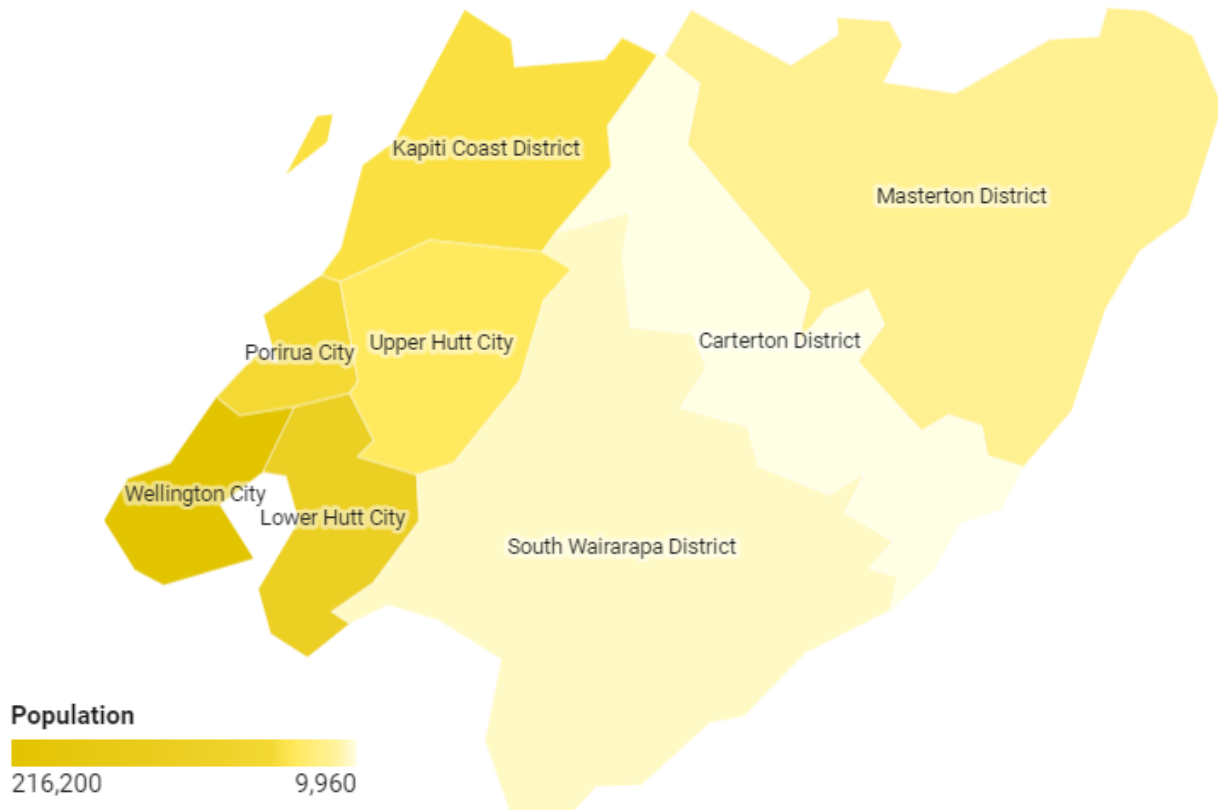


Figure 4: Wellington region illustrating the eight councils and their population⁶

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.wellingtonnz.com/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=MzI2NTU2OTEyODY0S0&et cid=7054748>

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

¹⁴ Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023

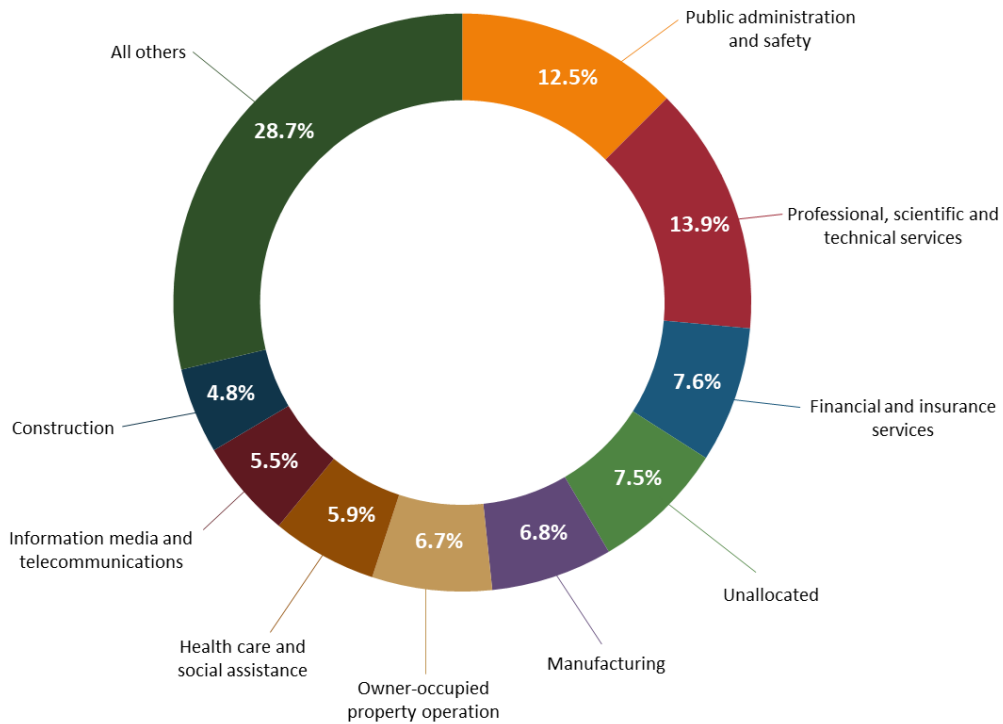


Figure 5: Proportion of Gross Domestic Product by Industry Type for the Wellington Region between 2001 and 2021

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

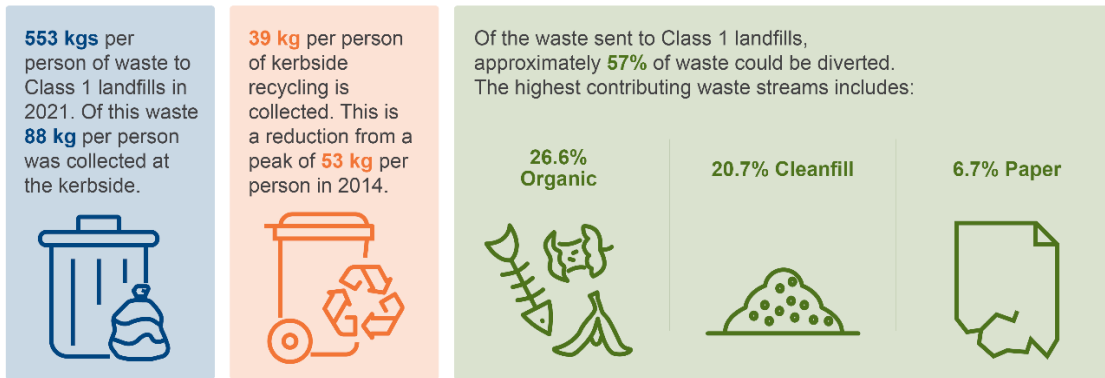


Figure 6: Regional waste overview

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**).

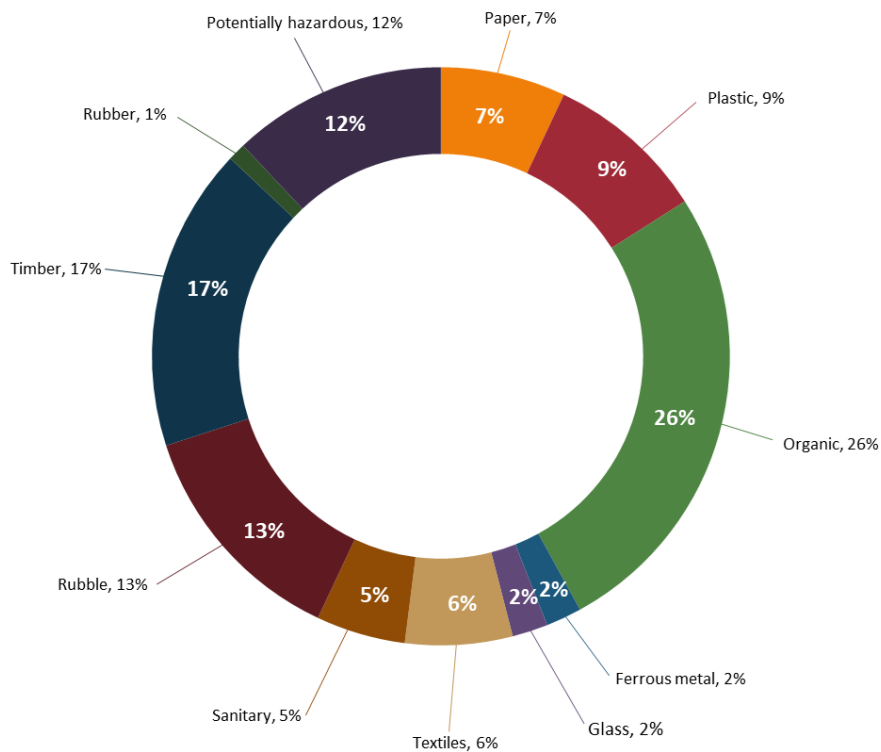


Figure 7: Composition of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfills

¹⁷ Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023

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.

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 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

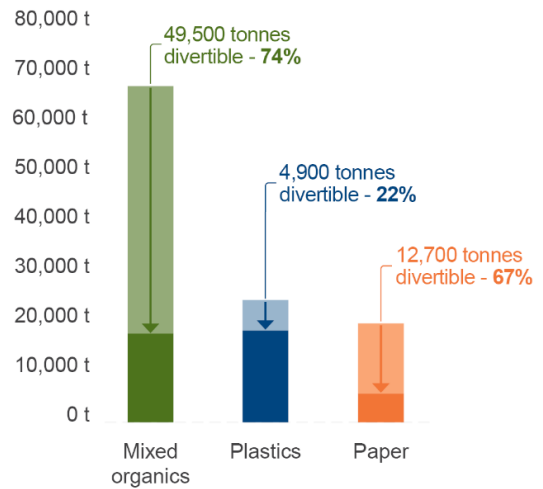


Figure 8: Diversion potential of Levied Waste Streams to Class 1 Landfills

¹⁸ [Population forecast 2020 to 2051 \(sensepartners.nz\)](#)

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 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 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.

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.

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.

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.

- **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.

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

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.

- **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 **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

#	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

#	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						

#	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

#	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 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

#	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

#	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

#	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

#	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

#	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

#	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

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
5	Reduce, rethink, redesign	<p>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.</p>	4, 8	Provider	Waste levy General rates	Ongoing
6	Reduce, rethink, redesign	<p>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.</p>	2, 3	Provider	General Rates Waste levy	Ongoing
7	Reduce, rethink, redesign	<p>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</p>	2, 3	Partner, Funder	General rates	Ongoing
8	Reduce, rethink, redesign	<p>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.</p>	1, 2, 4	Partner, Facilitator	Waste Levy	Ongoing
9	Reduce, rethink, redesign	<p>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.</p>	2, 4	Partner	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing
10	Reduce, rethink, redesign	<p>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</p>	2, 4, 6	Facilitator	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing

#	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

#	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

#	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

#	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

#	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

#	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

#	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

#	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

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 Waste strategy</i> . <i>Te rautaki para 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

Appendix 2 - Summary of submissions report



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



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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.

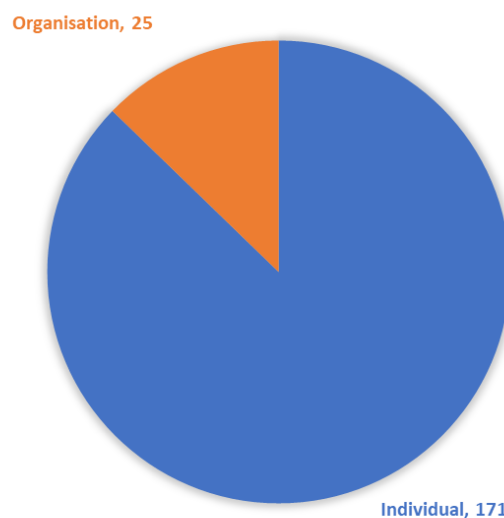


Figure 1: Response to Q1 - Are you making a submission as an individual or organisation?

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.

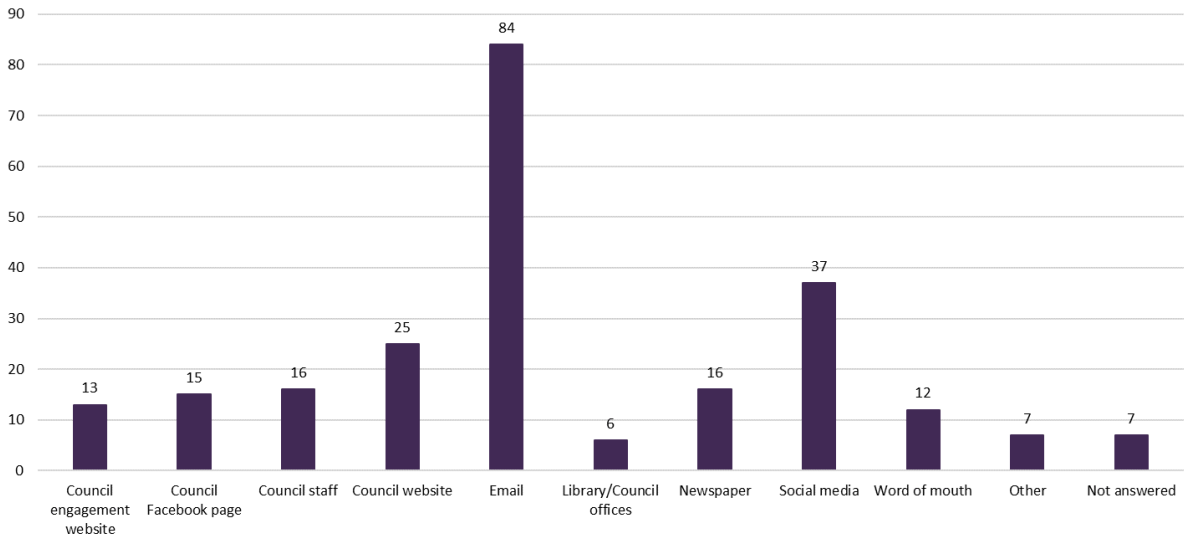


Figure 2: Responses to Q16 - Where did you hear about this consultation?

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.

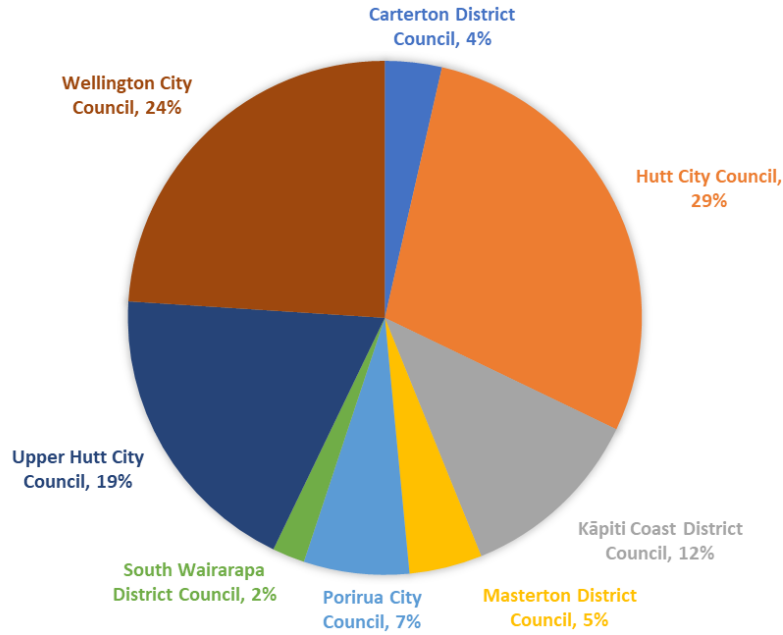


Figure 3: Proportion of submissions by council area

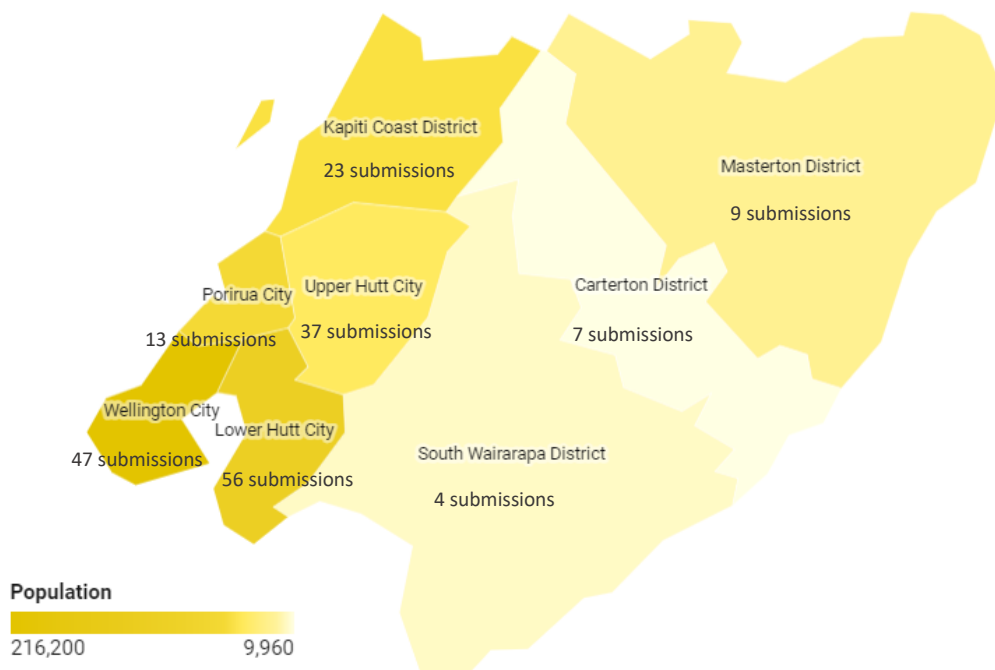


Figure 4: Geographic distribution of submissions

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).

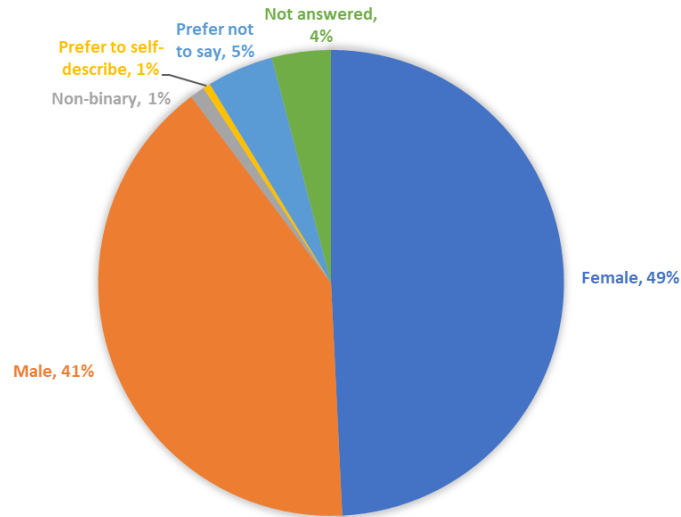


Figure 5: Gender of submitters

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.

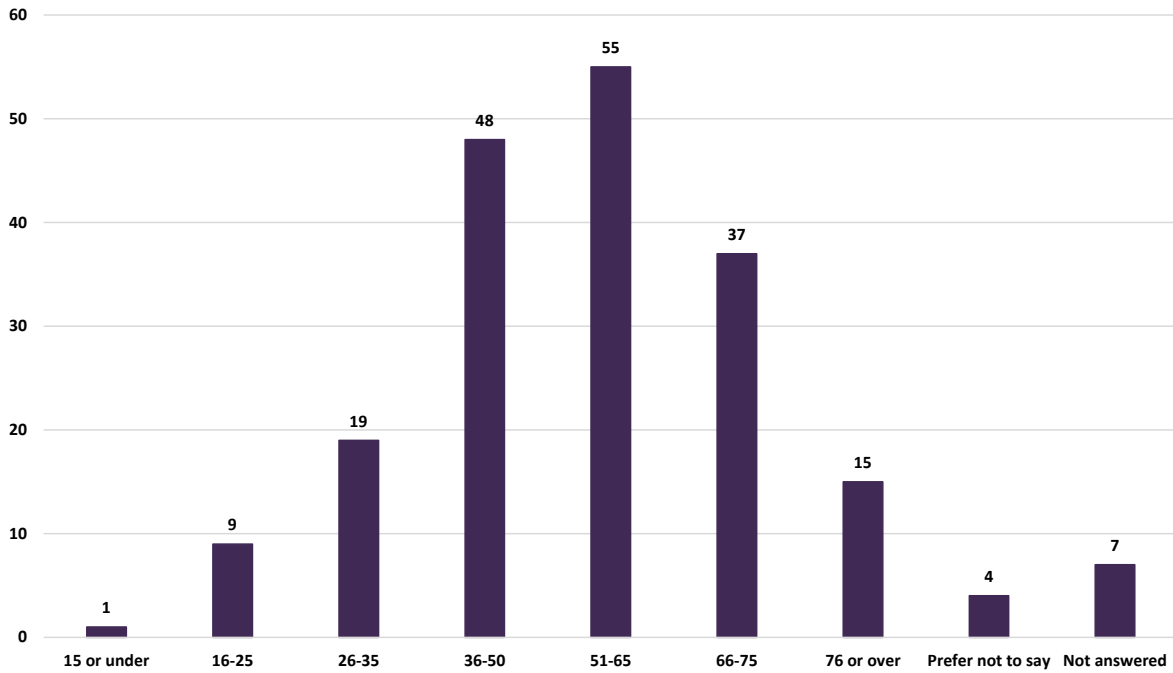


Figure 6: Age range of submitters

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.

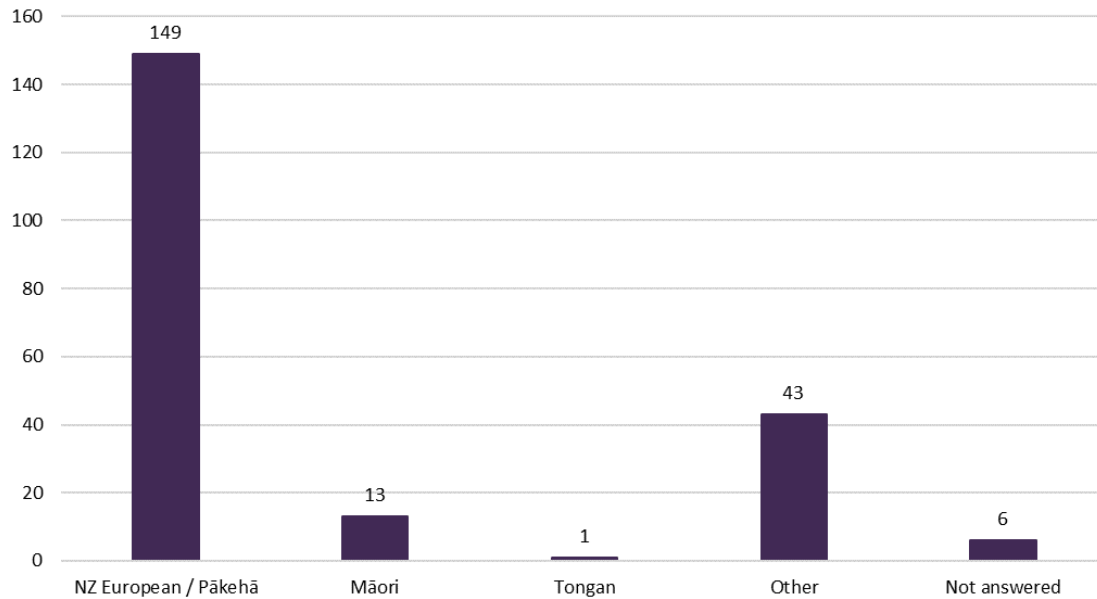


Figure 7: Ethnicity of submitters

Table 4: Additional ethnicities reported by submitters

Ethnicity	Ethnicity
Ukranian	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.

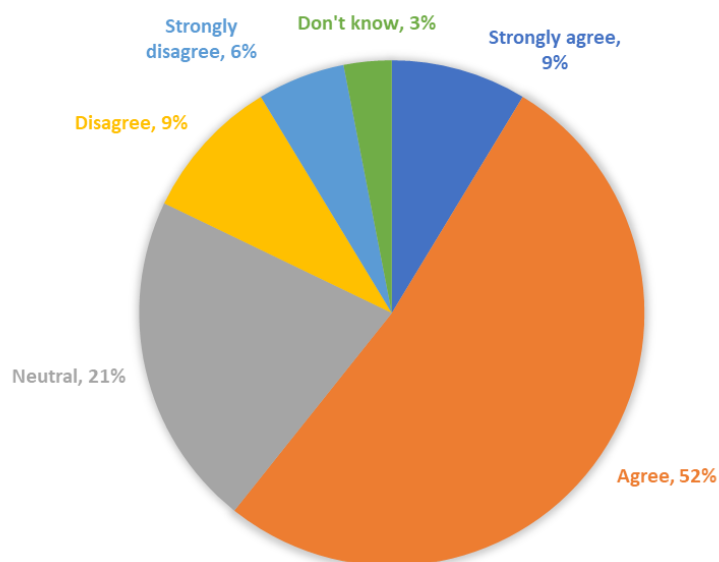


Figure 8: Does the WMMP provide a clear direction?

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**).

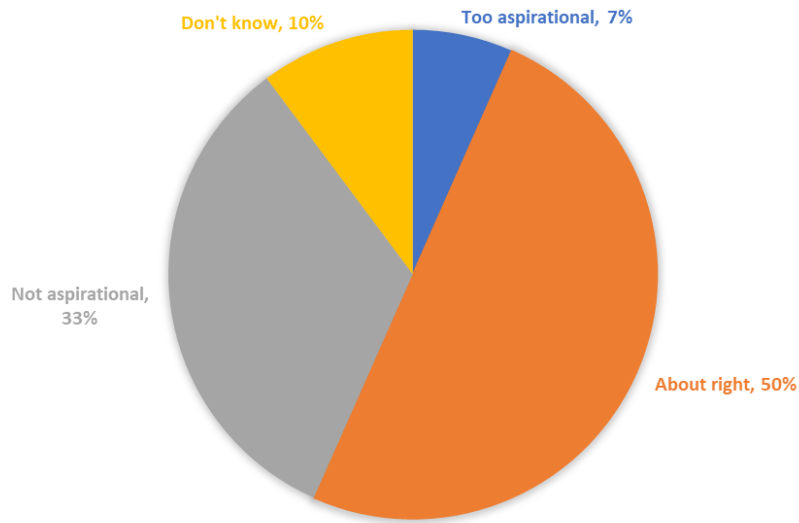


Figure 9: How aspirational is the WMMP vision?

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 āhuatanga 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.

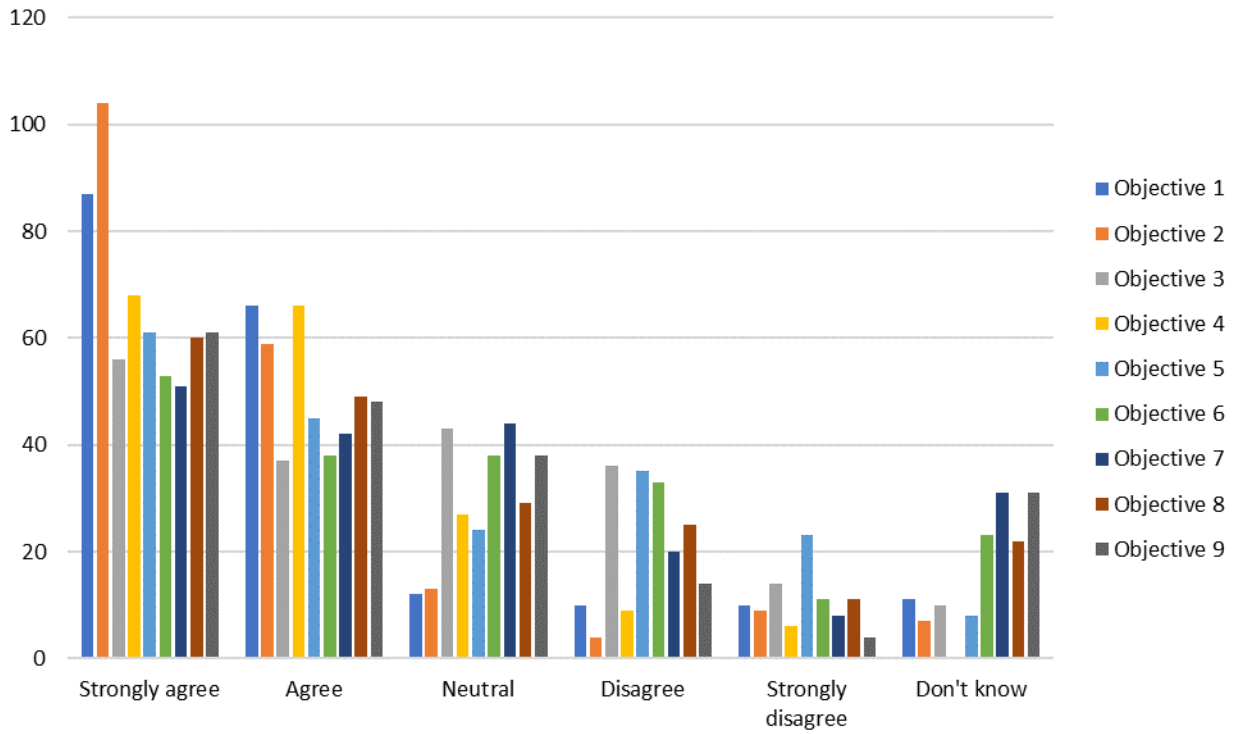



Figure 10: Responses to Q21 - How much do you agree or disagree with the WMMP Objectives

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

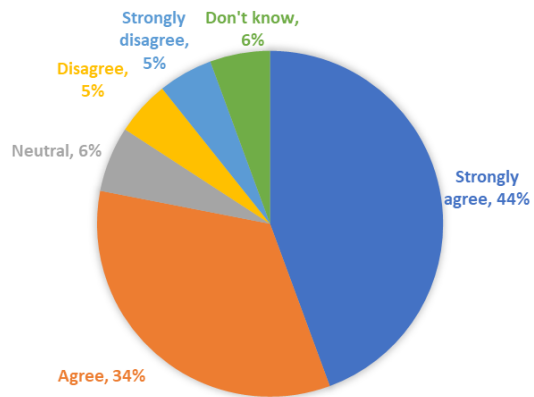


Figure 11: Responses to Q21 - Objective 1

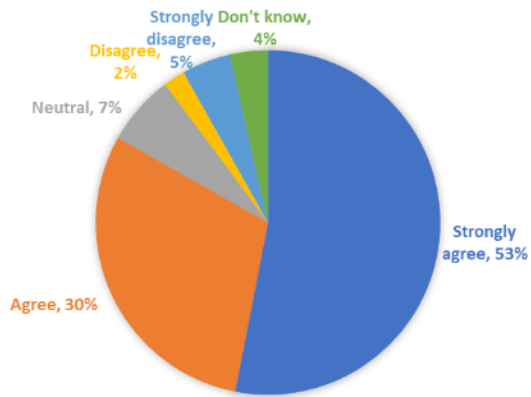


Figure 12: Responses to Q21 - Objective 2

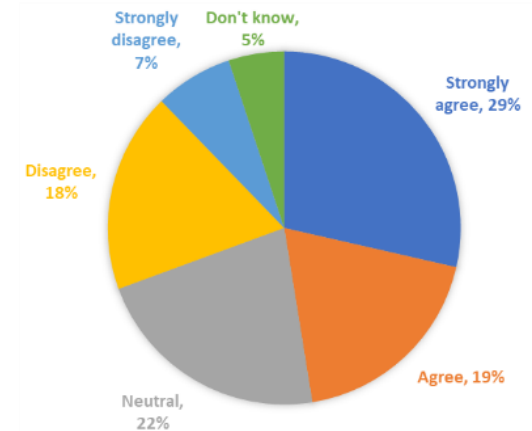


Figure 13: Responses to Q21 - Objective 3

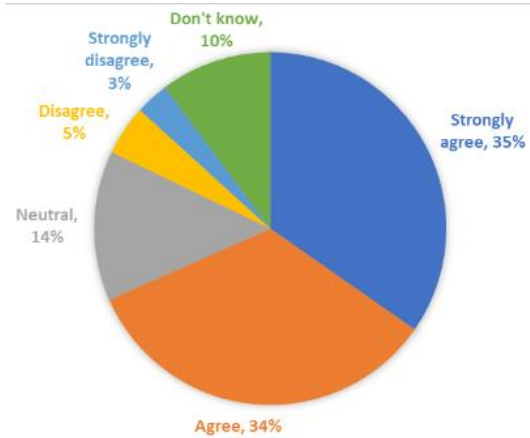


Figure 14: Responses to Q21 - Objective 4

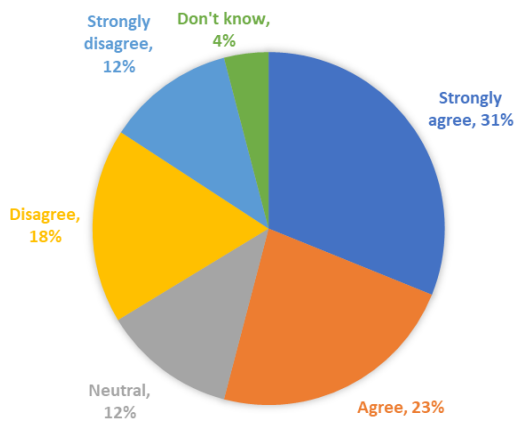


Figure 15: Responses to Q21 - Objective 5

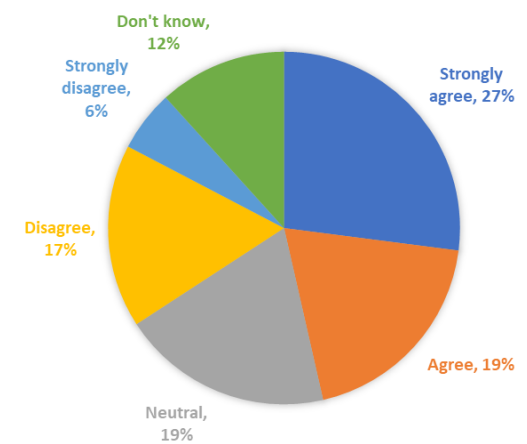


Figure 16: Responses to Q21 - Objective 6

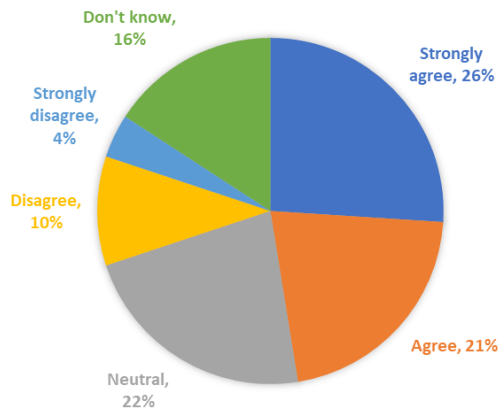


Figure 17: Responses to Q21 - Objective 7

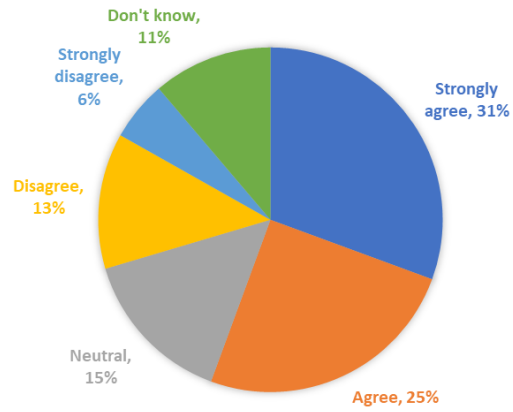


Figure 18: Responses to Q21 - Objective 8

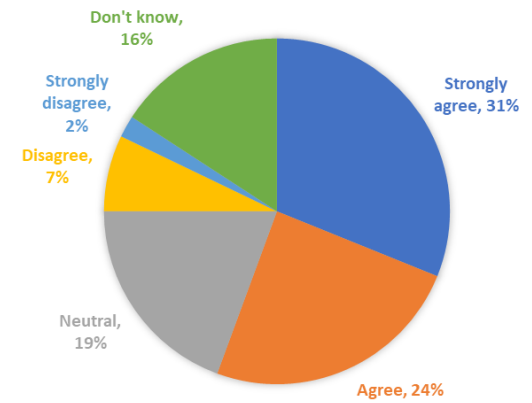


Figure 19: Responses to Q21 - Objective 9

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.

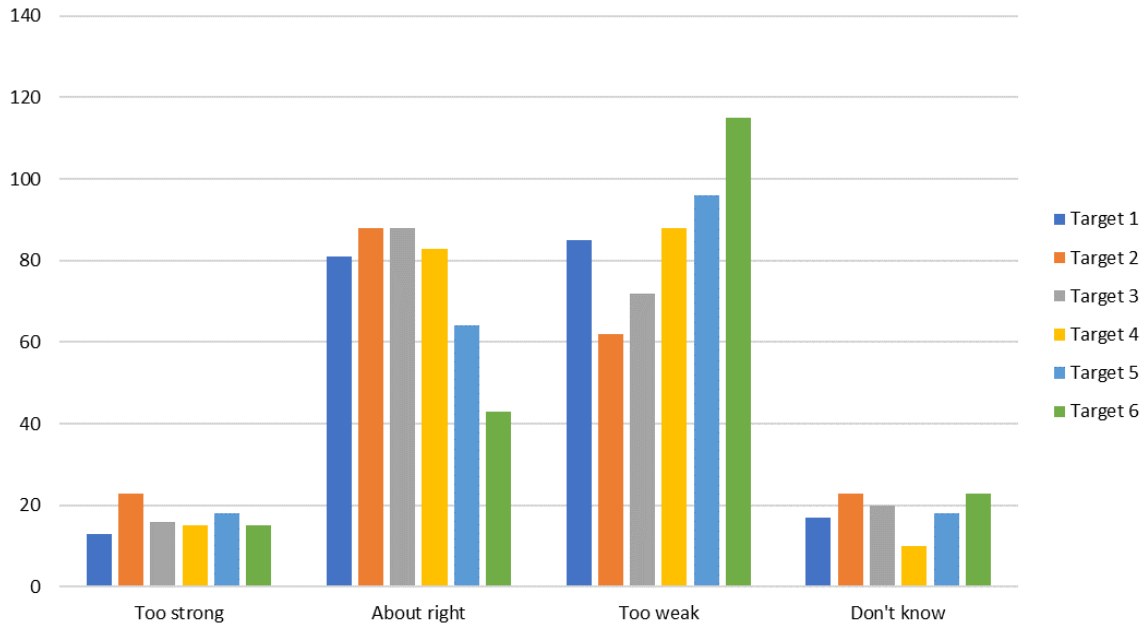


Figure 20: Graph to illustrate the submitter ranking for the question how strong are the WMMP targets?

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

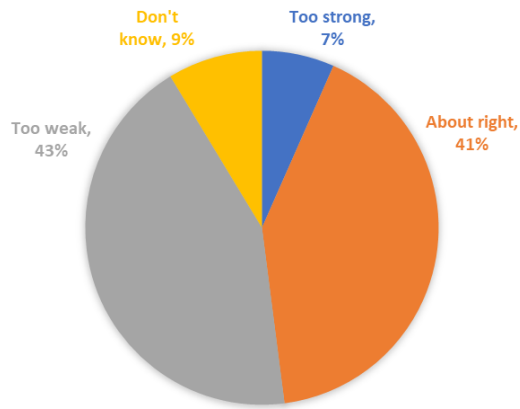


Figure 21: Responses to Q23 – Target 1

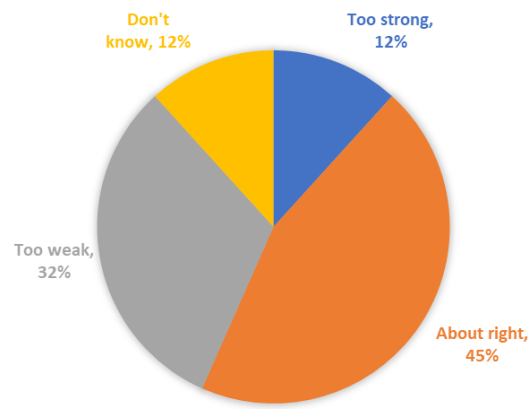


Figure 22: Responses to Q23 - Target 2

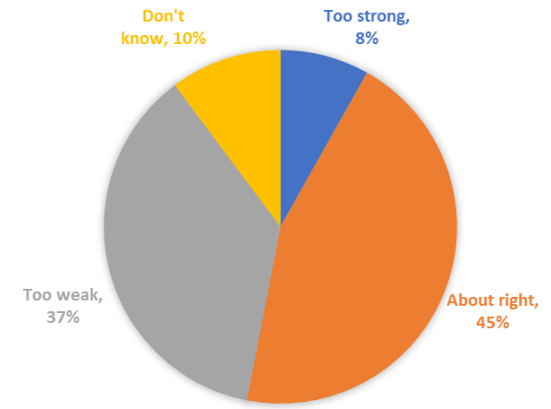


Figure 23: Responses to Q23 - Target 3

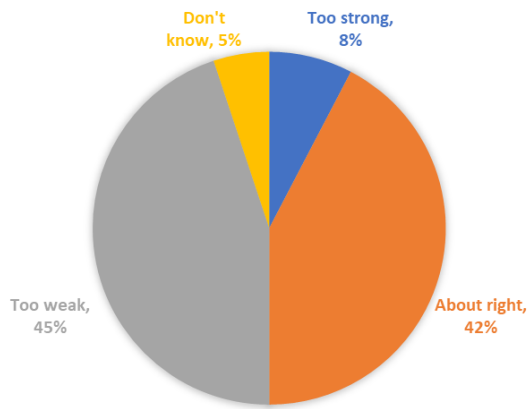


Figure 24: Responses to Q23 - Target 4

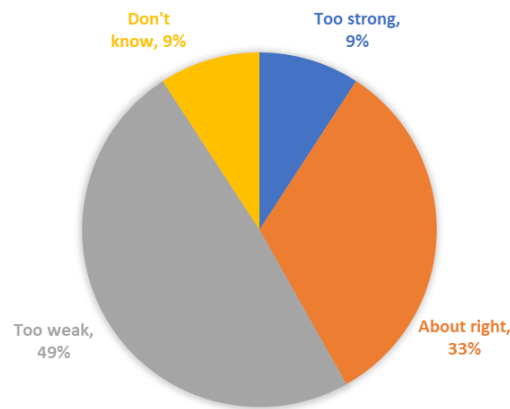


Figure 25: Responses to Q23 - Target 5

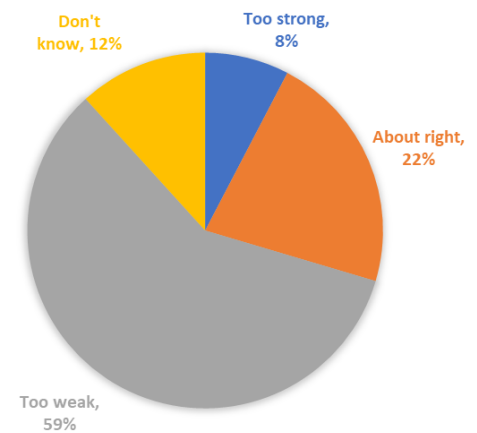


Figure 26: Responses to Q23 - Target 6

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 brought 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**).

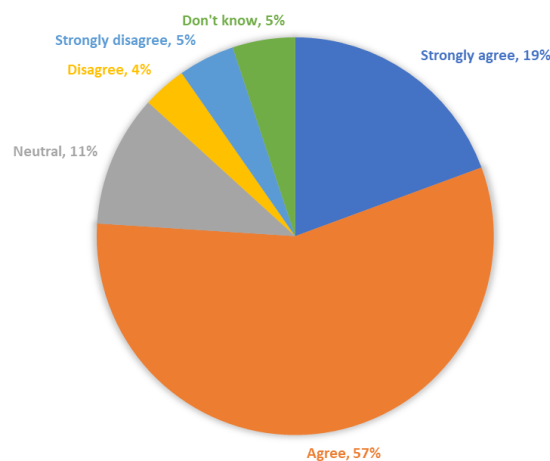


Figure 27: Graph to illustrate the submitter ranking for the question how much do you agree or disagree that the seven priority areas will help us minimise waste across the Wellington region?

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.

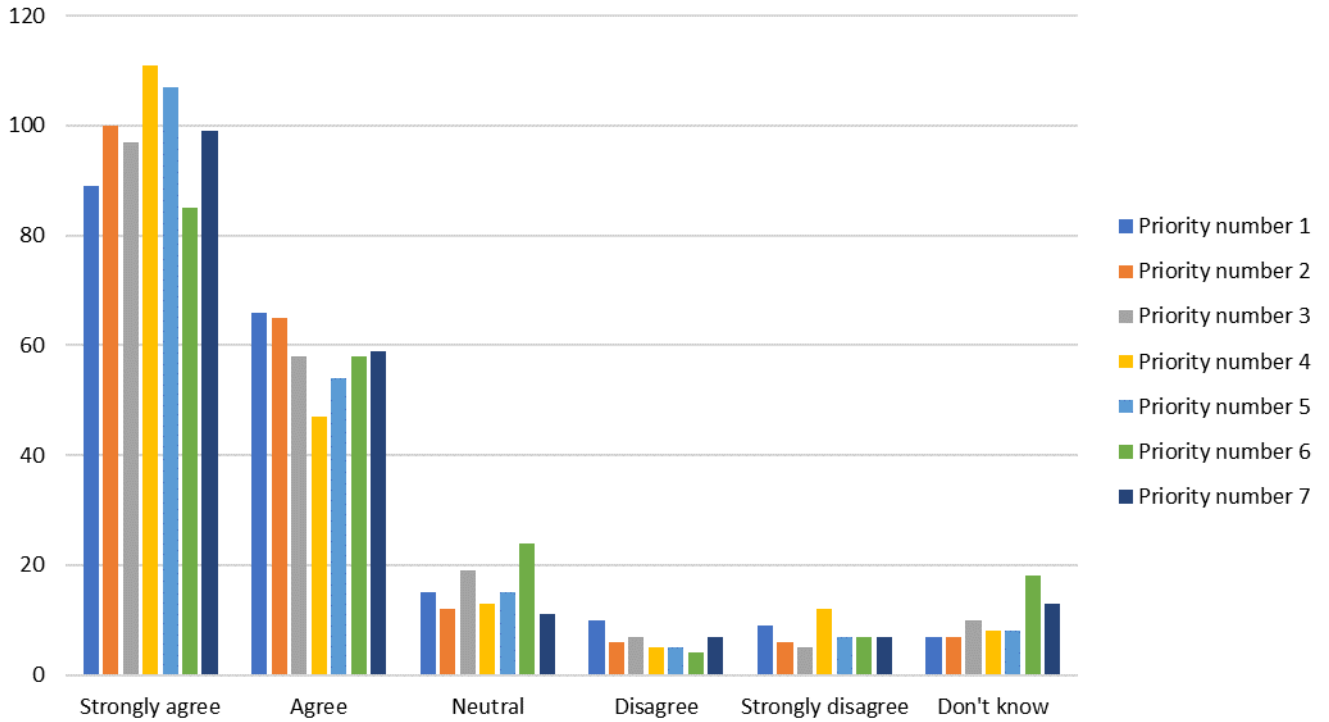


Figure 28: Graph to illustrate the submitter ranking for the question how much do you agree or disagree with the seven regional priority areas?

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:


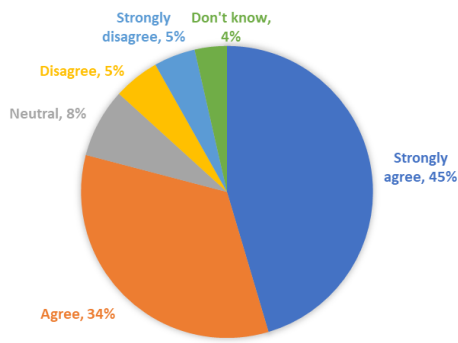
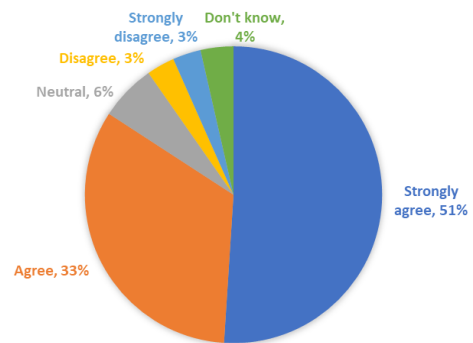
- 
- **Priority 2**
 - Supporting new and existing regional and local waste minimisation initiatives (84% Agree or Strongly Agree)
 - **Priority 5**
 - Ensuring appropriate regional infrastructure is in place to meet our targets and objectives (82% Agree or Strongly Agree)
 - **Priority 4 and Priority 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)

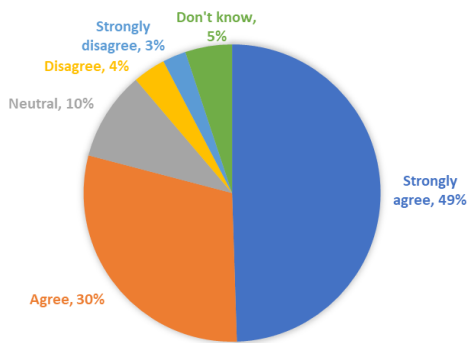
Table 14: Graphical summary of feedback reported against the WMMP priority areas



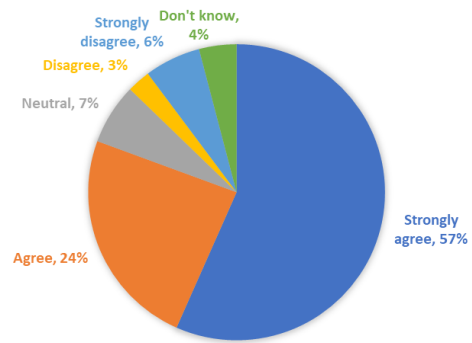
Providing and supporting education initiatives within the Wellington region that focus on waste minimisation and responsible consumption.



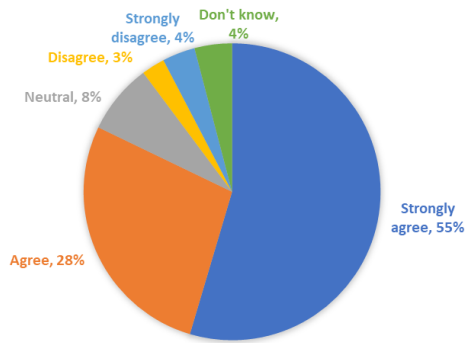
Supporting new and existing regional and local waste minimisation initiatives.



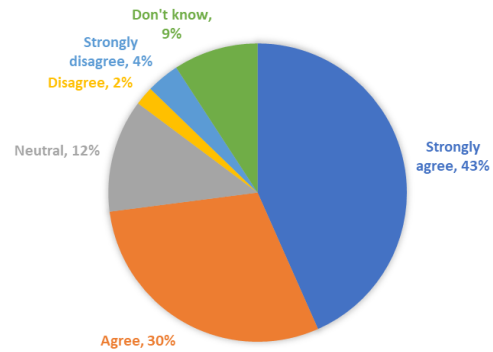
Improving the way we connect and collaborate across the region on waste management and minimisation initiatives.



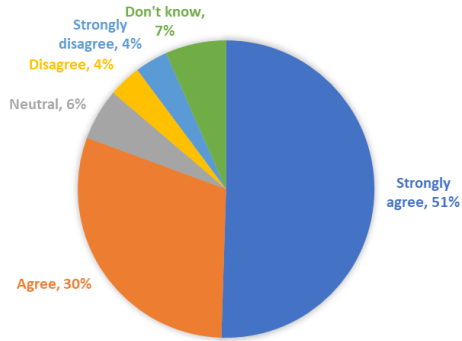
Ensuring appropriate kerbside services are in place for recycling and organic waste.



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.

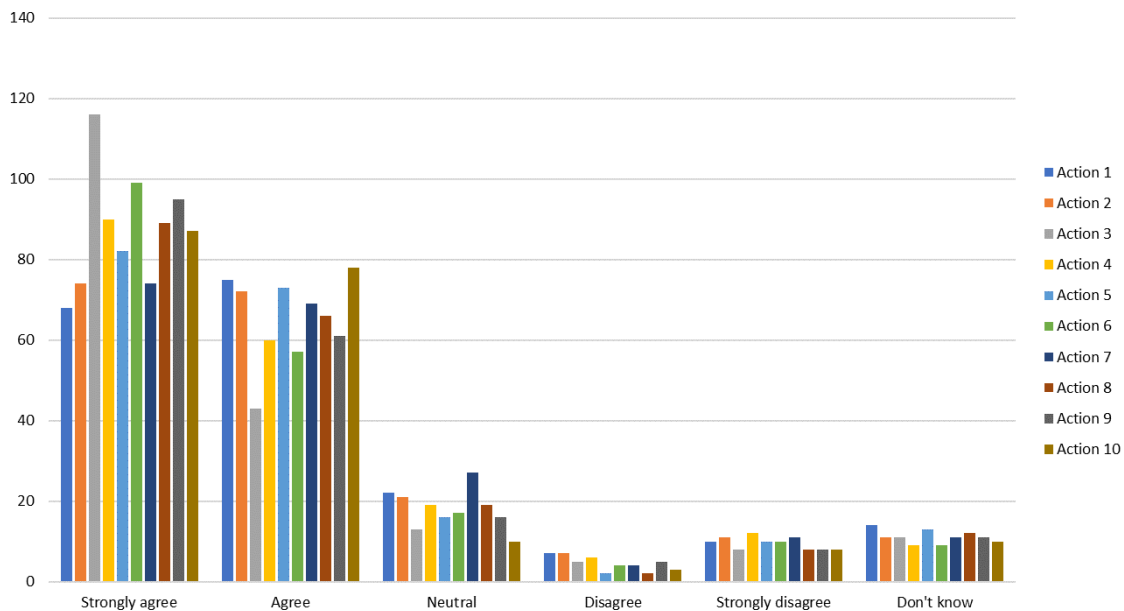



Figure 29: Graph to illustrate the submitter ranking for the question how much do you agree or disagree with the proposed regional actions?

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

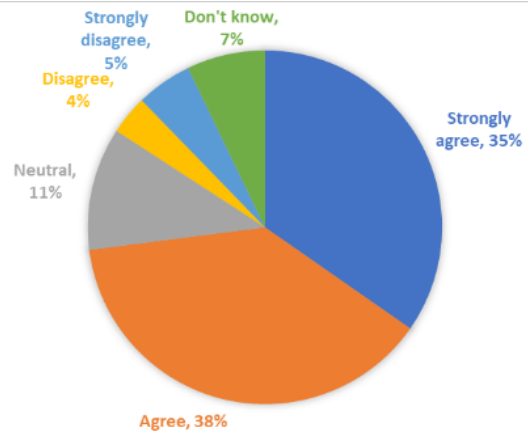


Figure 30: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 1

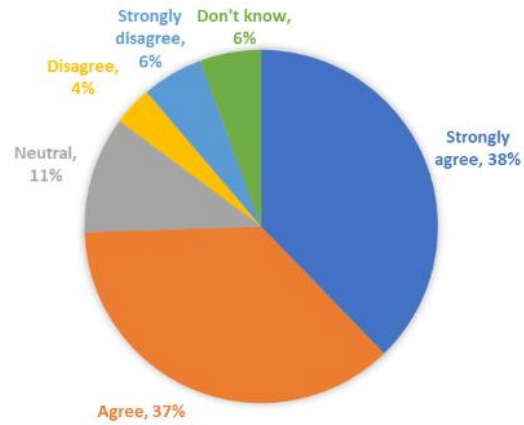


Figure 31: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 2

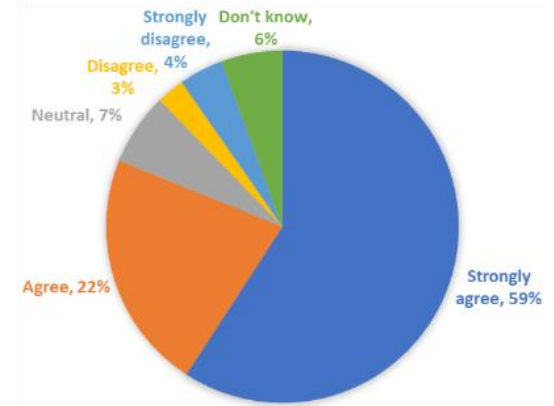


Figure 32: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 3

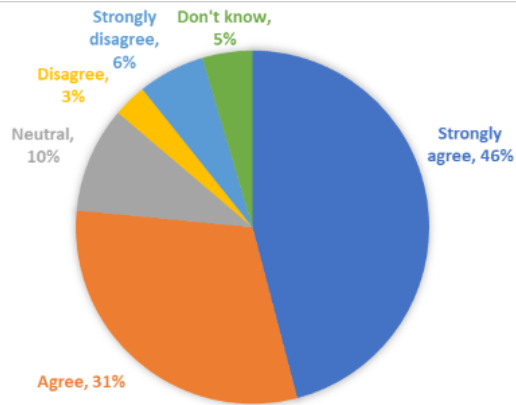


Figure 33: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 4

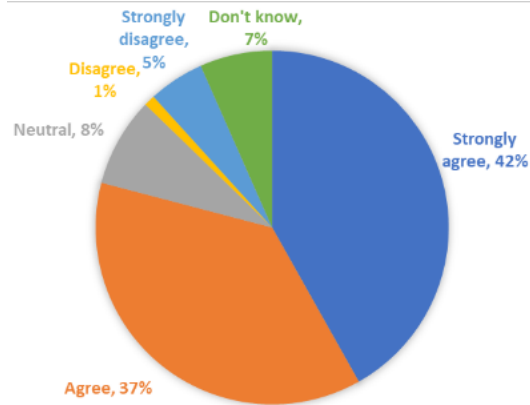


Figure 34: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 5

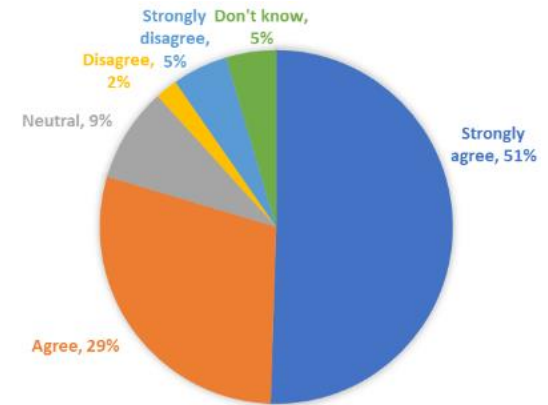


Figure 35: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 6

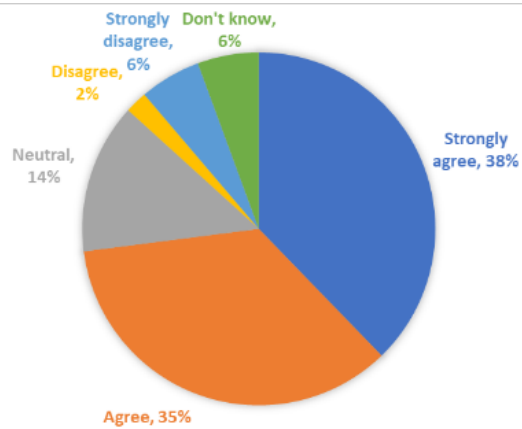


Figure 36: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 7

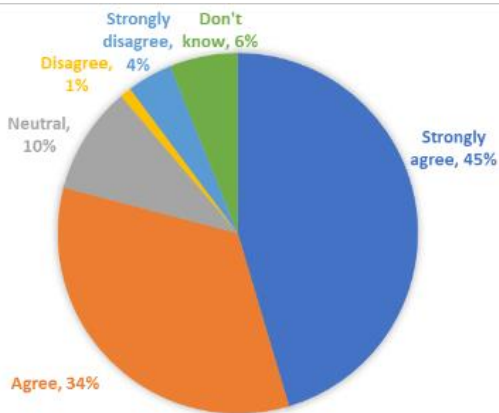


Figure 37: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 8

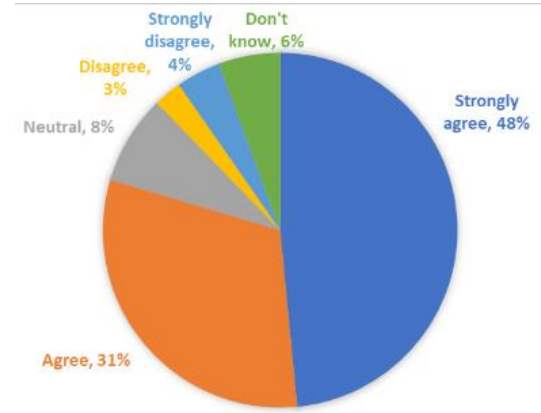


Figure 38: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 9

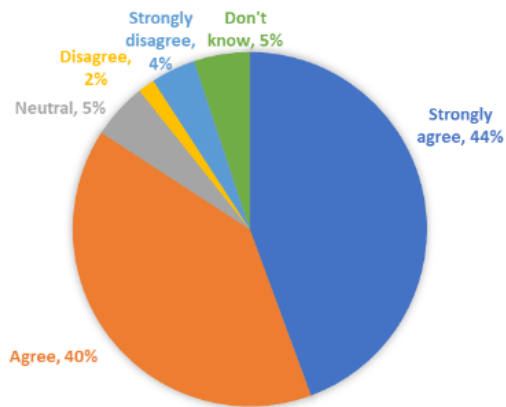


Figure 39: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 10

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:

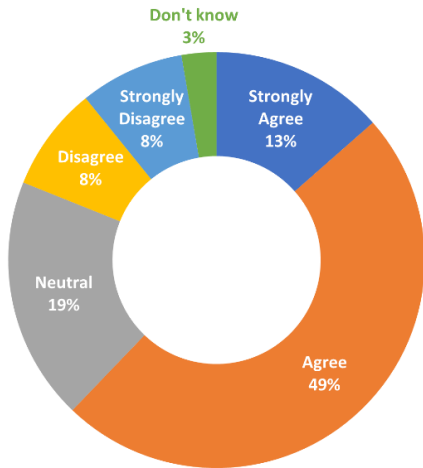
1. What is your connection to the Lower Hutt area?

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**).

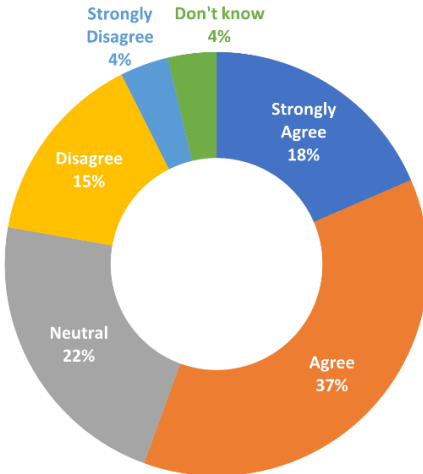
Table 19: Responses to Lower Hutt Action Plan Questions

<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>Count</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	Count	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	Count												
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>													



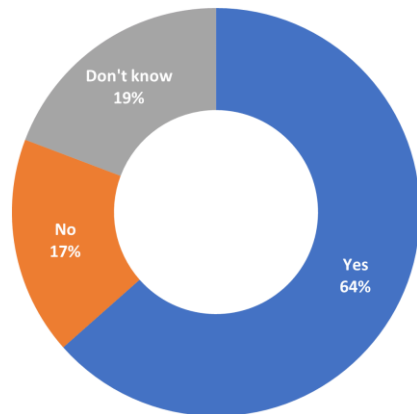
The majority of submitters agreed (49%) or strongly agreed (13%) that HCC's LAP contains actions that will help communities and businesses in Lower Hutt to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment. In addition, 19% responded neutral, 8% disagreed, 8% strongly disagreed 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.

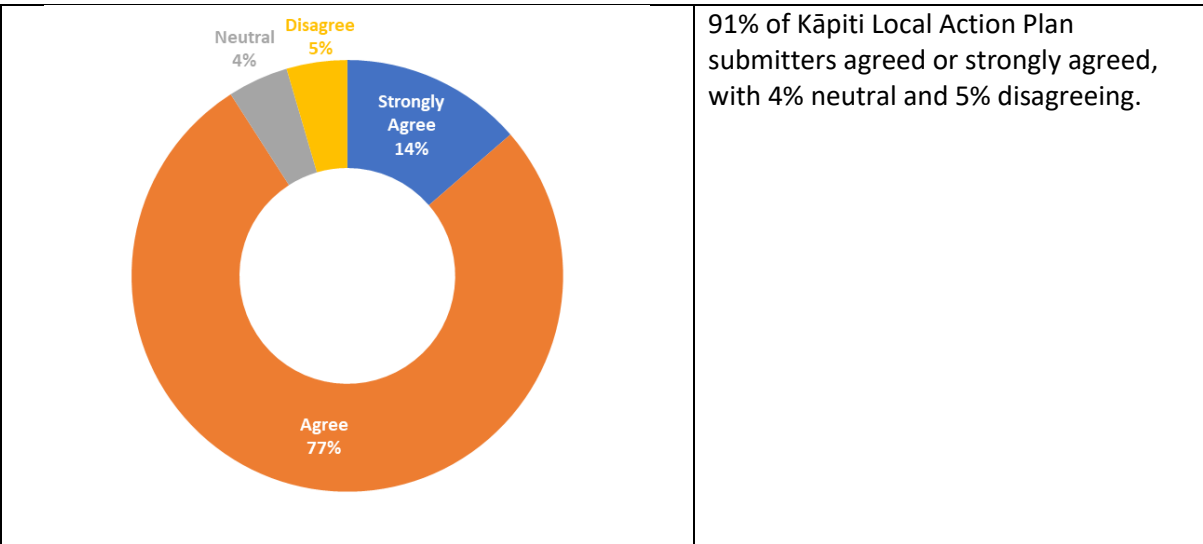
3.4.2.1 Quantitative Submission Analysis

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?

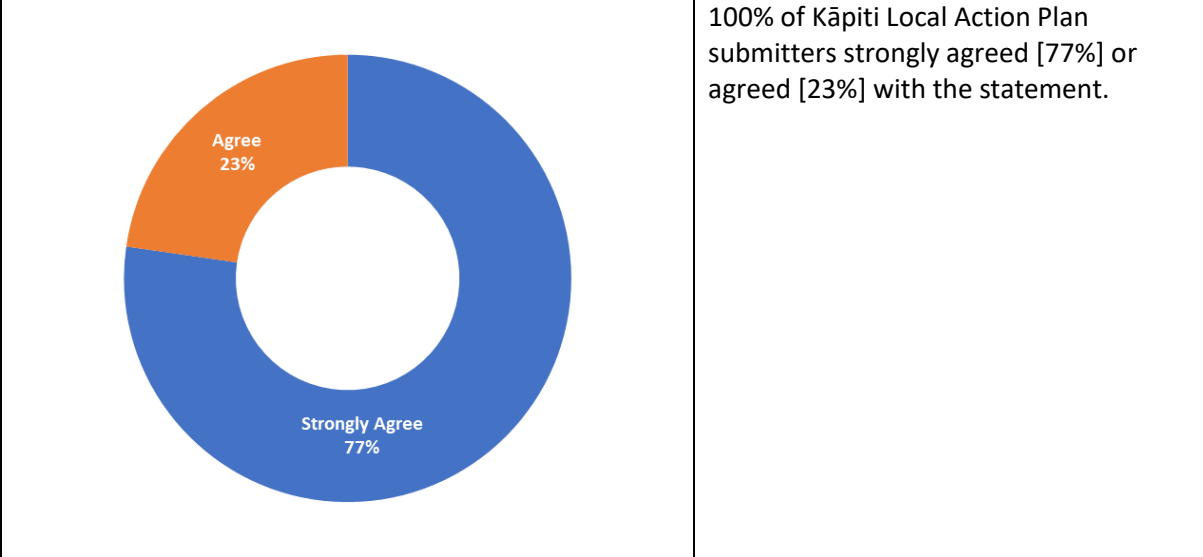
Table 21: Responses to Kāpiti Coast Action Plan Questions

<p>Question 1: What is your connection to the Kāpiti Coast area?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Connection</th> <th>Count</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	Count	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
Connection	Count															
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															
<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>																



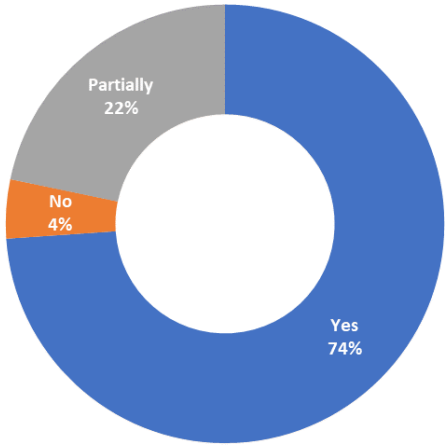
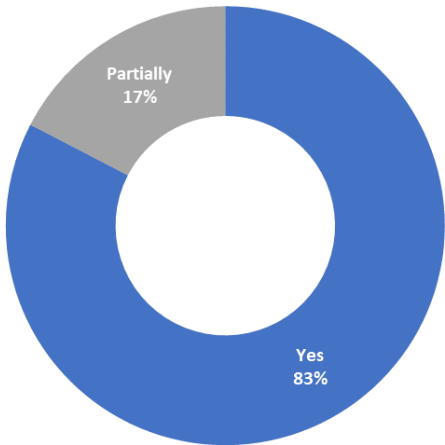
91% of Kāpiti Local Action Plan submitters agreed or strongly agreed, with 4% neutral and 5% disagreeing.

Question 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.”



100% of Kāpiti Local Action Plan submitters strongly agreed [77%] or agreed [23%] with the statement.

Question 4:
 Action 10 requires Kāpiti Coast District Council to provide kerbside food scrap collection by 2030. Do you support this action?

 <p>A donut chart with three segments: a large blue segment for 'Yes' at 74%, a grey segment for 'Partially' at 22%, and a small orange segment for 'No' at 4%.</p>	<p>74% of Kāpiti Local Action Plan submitters supported/said yes to, and 22% partially supported the statement, with 4% saying no.</p>
<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>	
 <p>A donut chart with two segments: a large blue segment for 'Yes' at 83%, and a grey segment for 'Partially' at 17%.</p>	<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>

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.

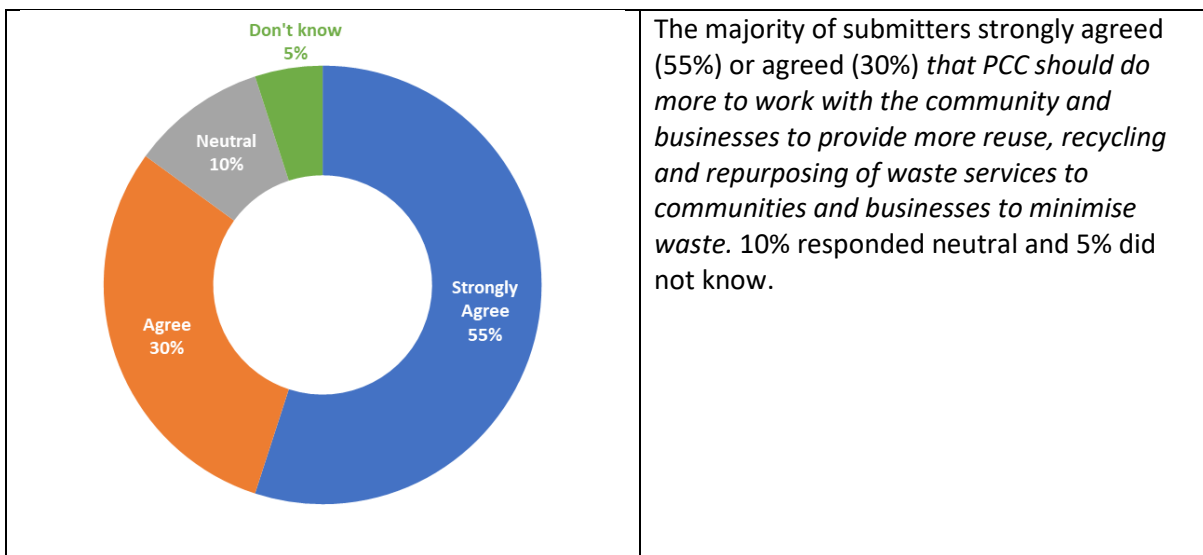
1. What is your connection to the Porirua area?
2. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
 - “Porirua City’s proposed local action plan contains actions that will help communities and businesses in Porirua to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment.”
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.

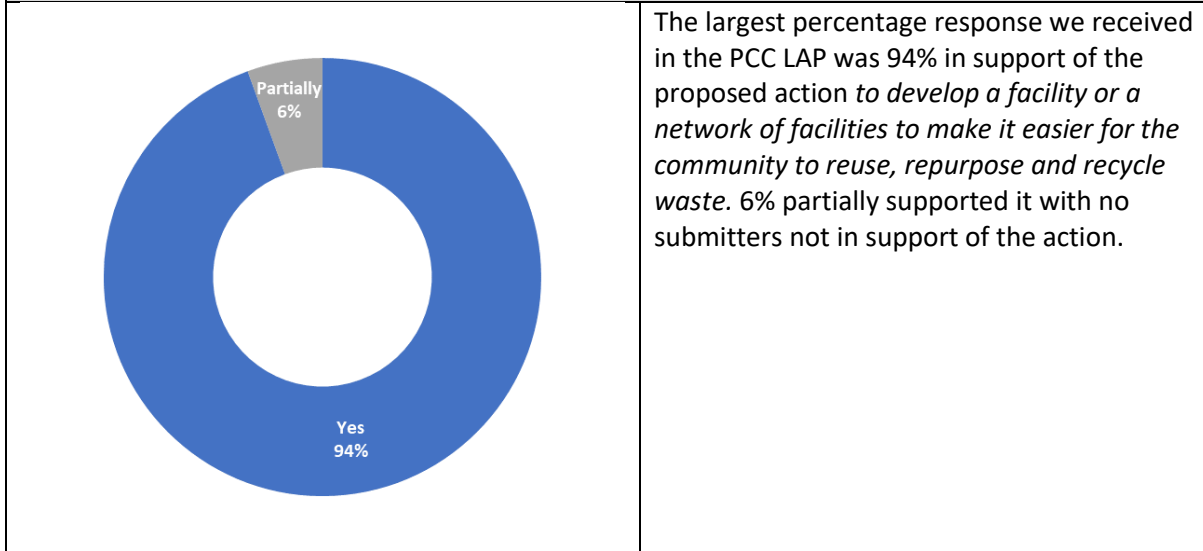
Table 23: Responses to Porirua City Action Plan Questions

<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>Disagree</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Agreement Level	Percentage	Strongly Agree	21%	Agree	47%	Disagree	16%	Neutral	11%	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%																
Disagree	16%																
Neutral	11%																
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
	<p>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.</p>
<p>Litter and illegal dumping (sub-theme of environment)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Circular economy</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Funding (sub-theme of implementation of the WMMP)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Infrastructure</p>	<p>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</p>

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.

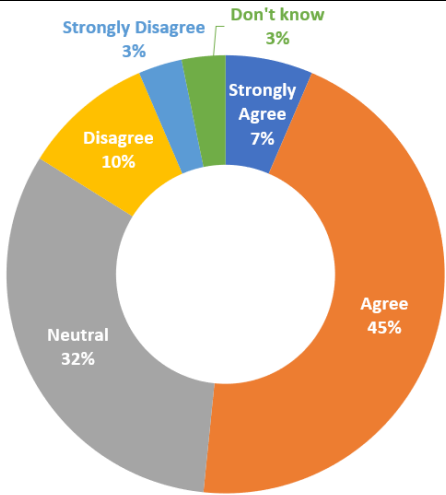
3.4.4.1 Quantitative Submission Analysis

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

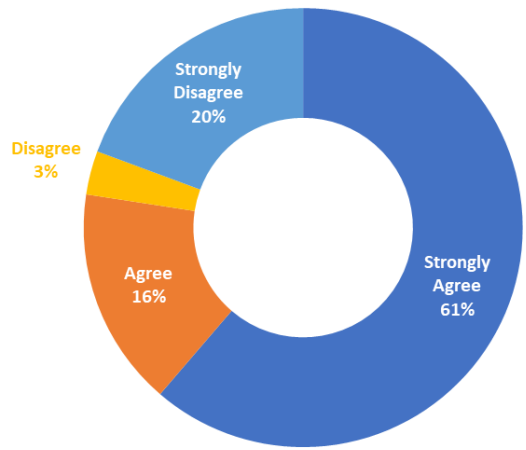
Question 1: What is your connection to the Upper Hutt area?															
<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question 1 Bar Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Connection</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I live in the area</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I work in the area</td> <td>1</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	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%)
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														
Question 2: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? <i>“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.”</i>															



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.

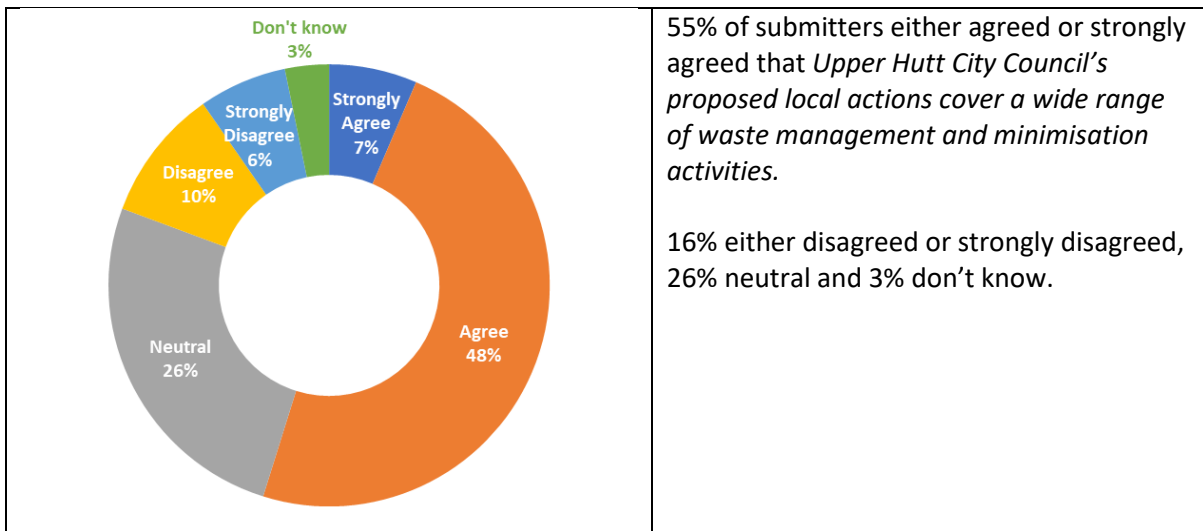
Question 3:
Do you support the following action?
"Action 13 is to implement a council managed and rates funded kerbside recycling and organics collection service for all households in urban areas"



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"



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>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I live in the area</td> <td>21</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>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Connection	Count	I live in the area	21	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	2	<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	Count														
I live in the area	21														
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	2														
<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>Agreement Level</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>	Agreement Level	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>		
Agreement Level	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:

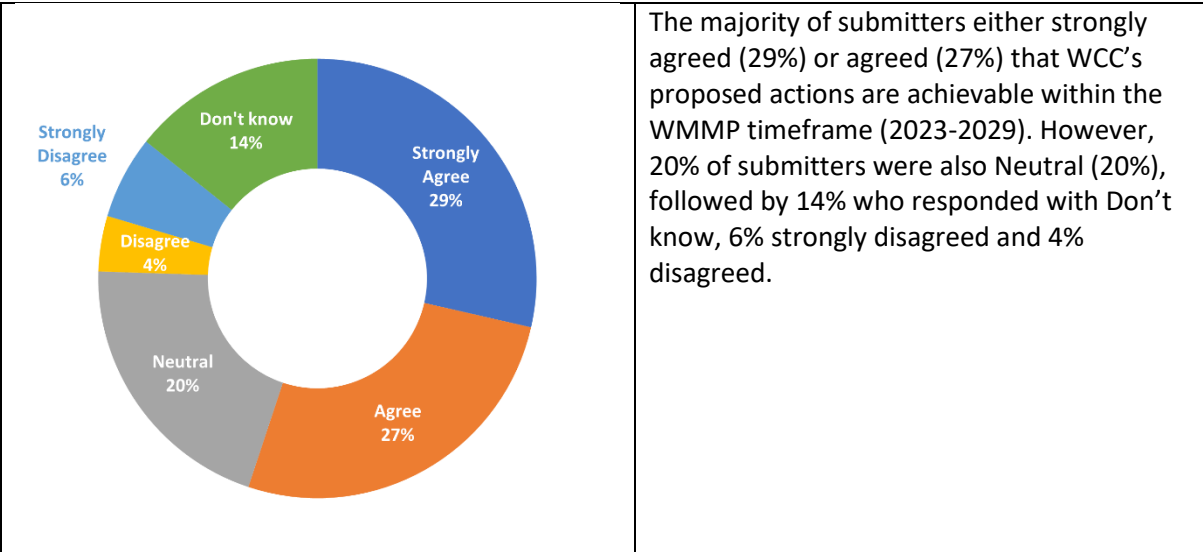
1. What is your connection to your local council area?
2. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
 - Wellington City Council’s proposed local action plan contains actions that will help individuals, communities and businesses to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and 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.

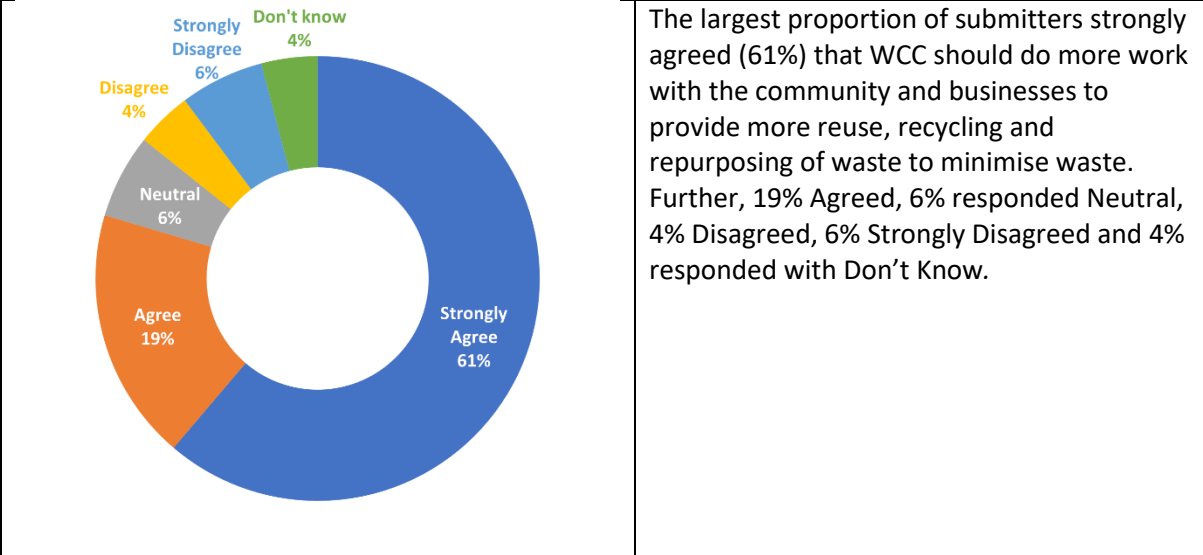
Table 29: Responses to Wellington City Action Plan Questions

<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>Percentage</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	Percentage	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	Percentage																
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>																	



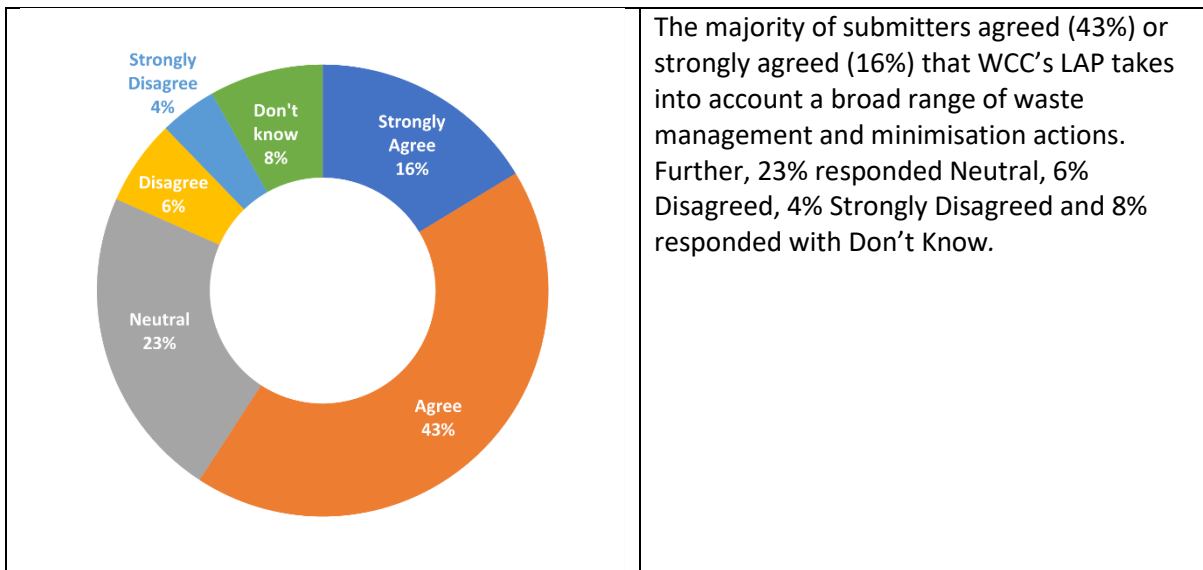
The majority of submitters either strongly agreed (29%) or agreed (27%) that WCC's proposed actions are achievable within the WMMP timeframe (2023-2029). However, 20% of submitters were also Neutral (20%), followed by 14% who responded with Don't know, 6% strongly disagreed and 4% disagreed.

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.



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.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>Many submitters gave helpful insights and recommendations, and a number provided alternative wording to ensure the actions were clear, specific and measurable.</p> <p>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)".</p>
Accessible and convenient services	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Cost of delivery	<p>Cost of delivery was the third key theme with 21% of submitters noting this is a key consideration.</p>

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



Appendix 3 - Waste Assessment

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.

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APPENDICES

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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 Health 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 \(cdc.govt.nz\)](https://www.cdc.govt.nz/2021-31-LTP-document-Final-signed.pdf)

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.

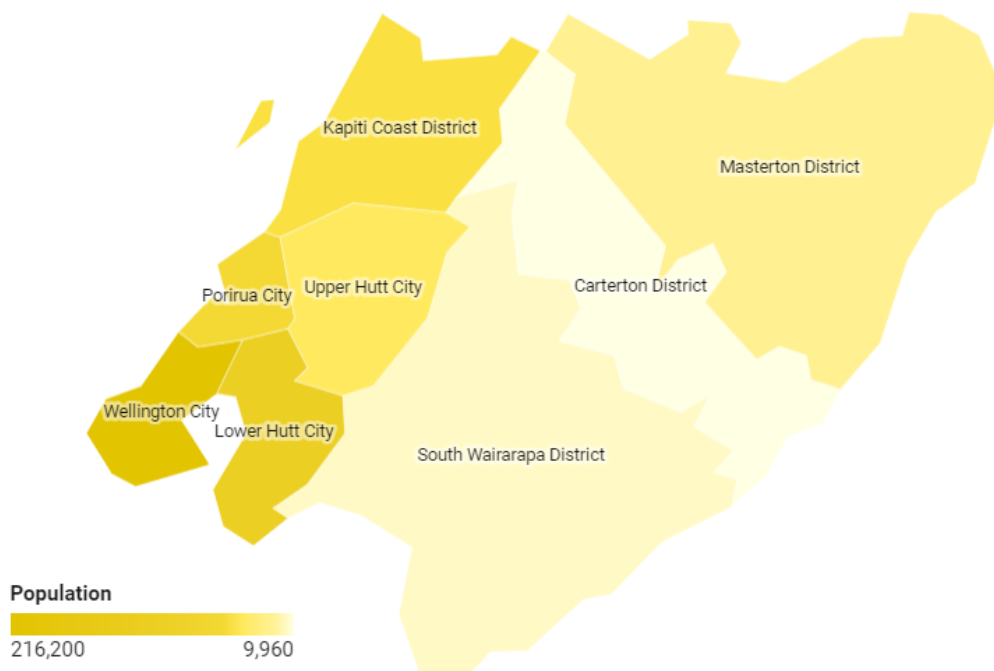


Figure 1 Wellington Region illustrating the Eight Territorial Authorities and Population Spread⁹

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](https://www.wellingtonnz.com/facts-figures)

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.

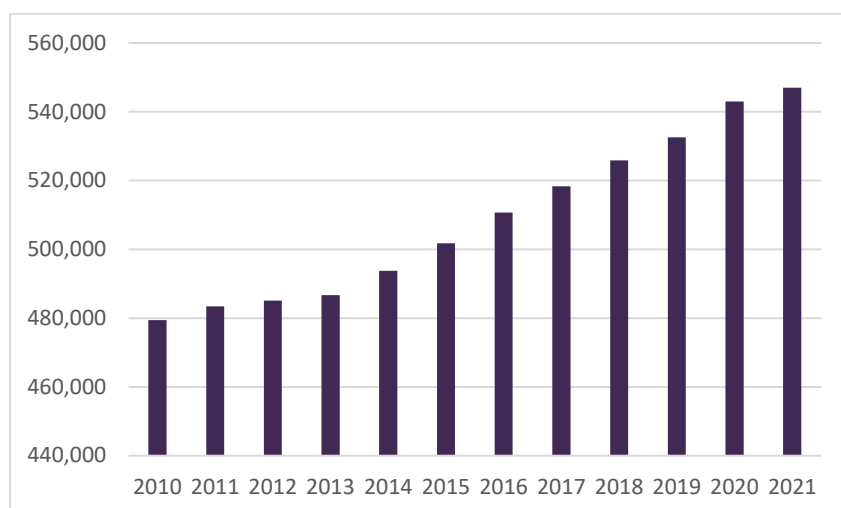


Figure 2 Total Population of the Wellington Region reported between 2010 and 2021¹⁰

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.

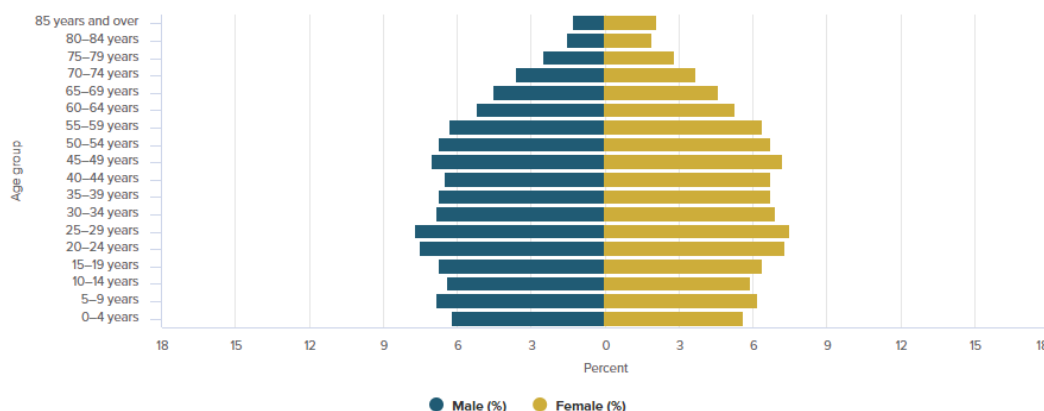


Figure 3 Age and Sex of People in the Wellington Region (2018 census Data)¹³

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.

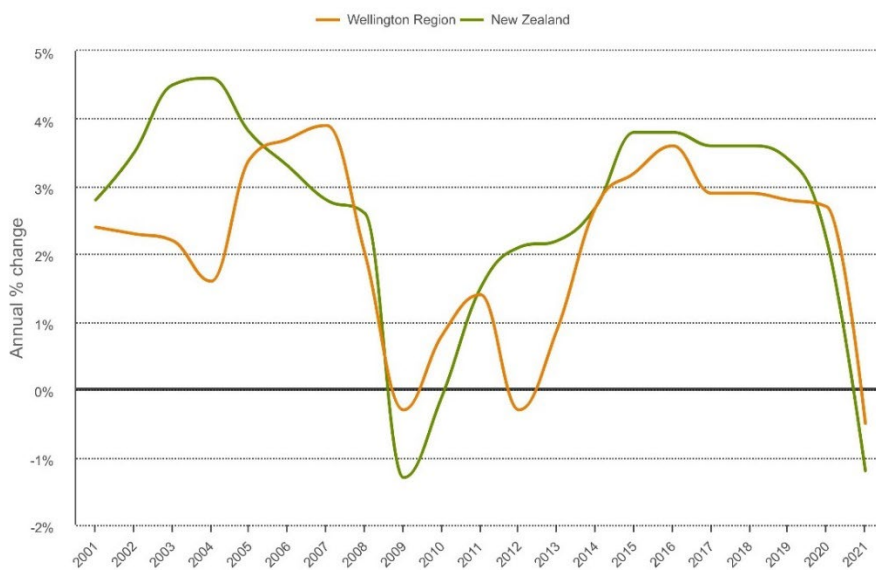


Figure 5 Gross Domestic Product Growth Reported for the Wellington Region between 2001 and 2021¹⁶

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>

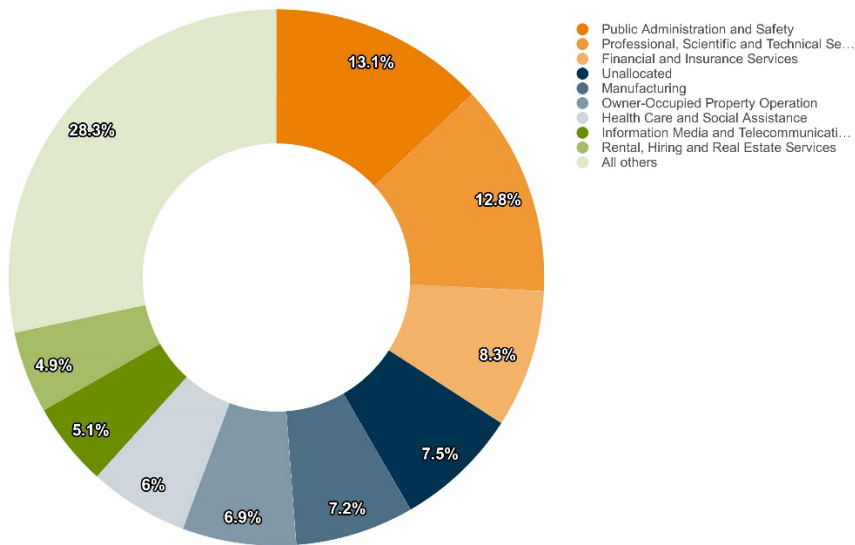


Figure 6 Proportion of Gross Domestic Product by Industry Type for the Wellington Region between 2001 and 2021¹⁷

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>

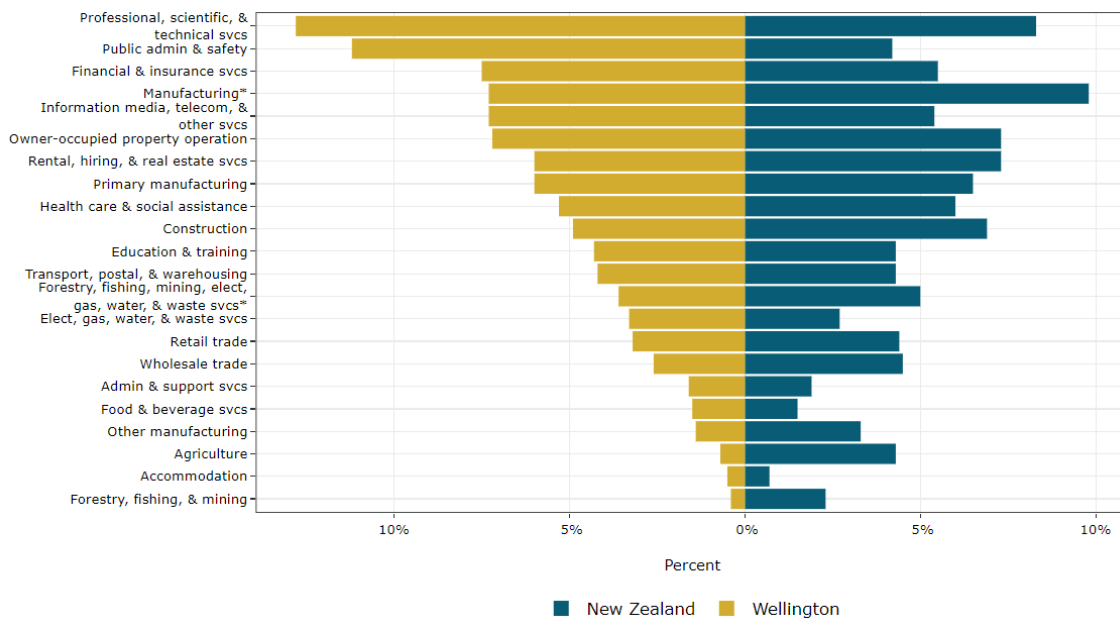


Figure 7 2020 GDP Contribution by Industry in the Wellington Region compared with New Zealand¹⁹

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)

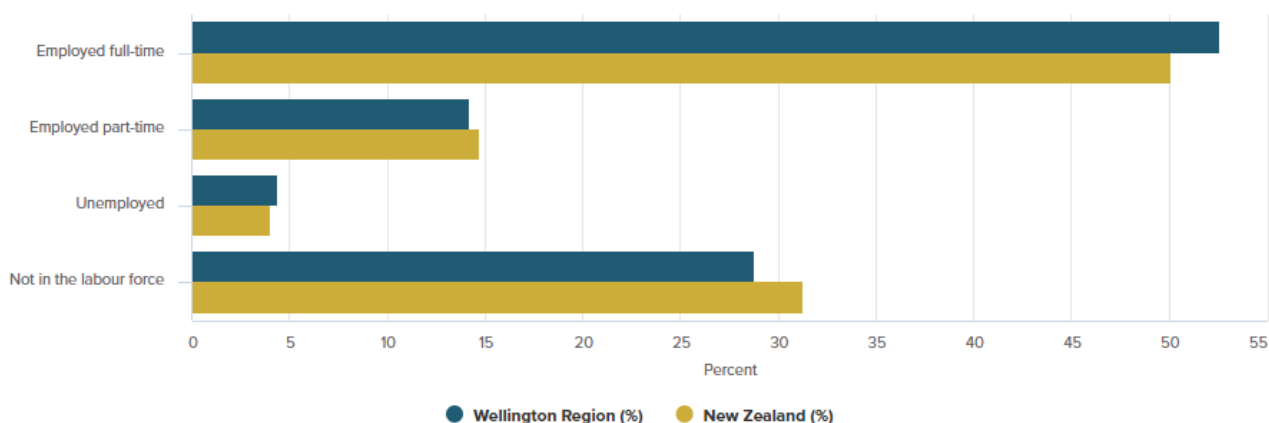


Figure 8 Work and Labour Force Status for People in the Wellington Region compared with New Zealand, 2018 Census Data²⁰

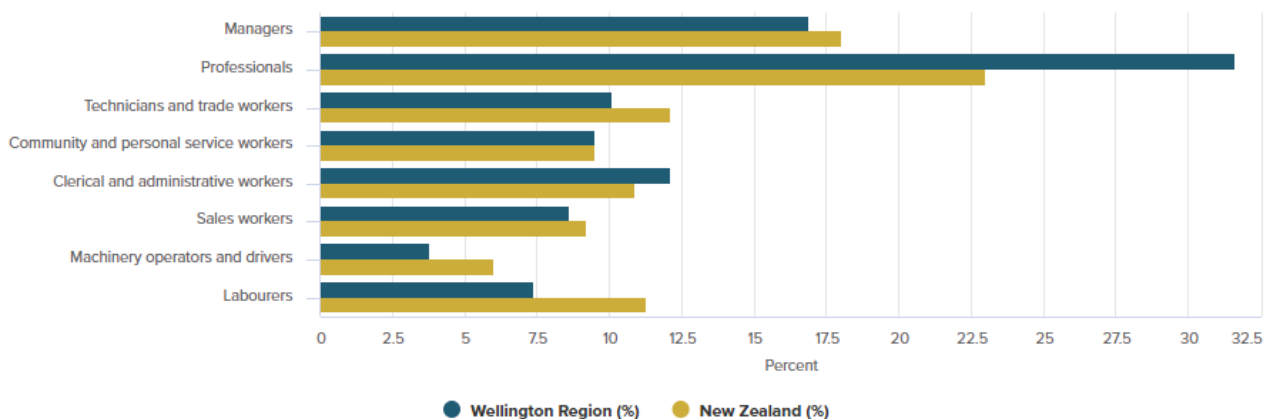


Figure 9 Occupations for People in the Wellington Region compared with New Zealand, 2018 Census Data²¹

²⁰ [Place Summaries | Wellington Region | Stats NZ](#)

²¹ [Place Summaries | Wellington Region | Stats NZ](#)

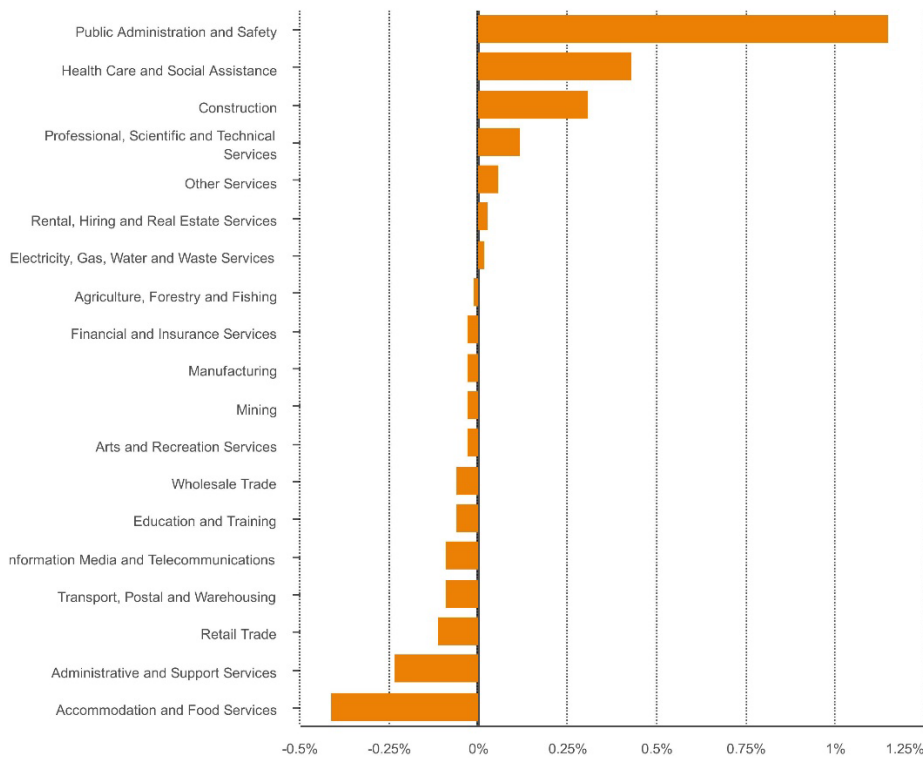


Figure 10 Key Industries by Contribution to Employment Growth in the Wellington Region between 2020 and 2021²²

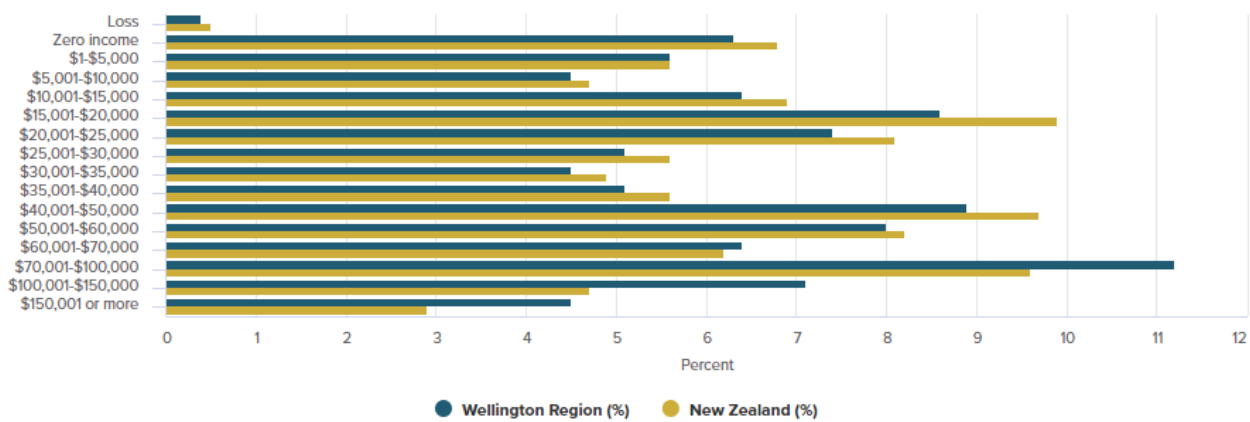


Figure 11 Total Personal Income for People in the Wellington Region compared with New Zealand, 2018 Census Data²³

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.

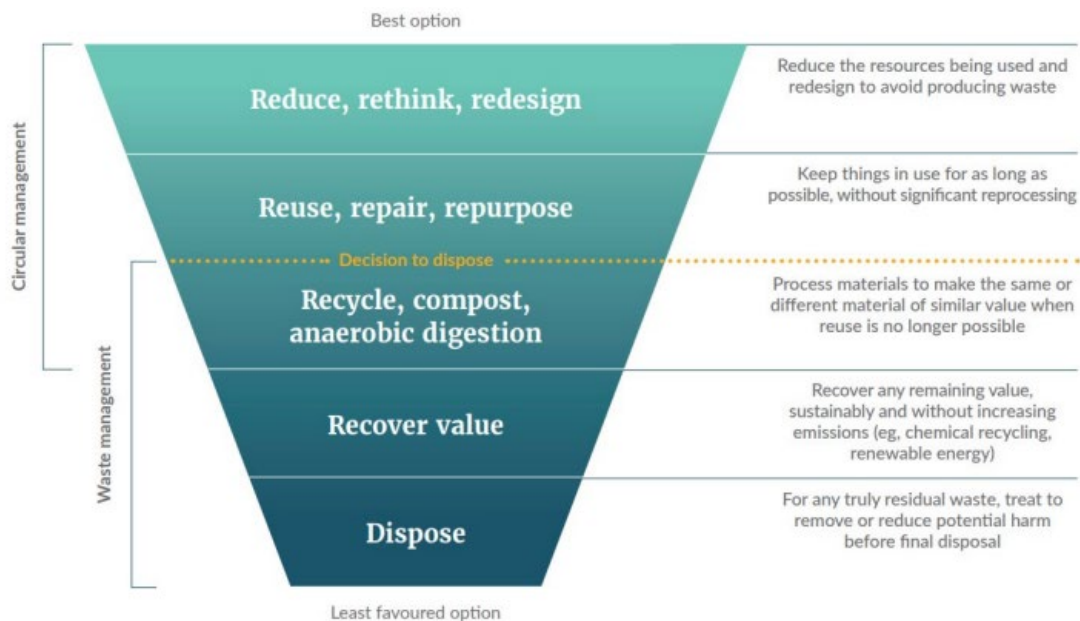


Figure 12 Waste Hierarchy (Te rautaki para | Waste Strategy)²⁵

²⁵ [Te-rautaki-para-Waste-strategy.pdf \(environment.govt.nz\)](#)

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 Otaihangā Reuse Shop
		Soft plastics (plastic bags)	Various retail sites (New World and Countdown supermarkets)
		E-waste (TVs, whiteware, fridges/freezers, small electronic items, batteries,	Otaihangā RRF and Otaki RTS
		Recycling (paper and cardboard, tins and cans, plastic containers 1, 2 and 5, glass)	Otaihangā RRF and Otaki RTS
		Child carseats (Seatsmart programme)	Otaihangā RRF
		Household hazardous	Otaihangā 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 from 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.

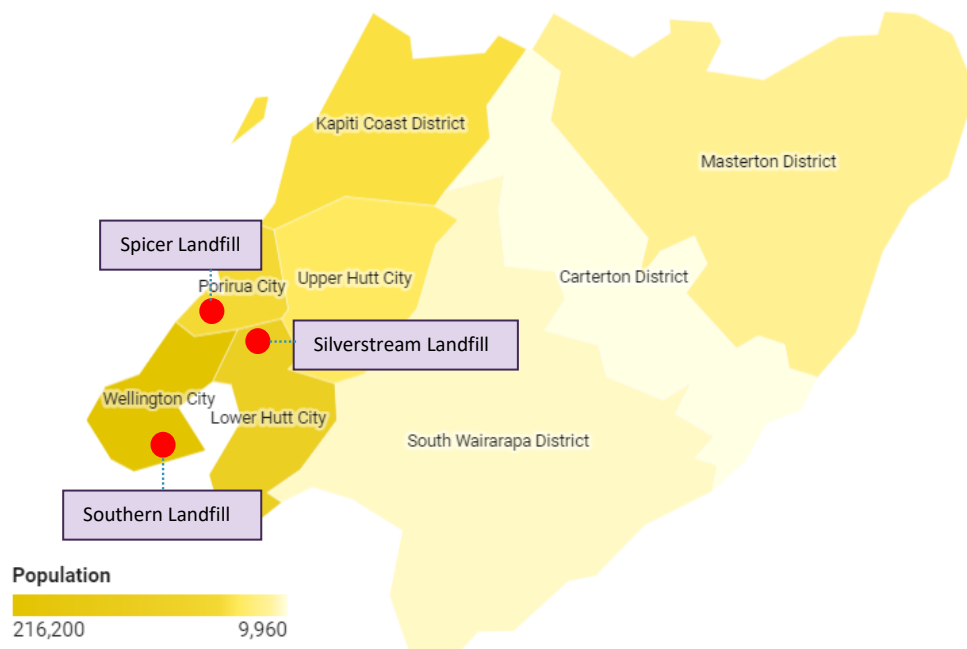


Figure 13 Approximate Location of the Three Wellington Region Landfills

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
Enviropaints 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
Envirowaste (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	Licenced 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.wellington.govt.nz/strategy)

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/reducing-waste-at-your-event)

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 \(mstn.govt.nz\)](https://www.mstn.govt.nz/Regional-Event-Packaging-Guidelines-1.pdf)

- 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 Change Strategy	Climate 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 its emissions from council services by 78% (excluding waste water emissions). Council continuous its 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"> 1. Mitigation: A zero-carbon council 2. Adaptation: A resilient city 3. 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:

	Glass bottles and jars
	Paper and cardboard
	Plastic bottles and containers 1, 2, and 5
	Aluminium and steel tins and cans

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%

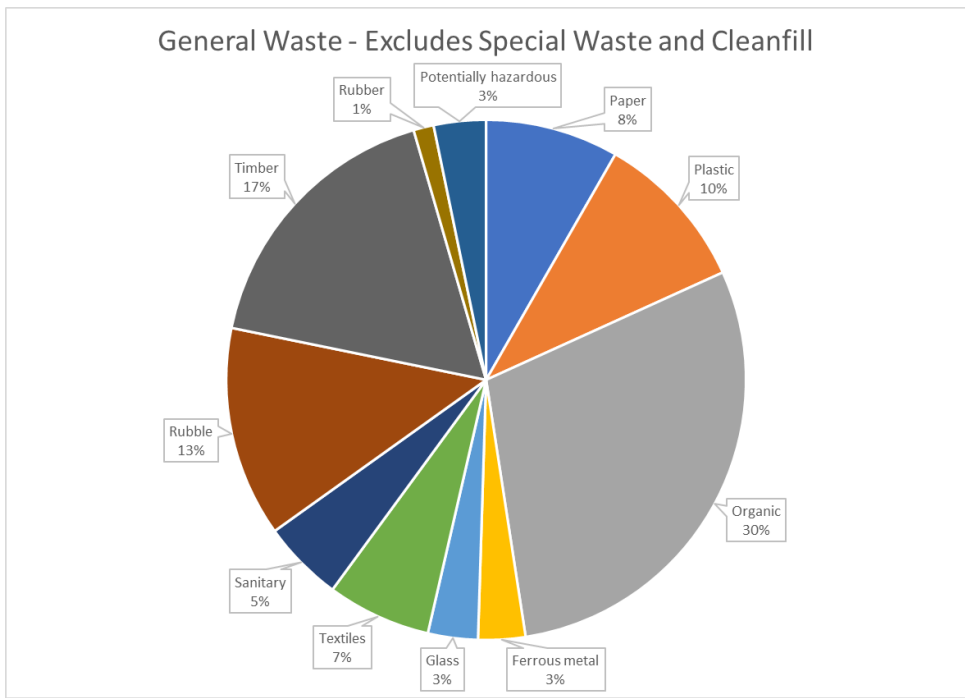


Figure 15 Composition of Waste to Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region 2021/22 – General Waste – Excludes Special Waste and Cleanfill

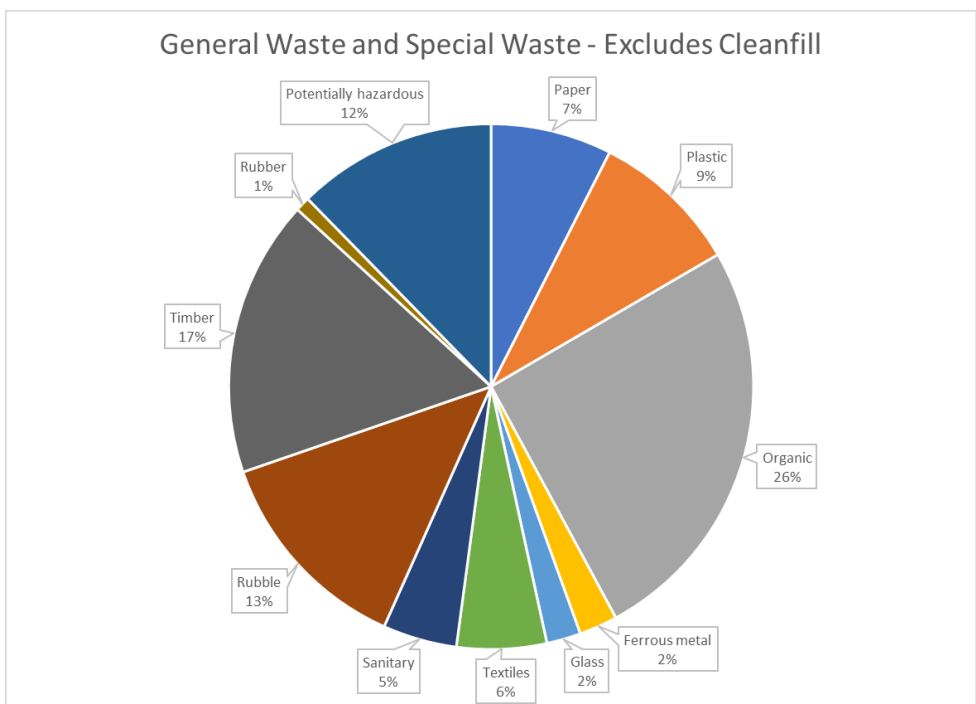


Figure 16 Composition of Waste to Class 1 Landfills in the Wellington Region 2021/22 – General Waste and Special Waste – Excludes Cleanfill

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)



TRASH PALACE
RETHINK REUSE RECYCLE

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 cans 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).

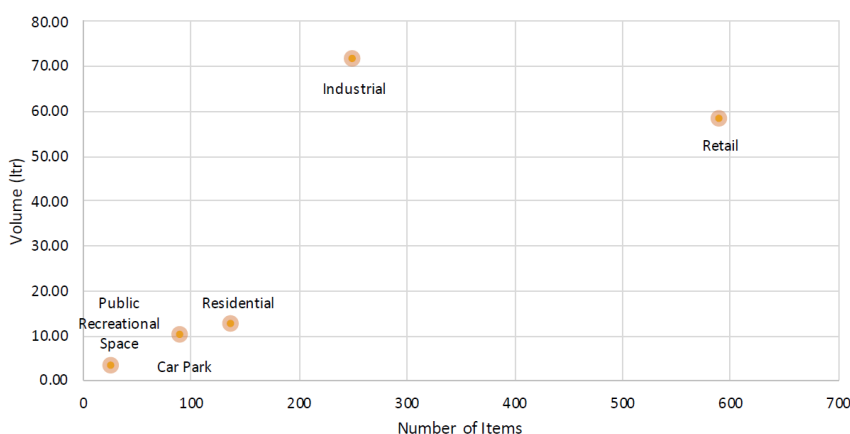


Figure 17 Wellington 2022, Items and Volume per 1,000 m² by Site Type⁵⁰

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.

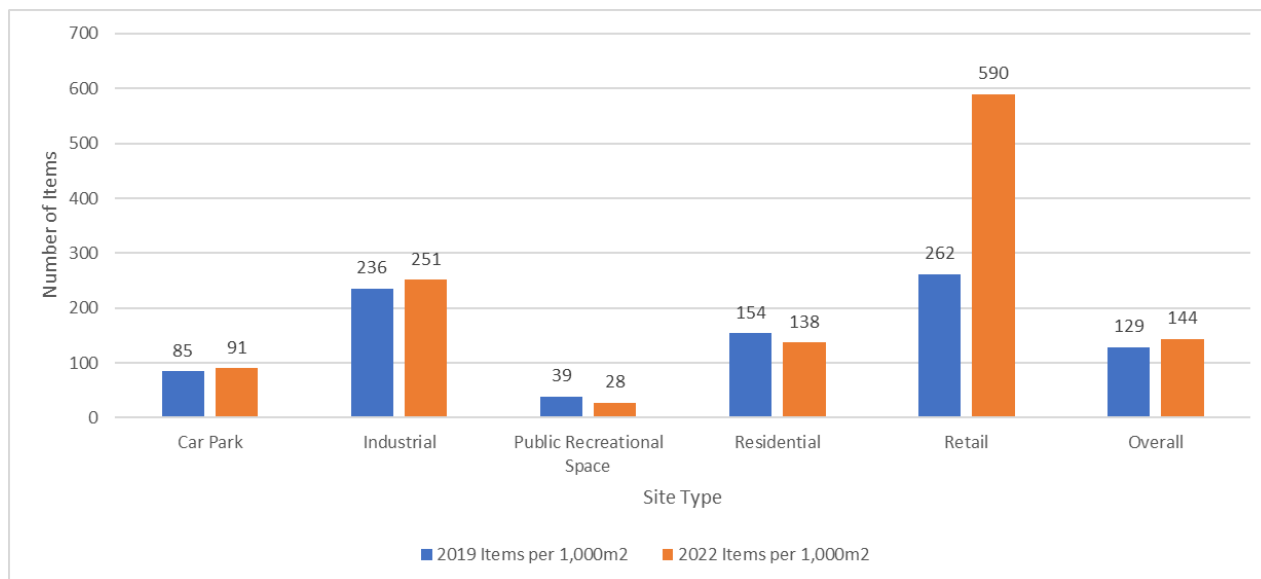


Figure 18 Items per 1,000 m² by Site Type: Comparison Over Time

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.

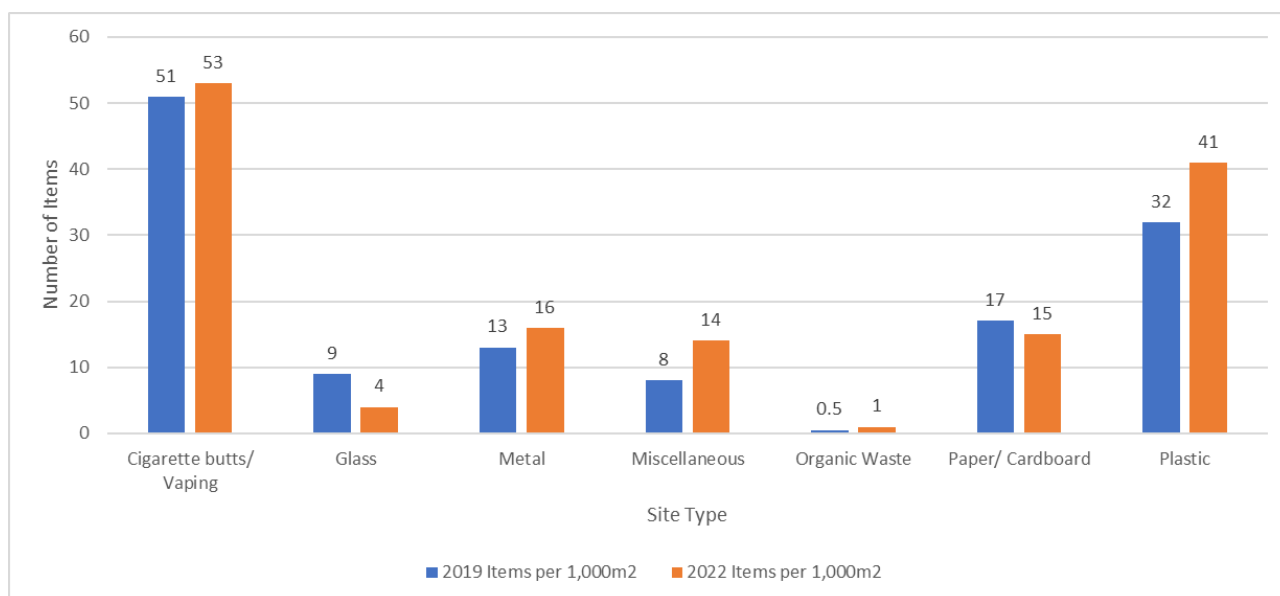


Figure 19 Items per 1,000m² by Main Material Type

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).

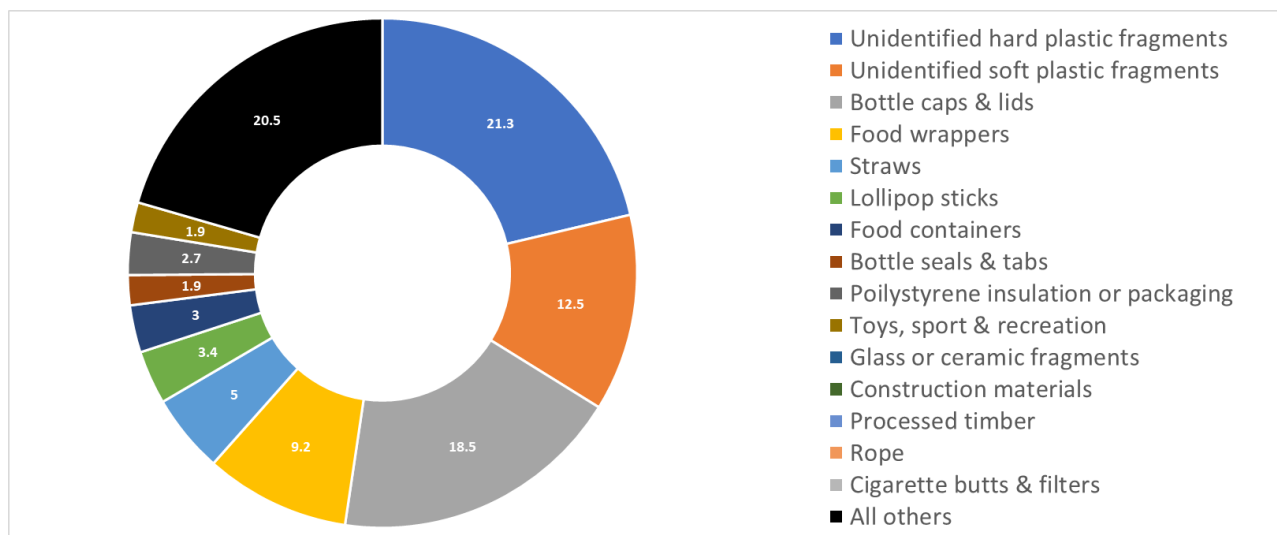


Figure 20 Percentage of Top Litter Items recorded across three coastal Lower Hutt Sites

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/population-forecast-2020-to-2051)

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**).

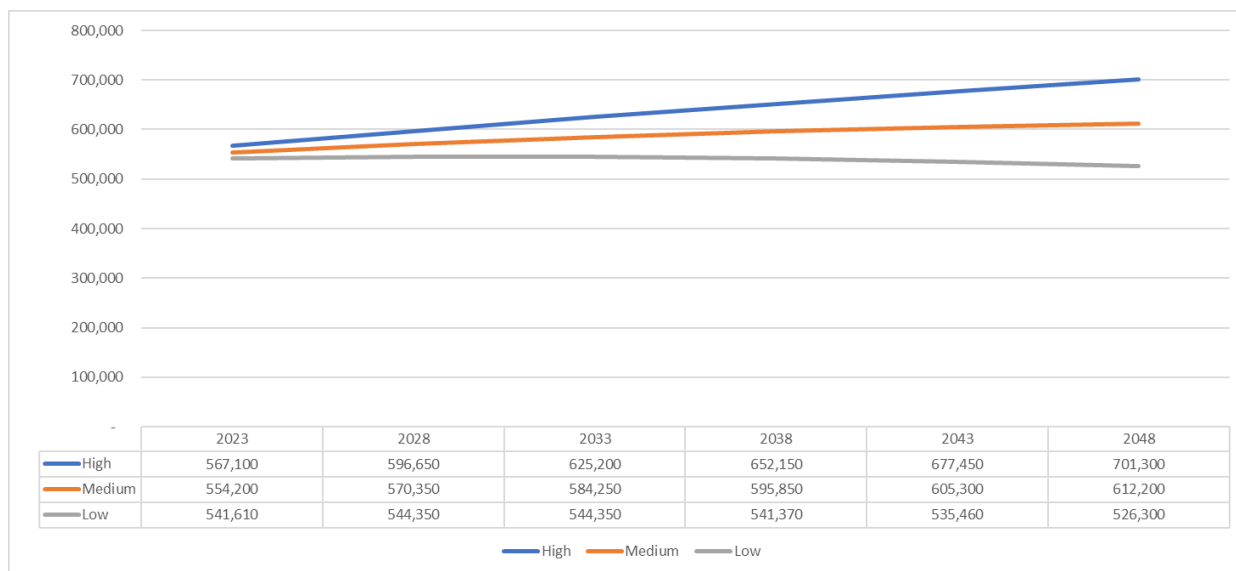


Figure 21 Forecasted Wellington Region Population Projection between 2023 and 2048

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).

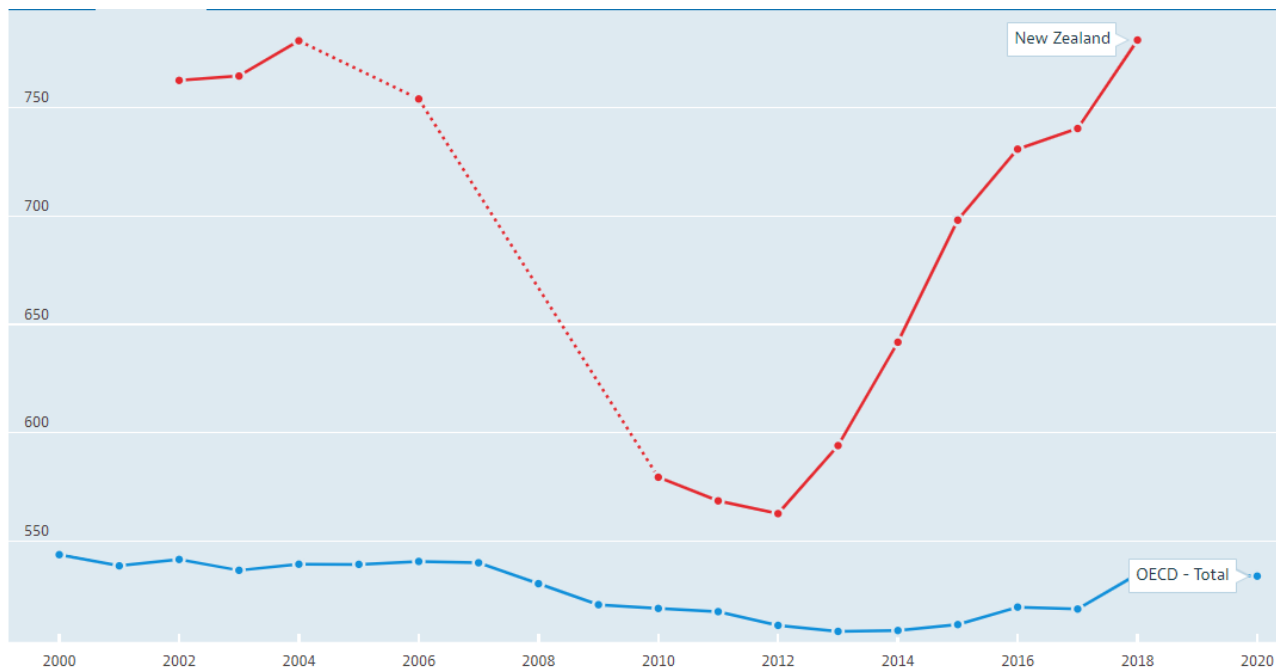


Figure 22 OECD Municipal Waste Compared with New Zealand Total Kilograms/Capita⁵³

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 to 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.

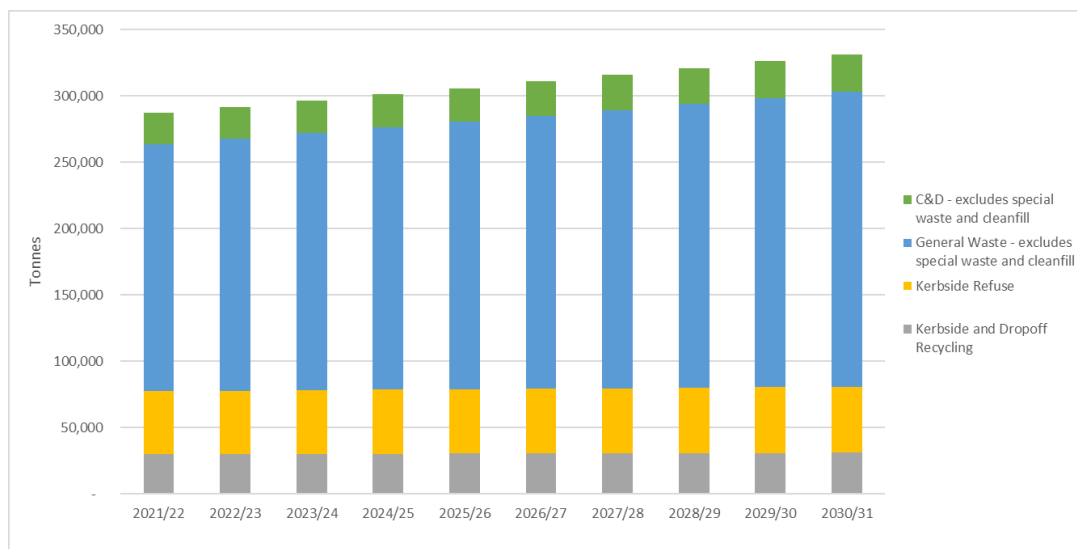


Figure 23 Mid-Level Population Projection Illustrating the Anticipated Disposal and Recoverable Tonnages by Waste Category with no Change in Systems or Drivers to Maximise Diversion from Landfill Disposal (i.e., Status Quo System)

⁵⁴ [Te-rautaki-para-Waste-strategy.pdf \(environment.govt.nz\)](https://www.environment.govt.nz/rautaki-para-waste-strategy)

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.

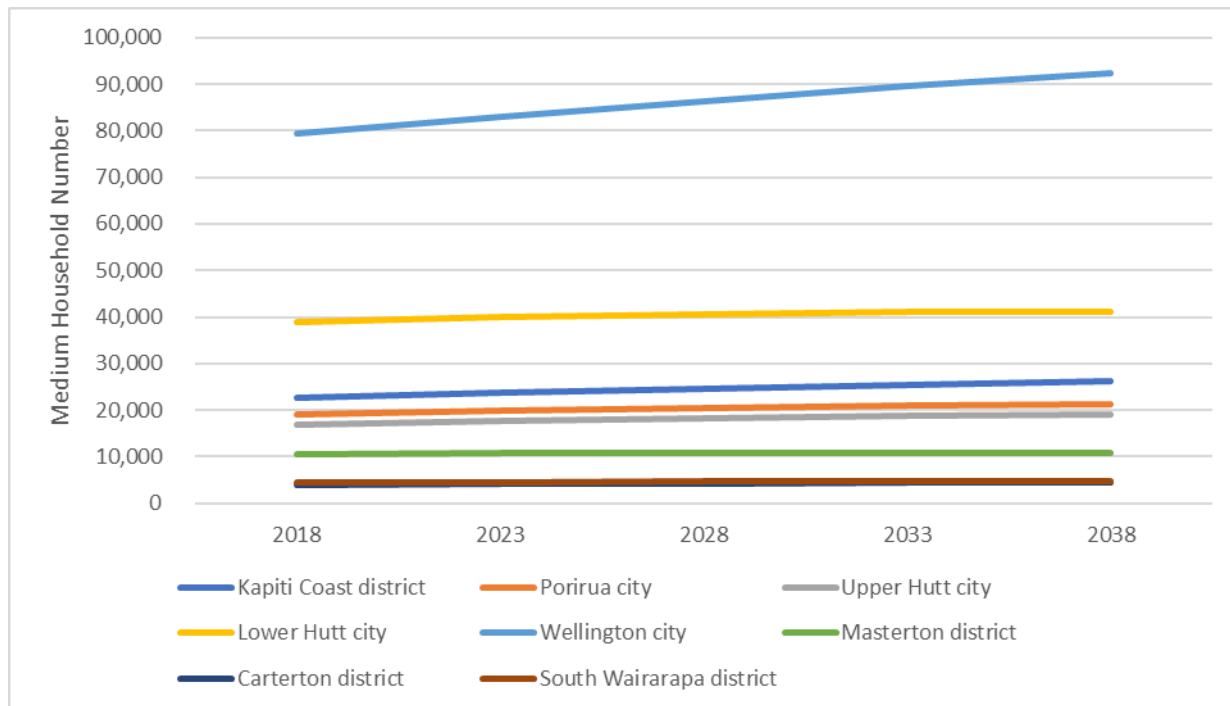


Figure 24 Medium Number of Household Projection across the Wellington Region⁵⁵

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](#)

- 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	<p>particular in respect of recovered material and material to other than Class 1 disposal facilities</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> Limited ability to monitor and report on environmental outcomes</p> <p><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.</p> <p><i>Health.</i> Lack of data on potentially harmful wastes and their management</p>		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 	<p><i>Social/Cultural:</i> improved knowledge of waste flows and better information available to the public on waste and recovery performance</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> Improved ability to monitor and manage waste collection and disposal information and make appropriate planning and management decisions</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> improved understanding of waste flows</p>	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
		<p>resulting in better targeted waste and recovery services and facilities. <i>Health.</i> Potential for improved data on hazardous and harmful wastes</p>		
<p>Audit waste stream at transfer stations and kerbside every 4-6 years and before and after significant service changes and monitoring of waste flows</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality and management of data 	<p><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</p>	<p>Would not impact on the status quo prediction of demand directly, but would assist in identifying recovery opportunities which could impact facility provision</p>	<p>Councils would maintain existing service arrangements Minor changes would be required to align with the National Waste Data Framework</p>
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality and management of data Disposal of unknown quantities of waste to Class 2-4 landfills 	<p><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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>

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>		
<p>Extend existing communication programme to focus on current and additional target audiences (e.g., low users)</p>	<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>	<p>Expanding the target audience may improve results in increased recycling and decreased unwanted behaviour such as landfilling and other land disposal.</p>	<p>Councils would fund and/or coordinate education programmes.</p>

Option	Issues Addressed	Strategic Assessment	Impact on Current/Future Demand	Council's Role
		of health risks related to waste management. Messages better targeted to audiences needs		
Extend existing communication programmes to support any new rates---funded services provided by the councils (e.g., food scrap or food and greenwaste collections)	<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. Information regarding health risks of waste materials and appropriate disposal pathways would reach a wider audience</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 initially be funded through waste levy funding when new services are introduced; subsequent communications would be rates---funded</p> <p><i>Health.</i> Information regarding health risks of relevant waste materials and appropriate management targeted to audiences needs</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.	Councils would fund and coordinate education programmes.

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>		<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</p>
<p>The councils in the region provide kerbside food scrap or food scrap and greenwaste collection services funded through rates.</p>	<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>	<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</p>	<p>Councils would provide food waste kerbside collection services through a contract or other type of service agreement.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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
		<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
		<p>business); however, there would conversely be the opportunity to provide services on behalf of the councils.</p> <p><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</p>		
<p>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</p>	<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 	<p><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.</p> <p><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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>

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
		<p><i>Health.</i> Health impacts are managed through ensuring consent conditions are adhered to.</p>		
<p>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)</p>	<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>	<p>Would have an impact on demand for landfill and would increase demand for recycling/recovery services and processing facilities.</p>	<p>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</p>

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>a) <i>In or on a public place; or</i> b) <i>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	2,193.32	2,089.32
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 Tonnes/annum	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 Tonnes/annum	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 Tonnes/annum	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 Tonnes/annum	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 Tonnes/annum	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 Tonnes/annum	Year 2016/17	Year 2017/18	Year 2018/19	Year 2019/20	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22
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 Tonnes/annum	Year 2016/17	Year 2017/18	Year 2018/19	Year 2019/20	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22
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 Tonnes/annum	Year 2016/17	Year 2017/18	Year 2018/19	Year 2019/20	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22
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	2019/20	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	2019/20	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	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			Commercial Waste Management Envirowaste Low cost Daily Waste Daily karts Woods waste JJ waste Reclaim	
			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.

Appointments to the Community Wellbeing Subcommittee

1. Purpose

This paper is to appoint Council members onto the subcommittee of the Strategy Working Group for the Community Wellbeing Fund (CWBF), as per section 31 of the [Local Government Act 2002](#).

2. Executive Summary

This report and request for appointments follows the decision made by South Wairarapa District Council on 27 September 2023 (resolution DC2023/132) to appoint a governance subcommittee of Council for the Community Wellbeing Fund.

The report, minutes and recordings of the Council Meeting can be found on our website here: [Council Meeting 27 September 2023 - SWDC SWDC](#)

3. Recommendations

Officers recommend that the *Strategy Working Committee*:

1. Receive the *Appointments to the Community Wellbeing Subcommittee* paper.
2. Appoint the following councillors to be appointed as Council representatives to the Community Wellbeing Subcommittee:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____.
3. Appoint the following person to be appointed as Chairperson to the Community Wellbeing Subcommittee: _____.

4. Background

In August 2022 Council approved (resolution DC2022/62) entering into a funding agreement between Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) and South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) for Three waters Reform – Better Off package (Tranche 1 Funding) of \$1.88m for Community Wellbeing projects.

[For further information see Council Meeting 10 August 2022 Three Waters Reform – Better Off Tranche 1 Funding Decision Report pg 92-154.](#)

In April 2023 the expected Tranche 2 funding, additional funding of \$7.5M was withdrawn as part of the reset of water reform.

In June 2023, the initial agreement was varied to allow \$0.5m to be applied to a new initiative, that is the desludging of the Greytown and Martinborough Wastewater Treatment Plant ponds project (resolution DC2023/71). This new initiative is now fully approved by DIA.

[For further information see Council Meeting 7 June 2023, A7 Extraordinary Business – Better off Funding Report.](#)

This leaves \$1.38m for the original intent of the fund, Community Wellbeing, and the two categories of projects which will be eligible for funding via the CWBF are:

- a) Community initiated Projects
- b) Accelerated Long Term Plan Projects (years 4-10).

All projects must have a focus on Community Wellbeing and fit the criteria under the DIA agreement.

On 27 September 2023 Council endorsed the activation of a Community Wellbeing Fund and appointed a governance Community Wellbeing Fund Subcommittee of Council. Council delegated authority to the governance CWBF subcommittee to approve projects of up to \$50,000.

Council Officers are now seeking appointments to this Community Wellbeing Fund Subcommittee from Council, and for the Strategy Working Committee to appoint the Chairperson of the Community Wellbeing Fund Subcommittee.

5. Discussion

The Community Wellbeing Fund Report from 27 September 2023 Council meeting included the following governance structure:

The membership of Governance is to be made up from the Chairs of Community Boards; councillor representatives: representative from MSC; representative from ELT (now SLT); Pou Māori; and a youth leader potentially by working collaboratively with the young people who participated in the Rangitahi Strategy process. The Council would appoint Governance members and will call for nominations for the youth leader.

[See our website for the Council Meeting Agenda Pack 2, Community Wellbeing Fund Report pages 386-455 for full details.](#)

The below appointments will be made to the subcommittee:

Representation	Appointment Information	Next Meeting Date
1x SLT Representative (Senior Leader Team)	Confirmed as Janice Smith, CEO SWDC	
1x MSC Representative + alternative	Confirmed as Te Rina Kaiwai, and Andrea Rutene as alternative.	30 January 2024
1x Chair of Featherston Community Board + alternative	TBC	7 February 2024

Representation	Appointment Information	Next Meeting Date
1x Chair of Martinborough Community Board + alternative	TBC	15 February 2024
1x Chair of Greytown Community Board + alternative	TBC	21 February 2024
2x or more Council Representatives	Suggestion of 3x Councillors was made during the September Council meeting.	14 February 2024
Pou Māori	Currently recruiting for this role	TBC
Youth Representative	Call for nominations required	TBC following the establishment of the subcommittee

Noting, the alternative is the ability to have a second member replace the Chair/appointee, should that be needed.

The Strategy Working Committee has the option to appoint **two or more** representative to the Community Wellbeing Subcommittee to govern and oversee the disbursement of \$1.38m, which is part of Tranche 1 of the Three Waters Reform Better Off Funding received by SWDC.

The Strategy Working Committee is also required to appoint the Chairperson to this subcommittee.

This subcommittee and the grant are funded by DIA. The subcommittee will run until the funds are fully allocated or for the duration of the agreement (30 June 2027), whichever comes first.

Council officers are working towards the timeline of establishing the first meeting at the end of February 2024.

6. Next Steps

Following the appointment of the subcommittee, the new subcommittee will need to agree Terms of Reference, a meeting schedule for the year ahead, and establish an evaluation framework and process for assessing project eligibility.

Remuneration will need to be set by the Council as part of their Members Remuneration and Allowances Policy, section 5.2.

<https://swdc.govt.nz/wp-content/uploads/PI-GLS-001-Members-Remuneration-and-Allowances-Policy-Oct22-once-gazetted-1.pdf>

Contact Officer: Nicki Ansell, Lead Policy Advisor

Reviewed By: Amanda Bradley, General Manager Democracy and Engagement

Adoption of the Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling & Standalone TAB Venues Statement of Proposal and Draft Policy

1. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to seek Strategy Working Committee adoption of the Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy Statement of Proposal and draft Policy for consultation.

2. Executive Summary

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.

3. Recommendations

Officers recommend that the *Strategy Working Committee*:

1. **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.
2. **adopts** the Statement of Proposal and draft Policy for consultation with the community, using the Special Consultative Procedure (Attachments One and Two).
 3. **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.
 4. **notes** that a joint review of the Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy (the Policy) is underway;
 5. **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.
6. **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.
 7. **notes** that the Wairarapa Policy Working Group will hear submissions and undertake deliberations ahead of making final recommendations to Council in May 2024.

4. 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.

¹ The MDC Report from 18 October 2023 is available [here](#) (Item 4.3, pages 78-85).

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.
 - 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 4-5.
- 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.

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

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	<p>Recommend that Wairarapa District Councils consult on a joint Policy with a regional variation for Masterton (WPWG agreed option)</p>	<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 for Masterton. - Regional variations can be appropriate where justified and have been applied in other joint work (e.g. in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan).
2	<p>Recommend that Carterton and South Wairarapa consult on a joint Policy and Masterton District Council adopts a separate Policy for consultation</p>	<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	<p>Recommended Option – Adopt the proposed Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy for consultation.</p>	<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 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.
	<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. - May lead to a small number of job losses in Masterton if a venue is unable to relocate. 	

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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>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

Attachment 1 - Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy Statement of Proposal and Submission Form

Attachment 2 - Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Draft Policy

Contact Officer: Nicki Ansell, Lead Policy & Project Advisor

Reviewed By: Amanda Bradley, General Manager; Democracy and Engagement

**Appendix 1 – Wairarapa Class 4
Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues
Policy Statement of Proposal and
Submission Form**

WAIRARAPA CLASS 4 GAMBLING AND STANDALONE TAB VENUES POLICY REVIEW: STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL

DRAFT



**SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL**
Kia Reretahi Tātau



Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Taratahi
**CARTERTON
DISTRICT COUNCIL**



TE KAUNIHERA Ā-ROHE O WHAKAORIORI

**MASTERTON
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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
<p>1 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>
<p>2 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
		<p>venues is consistent with our community wellbeing and harm reduction approach.</p> <p>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.</p>
3	Amend the policy to clearly state that no additional electronic gaming machines will be granted consent, in any Class 4 venue.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
4	Updates as required to reflect changes since the last review and to improve the flow and readability.	<p>The current policy refers to the Racing Act 2003. Since the last review, this has been replaced with the Racing Industry Act 2020.</p> <p>The current policy refers to venues existing or consented “at at 1 January 2019.” This has been updated to 1 January 2024.</p> <p>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.</p>

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
<p>1 Adopt the proposed Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy.</p> <p>This is our preferred option.</p>	<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.
<p>2 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 Districts 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.
<p>3 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 main 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.

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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

**Attachment 2 - Wairarapa Class 4
Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues
Draft**



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]

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DRAFT

1. Purpose | *Pūtake*

- 1.1. The purpose of the Wairarapa Class 4 Gambling and Standalone TAB Venues Policy is to:
- a) minimise the harm to the community caused by gambling;
 - b) have regard to the social impacts of gambling in the Wairarapa region, including the cumulative effect of additional opportunities for gambling in the district;
 - c) control Class 4 gambling in the Wairarapa region; and
 - d) 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:
- a) prevent and minimise harm to the community caused by gambling
 - b) control and manage gambling in the Wairarapa region
 - c) restrict the locations of gambling venues within the Wairarapa region
 - d) promote community involvement in decisions about the provisions of gambling
 - e) ensure the community have influence over the location of new gambling venues in the district
 - f) 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:
- a) 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
 - b) the gambling venue operator at the new site shall be the same venue operator at the site to be vacated; and
 - c) 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:
- a) the character of the district, or part of the district, for which the venue is proposed will be adversely affected; or
 - b) 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 Whakaaetanga*

- 7.1. Council consent is required before:
- a) Two or more clubs merge.
 - b) 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:
- a) Name and contact details of the applicant.
 - b) Street address of the proposed or existing Class 4 gambling venue.
 - c) A scale site plan covering both gambling and other activities proposed for the venue, including any screening or separation from other activities proposed.
 - d) A copy of any certificate of compliance or resource consent required for the primary activity of the venue under the Wairarapa Combined District Plan.
 - e) 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.
 - f) 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

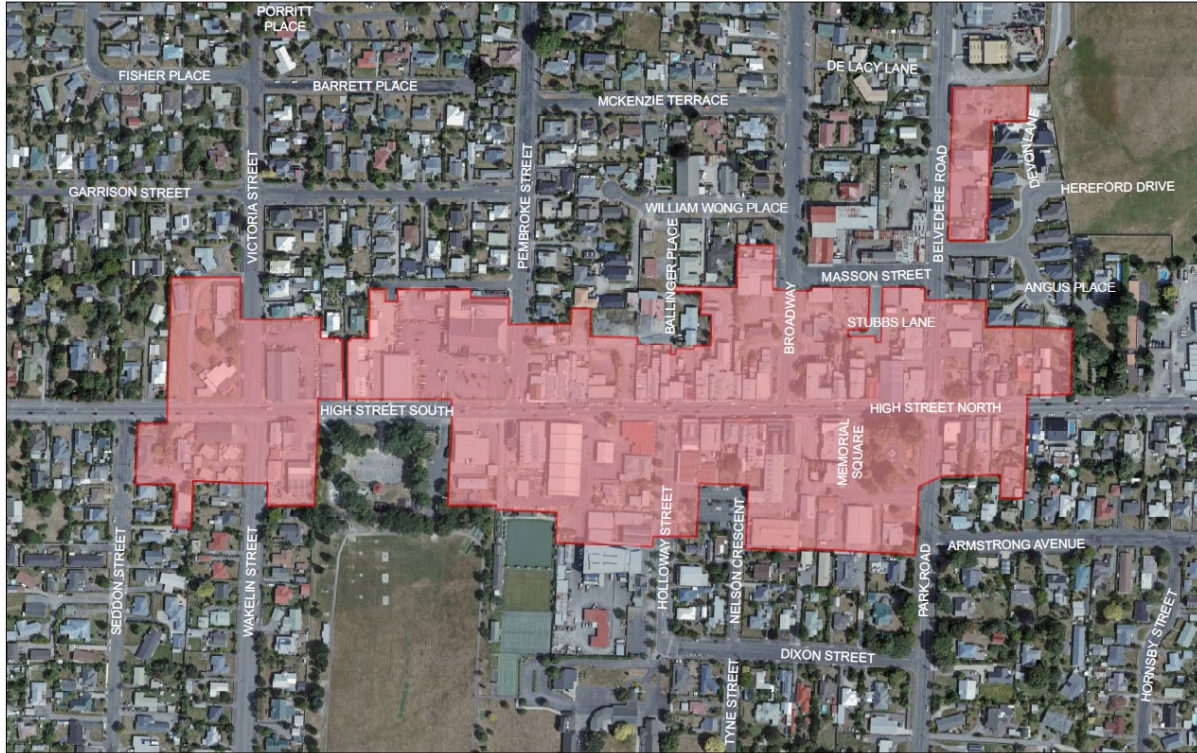
Date	Summary of Amendments	Approved By
2016	Minor updates	Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils
2019	Merged the Wairarapa Gambling Venue Policy and the Wairarapa TAB Board Venue Policy. Minor amendments for clarification.	Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils
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.	
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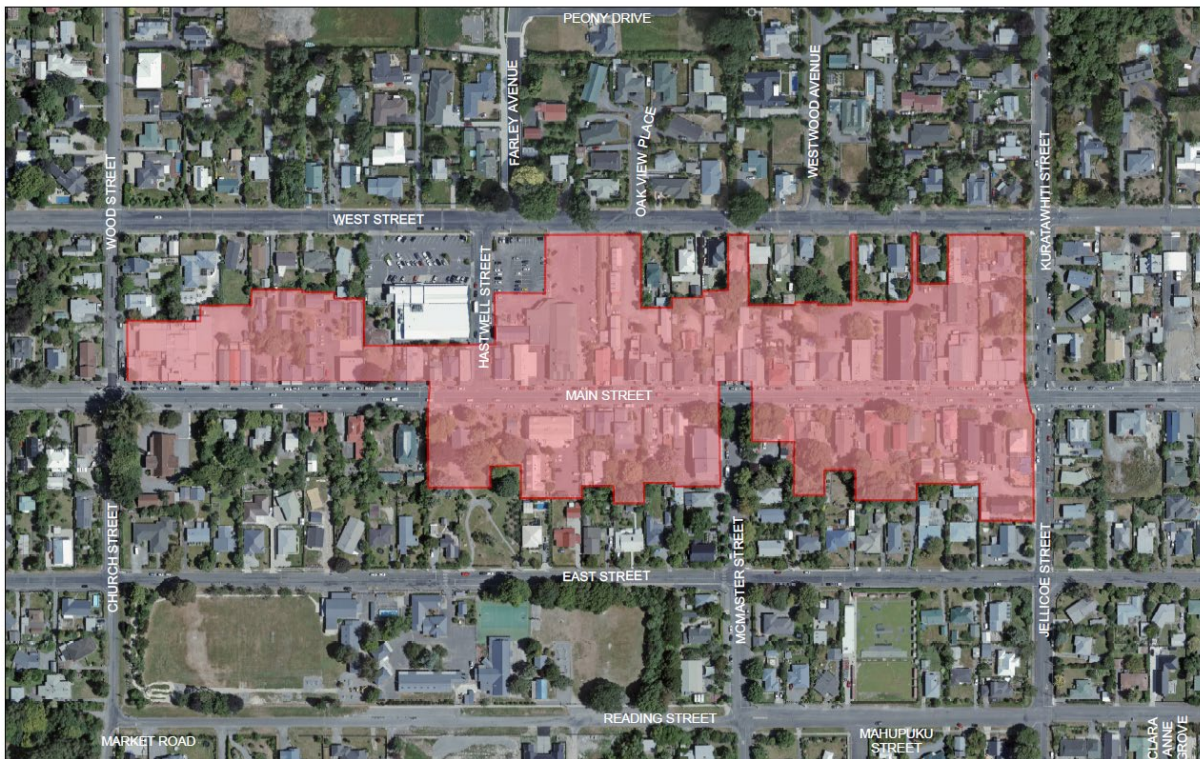
DRAFT

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



		DRAFT CARTERTON TOWN CENTRE AREA	<p><small>DISCLAIMER: The Carterton District Council accepts no responsibility for actions or omissions undertaken or loss or damage caused, by any individual or company, or agency, which is not the responsibility presented on this map.</small></p> <p><small>The Carterton District Council does not provide interpretation of the information or advice on how to interpret, or utilize the information. This map is intended to provide information and should be used as a guide only. The information displayed on this map may contain errors or omissions or may not have the spatial accuracy required for some purposes.</small></p> <p>Scale = 1:2,500 Drawn by AP - Date: 12/09/2023</p>
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		DRAFT GREYTOWN TOWN CENTRE AREA	<p><small>DISCLAIMER: The South Wairarapa District Council accepts no responsibility for actions or omissions undertaken or loss or damage caused, by any individual or company, or agency, which is not the responsibility presented on this map.</small></p> <p><small>The South Wairarapa District Council does not provide interpretation of the information or advice on how to interpret, or utilize the information. This map is intended to provide information and should be used as a guide only. The information displayed on this map may contain errors or omissions or may not have the spatial accuracy required for some purposes.</small></p> <p>Scale = 1:2,500 Drawn by AP - Date: 12/09/2023</p>
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Pain Estate Update

1. Purpose

This paper provides updates in relation to the Pain Estate as requested by Council following the Council Meeting 2 August 2023 and relates to resolution DC2023/105.

Full details of the reports, minutes and recordings relating to that meeting can be found here: <https://swdc.govt.nz/meeting/council-meeting-2-august-2023/>

2. Executive Summary

This report to the Committee is to outline the background, the discussions and the actions which have taken place between the Martinborough Community Board (MCB) and the South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) officers in relation to the Pain Farm estate. With a particular focus on the 2022 – 2025 triennium.

3. Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Strategy Working Committee:

1. Receive the '*Pain Estate Update*' Report.

4. Background

The history of Pain Farm dates to the original bequest to Martinborough Borough Council in 1932 in the Will of the late George Pain, which came into effect when he died in 1937. Pain Farm was transferred to Martinborough Borough Council in 1965 (following the death of George Pain's wife). In 1966 The Supreme Court approved:

"...that the income of the Trust lands should be used ... in maintain and improving the borough's parks, sportsgrounds, camping grounds, swimming baths, providing, equipping and maintain sports facilities and a children's playground in such manner and in such proportion as the Council may from time to time decide."

Attached as Appendix 1 is the 19 September 2019 report to MCB which provides significant additional history relating to Pain Farm.

In 2012 South Wairarapa District Council adopted the Pain Farm Trust Lands Income Distribution Policy, following public consultation (which was amended in 2015) to outline the guidelines and purpose of Pain Farm. The Pain Farm Income Distribution Policy clarifies that any funding distribution must be for the benefit of the residents of Martinborough.

The Pain Farm Income Distribution Policy can be found on our website: [Section A \(swdc.govt.nz\)](https://swdc.govt.nz/section-a)

Since 2015 recipients of the Pain Farm grant have included Martinborough Lawn Tennis Club, the Martinborough pool, Considine Park and the Waiinga Centre.

The Council allocates a proportion of its overheads – the costs of running the Council – across all significant activities within the organisation, including the administration of Pain Farm. There are also additional costs to Pain Farm including insurance, maintenance, legal expenses and personal costs.

5. Discussion

The following are key discussions points which have taken place between MCB and Council officers this triennium that are currently being reconciled.

- Overhead allocations costs: rising costs of managing Pain Farm. Including increases to the overhead allocations (prior to 2020) as part of the LTP process from 12% to 20%, which was an organisational increase at the time.
- Financial reporting: provision of timely financial information on Pain Farm for improved clarity and understanding of financials.
- Clarity of the Scope of MCB role, especially in regard to the governance and decision making of Pain Farm Estate.
- Transfer Station Lease: Seeking clarity on the legal position of a lease agreement between Council.
- Working to improve transparency and ensuring communication and processes are reliable and credible.

6. Overhead allocations and costs

In the current financial year (2023-24) the overhead allocation is \$34,616 and the personnel allocation is \$34,751. Together this is 61.2% of the forecast revenue and results in a loss of \$4,374 being forecast for Pain Farm the 2023-24 year. The MCB's perspective is the overhead and personnel cost allocations are unjustifiably high.

This has been raised with SWDC officers and the formula that is applied for overheads and personnel is being reviewed. Officers expect this process to take a few weeks to complete and a further update will be provided as soon as options can be presented.

Attached as Appendix 2 – Pain Farm Statement of Financial Performance for year ending 30 June 2023.

7. Financial Reporting

With the start of the 2022 – 2025 triennium, the MCB undertook a visit to Pain Farm and requested clarification on how to interpret Pain Farm financial reports

A workshop was organised with MCB and SWDC officers from both Finance and Amenities on 23 March 2023, to provide further insight into the estate and the financials and discuss performance and management of the Pain Farm Estate.

More recently SWDC officers have added additional detail, clarification, and notes to the quarterly reporting, in response to MCB requests. This is a continuous improvement process and officers are open to further feedback.

8. Scope of MCB Role

The Pain Farm Income Distribution Policy is currently being reviewed. Council officers approached MCB to update this policy in 2023, and it was requested that this work was delayed until the MoU and lease agreements had been undertaken. This piece of work is scheduled to take place early 2024 and will look to provide guidance in the governance role of MCB for the Pain Farm Estate.

9. Transfer station lease

Approximately 6.7 of the 84.5 hectares that make up Pain Estate is utilised for the Martinborough Transfer Station. This use attracts an annual rental which is journalled by the finance team from “rent & rates payable” to Pain Estate as an income stream.

In March 2023 it was discovered that this rental income transfer did not occur in 2020, 2021, or 2022. This oversight was caused by the combination of a manual process and staff changes. The error has since been corrected but it highlighted the need for process improvement.

To mitigate the risk that the rental payment is not paid in the future, the finance team has added this payment to its year end journal file which is an automatic process.

In addition, the Martinborough Community Board recommended that a formal lease be put in place for the transfer station area. A formal lease has the benefit of:

- Clearly recording rent payable.
- Providing a mechanism for reviewing rent in order to maximise income for Pain Estate.
- Ensuring any requirements for use of the land are clearly stated.

Significant progress has been made in the development of a lease on terms endorsed by the MCB and the draft lease is in final legal review by Gawith Burrige.

10. Transparency and Communication.

Council officers continue to work to improve transparency and communication with the MCB. Following the Martinborough Community Board submission to Council in August 2023, the following action has taken place to help with this.

Date	What	Further Details
September 23 MoU signed between MCB and SWDC	MoU	See Appendix 3
November 2023, MCB and SWDC meeting to finalise Transfer Station Lease	Transfer Station Lease Document	Transfer Station Lease is currently in final review by Gawith Burrige.

document.		
MCB extraordinary meeting 7 December 2023	Financial Reporting	Received the 22-23 FY financials for Pain Farm (appendix 2)
7 December extraordinary meeting 2023	Pain Farm Reporting	Received an update report from Amenities Team at SWDC on Pain Farm. See Appendix 4
7 December extraordinary meeting 2023	Pain Farm Fund set	2024 dates and \$50,000 set aside for Pain Farm funding round. Further details on our website here: Grants - SWDC SWDC
January 2023	Pain Farm Funding updated on website and advertised through social media	
February/March 2023	Pain Farm Policy for review	TBC

11. Next Steps

Council officers are examining the formula for the allocation of overheads to the Pain Farm Estate and how it is managed financially.

The review of the Pain Farm Income Distribution Policy will include discussions with MCB and Council officers around regular reporting and information flow between each party.

This continues to be a work in progress as we move from LTP consultation and confirmation.

12. Appendices

Appendix 1 – 19 September 2019 report to MCB, Pain Farm Report

Appendix 2 - Pain Farm Statement of Financial Performance for year ending 30 June 2023

Appendix 3 – September 23 MoU

Appendix 4 - Pain Farm P & O update December 2023

Contact Officer: Nicki Ansell, Lead Policy Advisor

Reviewed By: Amanda Bradley, General Manager Democracy and Engagement

Appendix 1 – 19 September 2019 report to MCB, Pain Farm Report

MARTINBOROUGH COMMUNITY BOARD

19 SEPTEMBER 2019

AGENDA ITEM 4.1

PAIN FARM

Purpose of Report

To respond to issues raised by the Martinborough Community Board (Board) and requests for information in response to the Pain Farm Report received at the Board meeting of 18 July 2019.

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Board resolve that:

1. *The Pain Farm homestead, cottage and surrounding land be retained by the Council and:
 - a. *at the end of the current tenancy agreement, the homestead and cottage be rented out for residential purposes under separate tenancy agreements;*
 - b. *officers report to the Board with a maintenance schedule for the homestead, cottage and surrounding land; and*
 - c. *officers report to the Board on a six-monthly basis on the maintenance completed and condition of the homestead, cottage, surrounding land, and farm.**
2. *The repairs and maintenance work to bring the homestead and cottage up to an acceptable standard for rental purposes be undertaken as a matter of priority.*
3. *The exterior painting of the homestead be undertaken as the next priority and that the Board recommends Council approves up to \$30,000 for this work on top of available budgets.*

1. Background

At the meeting held on 18 July 2019, the Martinborough Community Board received an officer's report on the condition of the farm, homestead and cottage at Pain Farm. The report identified work that needed to be undertaken on the homestead and cottage and an option to investigate the feasibility of selling these dwellings and the surrounding land (1.78 hectares).

Five members of the public addressed the Board and asked questions about Pain Farm and the officer's report. Questions were subsequently received from two members of the public who were unable to speak to the Board due to timing constraints. A further question relating to the farm's water supply was asked at the Council meeting of 7 August 2019. The questions are itemised at Appendix 1 and are addressed throughout this report and appendices, except those directed at the Community Board for response.

The Board resolved the following (MCB 2019/41):

1. To receive the Pain Farm Report.
2. To recommend to Council that Pain Farm Estate fund up to \$5,000 for the repair of damaged water pipes and troughs on a cost share basis with the Pain Farm lessee on the proviso that effort is made to recoup costs from the previous lessee.
3. Recommends to Council that Pain Farm Estate fund the Pain Estate Tender and Lease Agreement, which includes the inspection of Pain Estate report dated 7 May 2019 at a cost of \$6,281 plus GST.
4. That Officers seek a full assessment of the House and Cottage and obtain two quotes, one to restore the buildings to a suitable standard for rental purposes, the other to undertake a full restoration to secure the property for the long term.
5. That Officers report back to MCB answering all questions raised by both the Community Board and all speakers today.
6. Report to the Community Board once the quotes have been received for maintenance work with options and analysis outlining the implications for the long-term financial position of the Pain Estate and suggested priorities for undertaking the work.
7. That up to \$40,000 be made available immediately for urgent maintenance work to be undertaken.
8. Note for the record that once full information is available from the reports outlined above, it is highly likely that Council will need to undertake a full consultation process with the Martinborough Community on the options available for Pain Farm Estate.

The Board's resolutions were not reported to the Council meeting of 7 August 2019 in order that the Board could further consider the issues relating to Pain Farm and make recommendations to Council following this report.

2. Discussion

2.1 Pain Farm estate

Pain Farm estate on Lake Ferry Road, Martinborough includes a livestock farm of 75.74 hectares and a homestead, cottage and surrounding land on 1.78 hectares. It is also the site of the Martinborough landfill (7.47 hectares). The property is 84.99 hectares in total. A map of the property is attached at Appendix 2.

The estate is connected to the town water supply. It is not uncommon across the district for farms to be connected to the town supply. There are two water meters for the farm supply and one water meter for the homestead and cottage. All three meters have standard residential back flow protection.

The farm is leased to 30 April 2022 for a rent of \$66,000 per year and there is no right of renewal. The Council's 35 year resource consent for staged discharge of treated wastewater to land commenced in April 2016. Stage 2 of the consent includes the incorporation of the discharge of treated wastewater to land at Pain Farm. A pipeline to transfer the treated wastewater to Pain Farm from the current wastewater treatment plant and oxidation ponds will need to be constructed and the pipeline and irrigation system is consented to be operational no later than 31 December 2030.

The homestead, cottage and surrounding land is subject to a residential tenancy agreement until 16 May 2020. The lease is with the tenant in the homestead who sublets the cottage.

The homestead and cottage were built between 1890—1910. Although the homestead and cottage are considered by many to be local heritage assets, the dwellings are not listed on the New Zealand Heritage List pursuant to section 65 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and are not heritage items for the purposes of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan.

2.2 History of Pain Farm bequest

Pain Farm was bequeathed to the former Martinborough Borough Council by George Pain in a will dated 24 March 1932 with his wife holding a life interest. The Council is unable to locate the original or a copy of the will but the relevant direction in the will is as follows:

... my said house property and farm of [210] acres at Martinborough to the Martinborough Town Board of Martinborough Borough Council or the local authority for the time being controlling the township of Martinborough to the intent that the said property should be held on behalf of the inhabitants of Martinborough and I particularly desire that the said property should as far as possible be made available as a sportsground for the residents of Martinborough and as a playground for the children.

George Pain's widow died on 9 August 1960 at which time the New Zealand Insurance Company was the sole trustee of his estate.

In March 1965 Pain Farm was transferred to the Martinborough Borough Council subject to an existing 21 year lease. However, the Council did not require the land to be used as a sportsground and children's playground and considered the property to be "a useful farm unit". The Council considered George Pain's wish in favour of a sportsground and children's playground could best be attained by retaining the property as an endowment and using the revenue for the development of those amenities within the borough. The Council therefore submitted a scheme for the approval of the Supreme Court under Part III of the Charitable Trusts Act 1957 for the use of the income of the trust.

On 11 February 1966 the Supreme Court (now the High Court) approved the following scheme:

... That the income of the trust lands should be used ...in maintaining and improving the Borough's parks, sportsgrounds, camping ground, swimming baths, providing, equipping and maintaining sports facilities and a children's playground in such manner and in such proportion as the Council shall from time to time decide.

The application to the High Court and order is attached at Appendix 3. As the scheme states the purpose for which income from the land should be used, an application must be made to the High Court if it is proposed to dispose of the capital by sale or otherwise, or to use income for alternative purposes. The requirements of sections 140 and 141 of the Local Government Act 2002 regarding the disposal of property vested in trust may also apply. These provisions require the approval of the Minister of Local Government to use property or income from the property for different purposes, or to sell the property. Property can only be sold if certain conditions are met, including that the proceeds must be used in a way that is consistent with the vesting.

2.3 Previous inquiries to clarify and/or amend the status or terms

2.3.1. 1981 to 1984

In 1981 the lease of the farm and dwellings became due for renewal. The Council investigated the status of the property and the steps necessary to sell the homestead, cottage and surrounding 2.5 hectares of land. The Local Government Act 1974 provisions in force at that time required that any proceeds of sale of land must be invested in the purchase of other land. As there was no substitute property the Council wished to purchase, the Council proposed to invest the proceeds of sale on interest bearing deposit and to apply the income in accordance with the terms of the High Court order. The approval of the High Court would have been necessary to do this. It is understood that public consultation was carried out and sale was not supported. Subsequently, the leases between the farm and dwellings were divided and the homestead was renovated.

2.3.2. 1994

In February 1994 the Council received correspondence advising landowners of general interest to buy land in the Martinborough-Lake Ferry Road area for viticulture purposes. An investigation into the suitability of the land for viticulture was undertaken and the conclusion was that the land was not suitable due to poor drainage.

2.3.3. 2004 Working Party

In February 2004 a Working Party was established by the Council to consider what action, if any, was required regarding the administration and application of funding arising from the income of Pain Farm. The Working Party was comprised of three Councillors, three members of the Martinborough Community Board and the Mayor.

The Working Party considered that:

- The scheme needed greater flexibility;
- A definition of “Martinborough residents” would be required;
- The criteria for projects to benefit should be broadened;
- Rent paid by the landfill should be reviewed;
- Maintenance of the homestead had to be provided for;
- Public understanding of the bequest was not good;
- Consultation with the public would be required before considering taking a case to the High Court; and
- A flyer for public consultation needed to give examples of how some funding was spent and instances for where it could not.

A flyer surveying residents in the Martinborough area sought responses to three proposals which were:

- (a) should the bequest continue in its current form; or
- (b) should the terms [be] changed to be more flexible; or
- (c) other ideas.

Responses were 94 in favour of the status quo (a), 31 in favour of (b), plus many varying comments under (c). The Working Party recommended that the present status and administration of the Pain bequest remain unchanged; and that Council officers obtain a legal opinion to clarify the legal status of the assets and a definition of the area of benefit from the bequest. The minutes of the meetings of the Working Party in February and September 2004 are attached at Appendix 4.

Legal advice was obtained confirming the status and terms of the trust and a document was produced to provide guidance for Council when making decisions with regard to Pain Farm funding (attached at Appendix 5).

2.3.4. 2014

At their 31 March 2014 meeting the Martinborough Community Board considered a report that sought approval in principle to review the Pain Farm bequest (attached at Appendix 6). The report noted that there had been discussion around the relevance of

the 1966 order of the High Court and its applicability to the current and future needs of the Martinborough Community. The Board recommended to Council that the bequest be reviewed and Council approved the recommendation at its meeting of 23 April 2014. No further action was taken.

2.4 Financial information for Pain Farm

The Council operates an identifiable Pain Farm account which is used for the collection of rent from the homestead, farm and landfill and for the payment of outgoings and project funding in line with the bequest. The income and expenditure (summarised by type of expenditure) for the financial years 2009—2019 is attached at Appendix 7. The operating budgets for financial years 2018/19 and 2019/20 are attached at Appendix 8.

2.4.1. Pain Farm Income Distribution Policy

The Pain Farm Income Distribution Policy provides guidance for the distribution of income (attached at Appendix 9). The Policy was adopted by Council on 4 April 2012 following public consultation and an amended Policy adopted on 26 August 2015. The Policy is currently being reviewed and will be considered by the Council in late 2019/early 2020.

The Policy clarifies that any funding distribution must be for the benefit of the residents of Martinborough which means that a sporting facility, club or reserve may be located outside the town boundary, on the outskirts of the township.

2.4.2. Corporate services and professional services expenditure

The income and expenditure summary identifies “Corporate Services” and “In-house Professional Services” as expenditure items. The Council allocates a proportion of its overheads – the costs of running the Council – across all significant activities within the organisation, including the administration of Pain Farm. The expenditure items in the summary are for the personnel, operating and finance costs for running the Council’s Corporate Services and Infrastructure groups within Council. The allocation of operating and finance costs to Pain Farm is calculated as a percentage of total operating and finance costs and the allocation of personnel costs as a percentage of staff time spent on administration activities.

2.4.3. Maintenance expenditure

The income and expenditure summary identifies expenditure for maintenance on the grounds and buildings at Pain Farm.

Note that the Income Distribution Policy requires that \$40,000 be reserved for repairs and maintenance of the property and buildings. If this reserve is expensed at any one time the amount will be accrued by \$10,000 per year until the fund is replenished. Note also that any expenditure over \$35,000 is subject to the Annual Plan process.

2.4.4. Project funding

The income and expenditure summary identifies the distributions for project funding.

Project funding has been allocated over the period of the summary to the following:

- Martinborough swimming pool: concrete levelling, fibreglassing the paddling pool, picnic tables, pool covers, air blower and inflatables;
- the purchase and installation of the flying fox at the playground;
- Martinborough Square management plan and power box upgrade;
- development plans for Centennial and Considine Park;
- cricket pitch covers at Considine Park;
- a contribution for replacing two turfs and installing lights at the Tennis Club; and
- contributions to the Waihinga Centre and playground.

There were three funding distributions to the Waihinga Centre and playground. At the 10 June 2013 meeting the Board discussed the proposal to contribute funds to the Martinborough Town Hall refurbishment and agreed that a donation would meet the requirements of the Pain Farm [Income Distribution Policy]. The Board recommended that a grant be made from the Pain Farm Estate for \$50,000 in the 13/14 year and \$50,000 in the 14/15 year. At the meeting of 30 May 2016 the Board recommended in its Annual Plan Supplementary Submission 2016 that \$200,000 be allocated to develop and implement the Waihinga Centre playground plan. The total \$300,000 project funding is included in the attached income and expenditure summary in the 2016/17 financial year. Note that as these distributions have been approved and committed to the Waihinga Centre and playground projects, they cannot be remitted. Any unspent funds from the Pain Farm distribution to the playground project will be retained for future allocation to the playground.

In addition, income from Pain Farm has met the loan repayments for a \$150,000 upgrade to the swimming pool between 1997 and the 2015/16 financial year (see attached resolution to raise the loan at Appendix 10).

2.5 Maintenance

2.5.1. Pain Farm

In 2011 the Board appointed a supervisor to carry out periodic reviews of the condition of the farm and business practices under the lease and to report to the Board. Reports covered, for example, fertilisation application and history, maintenance of fencing, yards and grounds, and the farmer's plans for cropping and turning over land. The contract with the supervisor was discontinued at the end of 2017. The farm was inspected on 7 May 2019 prior to the signing of the new lease. The new lessee has undertaken at their own cost to cut back some of the shelter belts, install new sheep yards, and repair all the external fences, damaged water pipes and troughs. The Board recommended at the July 2019 meeting to contribute up to \$5,000 for the water reticulation work and approval for this funding will be sought from Council in the new triennium. The farm condition will be monitored on a six monthly basis by the Amenities Manager who will contract with professional farming services if required, subject to Board approval.

2.5.2. Pain Farm homestead and cottage

A review of Council records indicates that significant restoration to the homestead was carried out in the mid 1980s following public consultation on the sale of the homestead and cottage. In addition, some refurbishment was carried out in 2009/2010 prior to a lease renewal; the chimneys were decommissioned and fireplaces made sound in 2012; and ongoing problems with the septic tank were resolved in 2017. Minor periodic maintenance of the homestead and cottage has been undertaken as indicated in the income and expenditure summary.

However, the Council acknowledges that the standard of service for the maintenance of the homestead and cottage has been unsatisfactory for some time. There has been insufficient staff resources to actively manage the maintenance of the homestead and cottage outside of lease renewals. Specifically, there has been no formal maintenance schedule for the homestead and cottage and there have been infrequent inspections reported to the Board since 2010. Consequently the July 2019 report has concluded that the homestead and cottage are in general disrepair and require significant funding to bring them up to a good standard.

The Council has recognised that property services within Council have been under-resourced and has employed a temporary Property Coordinator with a view to recruiting to a permanent role in the coming months. The Property Coordinator's responsibilities will include maintenance programming and regulatory compliance.

The Council has commenced urgent maintenance work on the homestead and cottage, in accordance with the Board's recommendation to release \$40,000 for such work. Although this recommendation is subject to approval by Council, there is sufficient funding in the Pain Farm maintenance budget; there is \$36,395¹ for maintenance carried over from 2018/19 together with \$9,771 in the 2019/20 budget, totalling \$46,166 available from the maintenance budget. In addition, \$53,550 capex funding for the homestead roof was approved in 2017/18 but unspent.²

The table below summarises the work identified to date to bring the homestead and cottage up to an acceptable standard and the work that has been completed or scheduled. All values are GST exclusive.

Work (operating expenditure)	Cost	Details
Driveway pot holes filled and metaled	\$323	Completed August 2019
Plumbing to remedy poor water pressure on hot tap	\$370	Completed August 2019
Separate water meter and feed installed to homestead and cottage (separated from the farm)	\$6,653	Completed August 2019

¹ Note that this includes \$30,000 funding approved in the 2017/18 financial year for painting which was not carried out. This funding has been reallocated to address the urgent maintenance issues.

² This funding will come from the accumulated Pain Farm funds.

Trees to be cleared away from powerline	\$2,040	Booked September 2019
Energysmart insulation compliance for homestead and cottage	\$700 (total)	Homestead – completed August 2019 Cottage booked October 2019
Chemical wash exterior homestead	\$1,870	Booked October 2019
Sash window repairs	Nil	Access to be arranged with tenant
Bathroom light homestead	\$476	Access to be arranged with tenant
Rewire and replace existing switches, sockets and fittings cottage	\$5,900	Access to be arranged with tenant
Exterior cladding on cottage	\$20,000	Estimate. Condition cannot be fully ascertained but there is known rot in the subframe and bearers
Total maintenance spent/committed	\$38,332	
Total maintenance budget	\$46,166	
Remaining maintenance budget	\$7,834	

Work (capital expenditure)	Cost	Details
Roof on homestead	\$15,000	Estimate. Builder has inspected but condition cannot be fully ascertained
Total capex for roof	\$53,550	
Remaining capex for roof	\$38,550	

Once this work is complete, officers consider the following work should be undertaken in the order provided, subject to budget approval.

Work	Details
Painting exterior homestead	Quote \$28,878
Painting exterior cottage	Quote \$14,577
Painting interior homestead	Quote \$22,554
Painting interior cottage	Access to the cottage interior to be arranged to quote

2.6 Future of the Pain Farm estate

2.6.1 Pain Farm

For the avoidance of doubt, the Council does not propose to sell the farmland. As stated in paragraph 2.1, the farm is leased for livestock farming until April 2022 and resource consent has been obtained to discharge treated wastewater to the land at Pain Farm to commence no later than 31 December 2030. The Council can confirm that the level of income received from the farm when the wastewater operation

commences will be at least commensurate with the market rate for a lease to farm the land.

At the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee meeting of 28 August 2019 Ms Webley requested that Pain Farm be listed as a strategic asset as it was an important part of Council's wastewater strategy. The Council's strategic assets are identified in the Significance and Engagement Policy and includes "Wastewater Network and Oxidation Ponds". Pain Farm will be included as part of the wastewater network.

2.6.2. Homestead, cottage and surrounds

In addition to quotes to bring the homestead and cottage up to an acceptable standard for rental purposes, the Board has requested a full assessment of the homestead and cottage and quotes to undertake a full restoration of the property. The Board further requested options and analysis outlining the implications for the long-term financial position of the Pain Estate and suggested priorities for undertaking the work.

There are a number of constraints to obtaining an assessment and quotes for work. First, there is a shortage of local tradespersons available and who are willing to quote for or undertake work due to existing work commitments and/or uncertainty of obtaining the contract. This may be addressed to some extent by paying for quotes. Second, tradespersons are unwilling to provide quotes if the extent of the work cannot be readily assessed. Third, in some cases comprehensive assessment may require the partial destruction of property. Fourth, the tenants have a right to quiet enjoyment of their homes and Council officers and tradespersons have limited access to the property.

In view of this, officers have prioritised work to bring the homestead and cottage up to an acceptable standard for rental purposes and is seeking the Board's direction on options for the homestead and cottage in the long term and next steps. Officers have identified the following potential options and make a recommendation, below, based on high level analysis of available information.

Option 1 – maintain current rental arrangements

Under this option, the repairs and maintenance to bring the properties up to an acceptable standard for rental purposes (identified above) would be completed. The exterior painting of the homestead and cottage should then be undertaken as budget allows. The homestead would be re-let at the end of the existing tenancy on the same basis. That is to say that the agreement is to let both the homestead and cottage and the tenant can sublet the cottage for residential purposes and/or run it as a holiday let business. The Council would retain responsibility for maintaining the homestead and cottage and surrounding gardens. The Council would implement a maintenance schedule for the properties and report to the Board on a regular basis. Market rental for residential purposes following the repairs is estimated to be up to \$450 per week for the homestead and \$335 per week for the cottage if rented separately, based on current rates in Martinborough. The rental for both properties together is likely to be less than the combined total (\$785) because the homestead tenant would have to bear the risk of the cottage being unoccupied for some of the time.

No further work is necessary to scope this option. To implement this option, the Council would need to obtain a market assessment on rent following the completion of work and there could be costs for legal advice and the tenancy process.

Option 2 – separately rent the cottage for residential purposes

This option is similar to option 1 except that at the end of the existing tenancy, the Council would rent the homestead and cottage for residential purposes under separate tenancy agreements. As indicated above, market rental for residential purposes following the repairs is estimated to be up to \$450 per week for the homestead and \$335 per week for the cottage if rented separately, based on current rates in Martinborough.

No further work is necessary to scope this option. To implement this option, the Council would need to obtain a market assessment on rent following the completion of work and there could be costs for legal advice and the tenancy process.

Option 3 – superior holiday let / wedding venue

Under this option, the homestead, cottage and gardens could be brought up to a higher standard of decoration and amenity with a view to operating Pain Farm as a superior holiday let / wedding venue. This could be managed by specialised property services or tendered as a business opportunity.

The Council would need to assess the viability of this option by obtaining quotes for additional work, likely rental income and occupancy rates. In addition to the costs to undertake the work, there would be costs for legal advice and the tendering process. As this option is a change to the existing use, public consultation to determine support is recommended. In accordance with the Pain Farm Income Distribution Policy, expenditure over \$35,000 would be subject to the annual plan process so would need to be included and approved in the 2020/21 annual plan.

Option 4 – restore and maintain the homestead and gardens as heritage assets

Under this option, the homestead and gardens could be fully restored and maintained as heritage assets to protect the investment for the long term. Entry fees could be charged for visitors. The cottage could be let for reduced rental to a supervisor. Consideration could also be given to registering the homestead as a heritage item on the New Zealand Heritage List and/or as a heritage item in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan.

To scope this option, the Council would need in the first instance to commission a heritage architect to assess the heritage value of Pain Farm and to determine the restoration work to be undertaken. An assessment and conservation plan is estimated to be at least \$8,000. The renovation work would then be costed. In addition to the costs to undertake the work, there would be costs for legal advice and the tendering/tenancy processes. Given the change in use and likely scale of costs, public consultation to determine support would be required.

Option 5 — sell the homestead, cottage and surrounding land

Under this option, the Council could subdivide the estate and sell the homestead, cottage and surrounding land. The proceeds would be applied for purposes consistent with the bequest.

To scope this option, the Council would need to obtain a valuation for the property, planning advice for subdivision and legal advice on the process and options available for sale and use of proceeds. Implementation costs include planning and legal advice and court fees. Given the change in use and associated legal processes, public consultation to determine support would be required prior to any action being taken to sell.

3. Analysis and recommendation

Officers recommend Option 2. This option requires no further scoping and is low capital outlay relative to options 3 to 5. The income available for distribution would be at an acceptable level taking into account the operational costs for the property. Active management and improved reporting to the Board will ensure Board oversight of the integrity of the estate, consistent with the Board's delegations and Pain Farm Income Distribution Policy.

Option 2 is preferred over option 1 as it maximises residential rental income to the Council and provides greater control over the tenancy of the cottage, thereby reducing risk.

Option 3 may be a viable option in that the long term income may outweigh the capital outlay to bring the property up to a higher standard and ongoing operating costs. It would add to the accommodation pool in Martinborough which is in line with Council's focus on tourism. However, on top of the cost for additional work, this option would require increased internal resource to contract manage. It is also arguable that this option is outside what should be Council's core activities.

Option 4 would, subject to heritage assessment, recognise the heritage values and significance of the property in Martinborough's social history and protect the property from inappropriate development and use. It would also contribute to the Council's tourism focus by providing additional visitor interest. However, costs to scope and implement this option are likely to be significant. In addition, costs to maintain a heritage standard of condition, combined with the reduced income, could constitute a charge on the estate funds, contrary to the purpose of the bequest.

Option 5 is likely to bring the greatest financial return for the bequest taking into account the general increase in property values and costs to maintain the buildings as they age. It also reduces the risks and costs to Council arising from the need to manage the property and tenancies. However, this option has not been supported by the community in the past and the strength of feeling at the July 2019 Board meeting would suggest this has not changed.

Note that officers' recommendation for option 2 is based on the available information at this time. Should circumstances change significantly, such as the costs of

maintenance, condition of the buildings or value of the property, this recommendation may need to be revisited in the future.

If the Board supports officers' recommendation for option 2, officers will arrange for the outstanding work on the roof of the homestead and the exterior cladding on the cottage to be undertaken as a priority. Once this work has been completed, officers recommend the exterior painting of the homestead be undertaken subject to any remaining budget and funding approval.

If the Board wishes to investigate options 3 to 5, or any other option, officers can carry out further assessment and obtain quotes for work for the Board's consideration in the new triennium. Alternatively, officers can obtain a quote for an independent party to assess options.

3.1 Recommendations

1. The Pain Farm homestead, cottage and gardens be retained by the Council and:
 - a. at the end of the current tenancy agreement, the homestead and cottage be rented out for residential purposes under separate tenancy agreements;
 - b. officers report to the Board with a maintenance schedule for the homestead, cottage and surrounding land; and
 - c. officers report to the Board on a six-monthly basis on the maintenance completed and condition of the homestead, cottage, surrounding land and farm.
2. The repairs and maintenance work to bring the homestead and cottage up to an acceptable standard for rental purposes be undertaken as a matter of priority.
3. The exterior painting of the homestead be undertaken as the next priority and that the Board recommends Council approves up to \$30,000 for this work on top of available budgets.

4. Appendices

- Appendix 1 Questions and responses relating to Pain Farm.
- Appendix 2 Map of Pain Farm including areas reserved for the landfill and for the homestead, cottage and surrounding land designated to the house.
- Appendix 3 Copy of application and order of the Supreme Court for approval of a scheme under Part III of the Charitable Trusts Act 1957.
- Appendix 4 Pain Farm Working Party minutes, February 2004 and September 2004.
- Appendix 5 Pain Farm information for Council.
- Appendix 6 Officer's report to the meeting of the Martinborough Community Board 31 March 2014.
- Appendix 7 Pain Farm income and expenditure summary for the financial years 2009—2019.
- Appendix 8 Pain Farm operating budgets 2018/19 and 2019/20.
- Appendix 9 Pain Farm Income Distribution Policy.
- Appendix 10 Copy of resolution for loan to upgrade the Martinborough swimming pool 28 August 1996.

Contact Officers: Karen Yates, Policy and Project Coordinator and Bryce Neems, Amenities Manager

Reviewed By: Jennie Mitchell, Group Manager Corporate Support

Appendix 1 – Questions and responses relating to Pain Farm

Request	Response
Bring the Pain Farm house, cottage and grounds up to an excellent standard sparing no expense as the farm has provided for this community for years and received little in return. Repair and maintenance costs should not be absorbed by the ratepayer or the tenant.	Refer to paragraph 3 Analysis and recommendation.
Remove the investigation to sell house, cottage and surrounding land. STOP trying to sell this farm as it's not yours to sell.	Refer to paragraph 3 Analysis and recommendation.
I want a recommendation put to Council for a quarterly inspection of the whole farm with a maintenance progress report to be reported back to the Community Board, Council and be publicly available.	Refer to paragraph 3 Analysis and recommendation.
Disclose Mr & Mrs Pain's document of the gift to the children of Martinborough.	Refer paragraph 2.2 History of Pain Farm bequest.
Disclose all court cases to sell Pain Estate and the court rulings and the cost to the ratepayer for each court case	There have been no court cases to sell Pain Farm Estate.
Disclose maintenance, revenue and expenditure for the last 10 years	Refer to paragraph 2.4 Financial information for Pain Farm and Appendix 7.
I am staggered that this board even accepted the report from Council with the recommendation to investigate the sale of part of the Pain Estate. Hasn't Council been down this path before?	Refer to paragraph 2.3 Previous inquiries to clarify and/or amend the status or terms.
How did the Pain Estate come into such disrepair?	Refer to paragraph 2.5 Maintenance.
How often have there been property checks?	Refer to paragraph 2.5 Maintenance.
Why wasn't the money reinvested in the property to maintain it?	Refer to paragraph 2.4 Financial information for Pain Farm and Appendix 7.
I want to recommend that any investigation into the sale of any part of the Pain Estate be removed immediately and permanently.	Refer to paragraph 3 Analysis and recommendation.
Disclose copy of deed of bequest	Refer to paragraph 2.2 History of Pain Farm bequest.
How much revenue has been generated from the Pain Estate for last 30 years and how has the money been spent?	Refer paragraph 2.4 Financial information for Pain Farm and Appendix 7 for financial information 2009—2019. Council may be able to obtain information prior to this but this will require extensive

	investigation and may be subject to charge under the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.
Where is the Pain Estate property maintenance long term plan?	Refer to paragraph 2.5 Maintenance.
How much has been spent on the maintenance of the Pain Estate?	Refer to paragraph 2.4 Financial information for Pain Farm and Appendix 7.
How often are property inspections carried out and how often are they reported to Council?	Refer to paragraph 2.5 Maintenance.
How much of the revenue generated is spent paying Council for in-house governance, decisions and reports?	Refer to paragraph 2.4 Financial information for Pain Farm and Appendix 7.
Why was there no response to Fiona Owens offer to bring the house and gardens up to standard for a reduced rental over five years with the added bonus of revenue generated by opening up the gardens to the public?	There is no record of this offer or response.
Lastly, who is responsible for the administration and oversight of the Pain Estate?	The Chief Executive is responsible for the management of council operations.
Who is the person in charge of maintenance (re all Council assets?)	The Chief Executive is responsible for the management of council operations.
On many occasions I would go and inspect the house and cottage approximately every three months. From reading the report this has subsequently never been done - if so, how many times up until now?	Refer to paragraph 2.5 Maintenance
No more moneys should be taken out of the account until work has been completed on house and cottage.	For the Community Board to consider.
No maintenance for some time - why was this allowed to happen?	Refer to paragraph 2.5 Maintenance.
Is this a historic building?	Refer to paragraph 2.1 Pain Farm estate.
Who gets rents from farm, buildings and transfer station?	Refer to paragraph 2.4 Financial information for Pain Farm and Appendix 7.
Why have these monies not been used on maintenance?	Refer to paragraph 2.4 Financial information for Pain Farm and Appendix 7.

When was Pain Farm "Okoroire" subdivided?	The Pain Farm estate has not been subdivided.
There have been reports all along the way so there must be a reason for letting the farm and buildings get to this state?	Refer to paragraph 2.5 Maintenance.
What is the reason for keeping it from us?	Refer to paragraph 2.5 Maintenance.
Is the Community Board going to recommend that the Trustees of Pain Farm either, seek a refund from the SWDC for all the fees they have charged "for some time", including the Corporate Services Allocation, or the Trustees take legal action for Services that have not been provided (I believe this is covered by legislation around provision of services)?	For the Community Board to respond.
Does the Community Board acknowledge that the SWDC has been negligent in its management of Pain Farm and suggest or recommend the Trustees review or consider their legal options?	For the Community Board to respond.
There is a promise to the Waihinga Centre of \$200,000, does the Community Board acknowledge in light of the state of disrepair that the Pain Estate has been allowed to fall into, that this gift must be held in abeyance and remain unpaid until such time as the assets that provide this funding are fully repaired and have sufficient cash reserves to be able to make this gift in the future.	For the Community Board to respond. Refer also to paragraph 2.4 Financial information for Pain Farm and paragraph 3 Analysis and recommendation.
And is the Community Board going to recommend that all funding bequests, even those committed to already, be halted and delayed until all repairs are done to the Pain Estate and its infrastructure are bought up to standard and legal requirements for tenancy?	For the Community Board to respond. Refer also to paragraphs 2.4 Financial information for Pain Farm and paragraph 3 Analysis and recommendation.
Why have the previous farm lessees not been approached to repair the infrastructure prior to the lease expiry?	Refer to paragraph 2.5 Maintenance.
It is my understanding that a farm lease would have an inspection at the start of the lease and at the end and routine maintenance like yards, gates and fencing return to the condition that it was at the commencement, and have these inspections been done by the property manager, and if not surely the Board should recommend that the SWDC no longer manage the assets in light of their performance to date, or non-performance in reality and an investigation as to the cost of employing or seeking a pro bono commercial property manager be sought with urgency?	For the Community Board to respond. Refer also to paragraph 2.5 Maintenance.
Can the Board seek and provide a detailed comprehensive breakdown of the \$16,316.62 allocation by SWDC?	Refer to paragraph 2.4 Financial information for Pain Farm and Appendix 7.

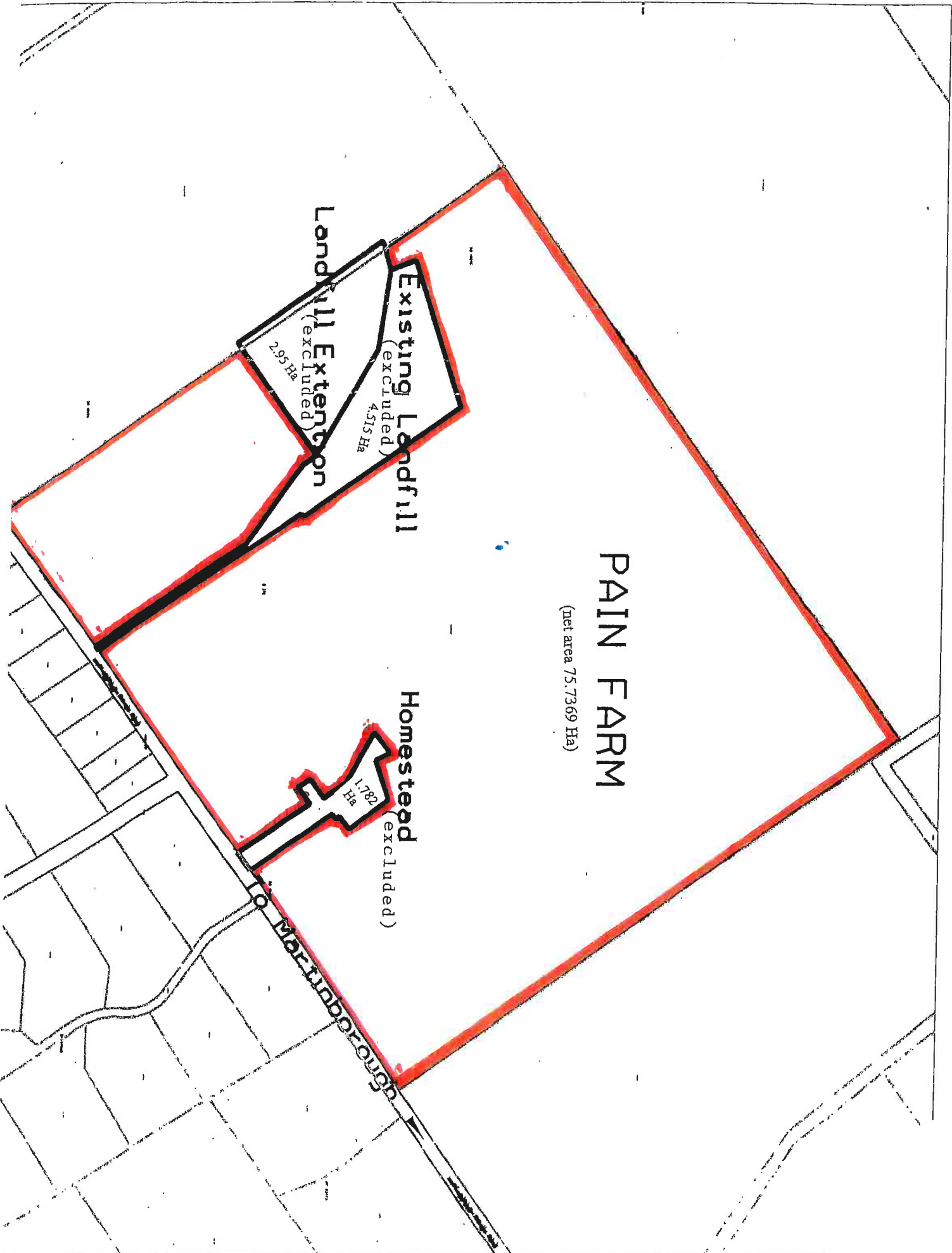
Does the Board undertake to provide the Community with the reassurance that all reference to the sale of Pain Farm in part or as a whole will be withdrawn and the Community informed that SWDC will not raise the sale again and honour the gift as intended?	For the Community Board to respond. Refer also to paragraph 3 Analysis and recommendation.
The reason I had my hand up in the back of the meeting was that I was wanting to ask a question of the CEO after he'd stated "no-one wants to sell Pain Estate." My question was "so if no-one wants to sell Pain Estate, can that recommendation in the Pain Estate report be removed?"	For the Community Board to respond. Refer also to paragraph 3 Analysis and recommendation.
SWDC are bleeding \$21k each year in Corporate Service fees and In House Professional fees. \$21k for doing what?	Refer paragraph 2.4 Financial information for Pain Farm and Appendix 7.
The legal fees for re-leasing the farm and the inspection fees by the valuer should be paid from those Corporate Service and In-House Professional fees.	See 2.4 Financial information for Pain Farm and Appendix 7.
The gifting of any further funds, \$200k to the Wahinga Centre should be cancelled and removed from the financial statements until such time as that Pain Estate Farm and all its buildings have been repaired and restored to both a legal and high standard which will enable as much income to be generated as possible. I want the Martinborough Community Board to vote and pass a resolution as above to take that to SWDC.	For the Community Board to respond. Refer also to paragraphs 2.4 Financial information for Pain Farm and 3 Analysis and recommendation.
Council meeting 7 August 2019: Investigate why Pain Farm is drawing water from the Martinborough Town Supply.	Refer paragraph 2.1 Pain Farm.
What is the value of the assets [in the table below] that have been sold off by the SWDC in the last 18 years? Where has the income/funds from those assets gone and what it has been used for?	See table below.

Address	Details of property	Date of sale	Purchase price	Reason for sale
Holding paddock White Rock Road opposite Ruakokoputuna road	Bare rural land	February 2004	Information may be held in archives. Council may be able to obtain this information but this will require extensive investigation and may be subject to charge under the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.	Surplus to requirements. Funds used for Town Centre development.

Holding paddock cnr White Rock Road, Range Road	Not sold	N/A	N/A	N/A
Block of land cnr White Rock and Ruakokoputuna roads Martinborough	Bare rural land	16 December 2016	\$120,000 incl GST	Waihinga Centre
Holding paddock cnr White Rock and Te Muna roads Martinborough	Bare rural land	29 June 2017	\$210,000 incl GST	Waihinga Centre
Holding paddock cnr Cannock and Hinakura roads Martinborough	Bare rural land	12 December 2016	\$84,000 incl GST	Surplus to requirements. Funds used for Town Centre development.
Shingle pit cnr Lake Ferry and Pukio East roads Martinborough	Bare rural land	19 June 2017	\$90,000 incl GST	Waihinga Centre
Old County Yard Cork Street		Pre-1999	Information may be held in archives. Council may be able to obtain this information but this will require extensive investigation and may be subject to charge under the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.	Information may be held in archives. Council may be able to obtain this information but this will require extensive investigation and may be subject to charge under the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.
16-18 Kitchener St Martinborough	Former county yard including 3 buildings, one of which was heritage,	1 July 2016	\$625,000 plus GST	Waihinga Centre

Logging / roading reserves Ponatahi Road opposite Huangarua and White Rock Road between Mangapuri and Birch Hill Stations	Not sold, not for sale	N/A	N/A	N/A
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Appendix 2 – Map of Pain Farm



PAIN FARM
(net area 75.7369 Ha)

Existing Landfill
(excluded)
4.515 Ha

Landfill Extension
(excluded)
2.95 Ha

Homestead
(excluded)
1.782 Ha

LO MARTINDALE ROAD

**Appendix 3 – Copy of application and
order of the Supreme Court for
approval of a scheme under Part III of
the Charitable Trusts Act 1957**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
WELLINGTON DISTRICT
(MASTERTON REGISTRY)

IN THE MATTER of Part III of The
Charitable Trusts Act 1957

AND

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of
GEORGE PAIN deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that on *Fri* day, the *11th* day of
February, 1966, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as
soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, Counsel for the
Martinborough Borough Council will move this Honourable Court
at Wellington for an order approving ^{*under Section 53 of the Charitable Trusts*} the Scheme dated the 8th
day of November, 1965, filed herein ^{*under Part II of the said Act*} relating to a devise to the
said Council under the Will of the above-named deceased and
directing that the costs of the Martinborough Borough Council
and of the Attorney-General of and incidental to the preparation
and advertising of the said Scheme and this application and the
order thereon be fixed and paid out of the fund upon the ground
that the Scheme is a proper one and can be approved by this
Honourable Court under Part III of the above-mentioned Act and
that the Attorney-General has approved the same.

DATED this *27th* day of *November*, 1965.

D W Neild
.....
Solicitor for the Martinborough
Borough Council.

TO the Registrar of the Supreme Court at Masterton
and TO The Attorney-General.

The address for service of the Martinborough Borough Council is
at the offices of Messieurs Gawith, Neild & Laing, Solicitors,
32 Perry Street, Masterton.

IN THE MATTER of Part III of The
Charitable Trusts Act 1957

AND

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of
GEORGE PAIN deceased.

~~DEED~~
ORIGINATING MOTION FOR APPROVAL OF SCHEME

11/2/66

Cecilia Mac Gregor
Barton for Borough Council
Carr for Attorney-General

Order approving scheme
Costs of Borough Council & Queens
& costs of Atty-General to pass
to be paid out of accumulated
income of fund

[Faint signature]

GAWITH, NEILD & LAING,
SOLICITORS.

IN THE MATTER of The Charitable
Trusts Act 1957 Part III
AND

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of
GEORGE PAIN deceased.

The Martinborough Borough Council hereby gives notice that application has been made to the Supreme Court of New Zealand at Masterton for the approval under Part III of The Charitable Trusts Act 1957 of the Scheme particulars of which are set out hereunder for the administration of a charitable trust being a devise to the said Council under the Will of the above-named George Pain of a property of 210 acres situated on the Lower Valley Road.

The date proposed for the hearing of the application by the Court is the 11th February 1968 and the hearing will take place at the Supreme Court at Wellington at 10 am.

Any person desiring to oppose the Scheme must give written notice of his intention to do so to the Registrar, Supreme Court, Masterton, to the Martinborough Borough Council, Cork Street, Martinborough, and to the Attorney-General, Crown Law Office, Wellington, not less than 7 clear days before the said above-mentioned date of hearing.

PARTICULARS OF SCHEME

That the income of the trust lands should be used:-

- (a) In payment of the costs of the preparation and approval of the Scheme including the costs of the Attorney-General.
- (b) In maintaining and improving the Borough's parks, sports grounds camping ground, swimming baths, providing, equipping and maintaining sports facilities and a children's playground in such manner and in such proportion as the Council shall from time to time decide.

GAWITH, NEILD & LAING

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
WELLINGTON DISTRICT
(MASTERTON REGISTRY)

IN THE MATTER of Part III of The
Charitable Trusts Act 1957

AND

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of
GEORGE PAIM deceased.

ORDER APPROVING SCHEME

GAVINI, ISILD & LAING,
SOLICITORS,

MARTINBOROUGH

G.N.S.L.
DEEDS No.
M 179/18

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
WELLINGTON DISTRICT
(MARTERTON REGISTRY)

IN THE MATTER of Part III of The
Charitable Trusts Act 1957

AND

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of
GEORGE PAIN deceased.

FRIDAY THE 11TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1966.

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE McGRUGOR

UPON READING the notice of motion of the Martinborough Borough Council dated the 22nd day of November, 1965, the Statement of Facts, Submissions and Scheme dated the 8th day of November, 1965, the Report of the Attorney-General on the said scheme, and the affidavits of ALAN LEWRY GREEN and DENNIS WILLIAM IDELL filed herein, AND UPON HEARING MR. BARTON of Counsel on behalf of the Martinborough Borough Council and MR. CAHILL of Counsel on behalf of the Attorney-General THIS COURT HEREBY ORDERS that the Scheme dated the 8th day of November, 1965, filed herein by the Martinborough Borough Council under Part III of the above-mentioned Act relating to a devise under the Will of the above-named GEORGE PAIN deceased be and the same is hereby approved AND HEREBY FURTHER ORDERS that the costs of the Martinborough Borough Council fixed at £84 together with disbursements and the costs of the Attorney-General fixed at £21 be paid out of the accumulated income of the fund.

By the Court



REGISTRAR

IN THE MATTER of Part III of The
Charitable Trusts Act 1957

AND

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of
GEORGE PAIN deceased.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. By his Will dated 24th March, 1932, the late George Pain gave to his wife a life interest in what he described as "the dwellinghouse at present occupied by me at Martinborough and also the farm of 200 acres situate at Martinborough which I am at present farming" and subject to that life interest gave devised and bequeathed "my said house property and farm of 200 acres at Martinborough to the Martinborough Town Board or Martinborough Borough Council or the local authority for the time being controlling the Township of Martinborough to the intent that the said property should be held on behalf of the inhabitants of Martinborough and I particularly desire that the said property should as far as possible be made available as a sports ground for the residents of Martinborough and as a playground for the children."
2. George Pain's widow died on 9th August, 1960, at which time the New Zealand Insurance Company Limited was the sole trustee of his estate.
3. George Pain did not at the date of his death own a "farm of 200 acres" but he did own a farm property in one block of 210 acres (being the land the subject of the present application) and a separate block of 40 acres a short distance away from the 210 acres. Both he and his trustee after his death had farmed the 210 acres, the 40 acres and land belonging to Mrs. Pain as one farm.
4. Shortly after the death of Mrs. Pain, the Trustee Company invited the Martinborough Borough Council to express its views on whether the devise included the separate 40 acre block, and the Council disclaimed interest therein.

5. The Trustee Company was anxious to terminate the estate's farming operations, and dispose of the stock and therefore gave the Council possession of the 210 acre block, but did not then execute a transfer. It subsequently sold the 40 acre block.
6. The 210 acres was leased for a term of 21 years at a rental (for the first 7 years) of £1155 per annum.
7. In March 1965 the Trustee Company transferred the 210 acres to the Council subject to the said lease.
8. The Council had, in 1964, on advice of Counsel, decided to apply to the Court under Part III of The Charitable Trusts Act 1957 to approve a scheme in relation to the devised land, but it was considered advisable to defer the application until the land had actually been transferred to the Council.
9. The trust income received to date, and the expenditure thereout are as follows:-

<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Payments</u>	
Rents	5610.12. 6	Mortgage principal	4082. 0. 0
Interest	147. 0. 7	Interest	553.16. 0
Timber Royalty	190. 6. 6	Repairs & Maintenance	109.11. 0
		Advertising	11. 8. 9
		Legal expenses	223. 5.10
		Grant to Baths	259. 8.11
		Balance Cr.	708. 9. 1
	<u>£5947.19. 7</u>		<u>£5947.19. 7</u>

10. The Government Capital value of the land (as at 1st December, 1960) is £13,770.

SUBMISSIONS

11. The Council has been advised -
 - (a) That the words of the testator's Will "and I particularly desire that the said property should as far as possible be made available as a sports ground for the residents of Martinborough and as a playground for the children" do not create a trust.
 - (b) That the earlier words "to the intent that the said property should be held on behalf of the inhabitants of Martinborough" create a valid charitable trust,
 - and (c) That because the purpose of the trust is uncertain a scheme for carrying it out should be settled under Part III of the Charitable Trusts Act 1957.
12. In framing the proposed scheme the Council has been influenced by the following considerations -

- (a) It is considered impracticable or inexpedient to carry out the testator's precatory wish that the property should be made available as a sports ground and children's playground for the reasons that the property is some distance outside the Borough boundary and is a useful farm unit; The Council already owns 35 acres of parks and reserves within the Borough which are far from fully developed or in a high state of maintenance; The Council has no funds with which to develop the trust land as a sports ground or playground.
- (b) The precatory wish of the testator in favour of sports grounds and children's playgrounds can best be attained by retaining the property as an endowment and using the revenue therefrom for the development of those amenities within the Borough.
- (c) Martinborough is a small township with a population of approximately 1500 and is not growing fast. When a Town Planning Scheme was first prepared in 1958, the estimates for future population were

1962	-	1450
1967	-	1630
1977	-	1880

Present indications are that these forecasts may not be realised.

- (d) The total rate revenue is only £13,500 approximately and very limited amounts are available for expenditure on the reserves in the Borough.
- (e) Recreational amenities existing on such reserves in the Borough include -
- a. Public swimming baths - the only one in the borough, and extensively used by school children learning to swim.
 - b. Camping ground.
 - c. Rugby, Association Football, Cricket, Hockey and Softball grounds.

A Queen Carnival has just been held to raise funds for a chlorination plant and other improvements at the baths. The Rugby Football Club, at its own expense, is erecting dressing sheds and conveniences on the football ground. Apart from these matters all the reserves mentioned are far from fully developed, or even well

There is no children's

playground in the Borough, though the Council has set aside a site for development as such.

SCHEME

13. The scheme which the Council submits for approval is that the income of the trust lands should be used -
- (a) In payment of the costs of the preparation and approval of the scheme including the costs of the Attorney-General.
 - (b) In maintaining and improving the Borough's parks, sports grounds, camping ground, swimming baths, providing, equipping and maintaining sports facilities and a children's playground in such manner and in such proportion as the Council shall from time to time decide.

DATED this 8th day of November , 1965.

THE COMMON SEAL OF THE MAYOR COUNCILLORS
AND CITIZENS OF THE BOROUGH OF BARTHOLOMEW
was hereto affixed in the presence of:-

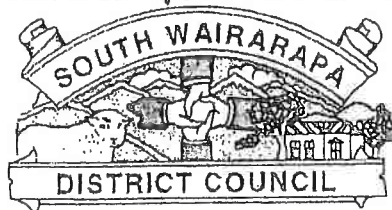
(L.S.)

"S.H. Ussher"
..... Mayor

"A.H. Green"
..... Town Clerk

**Appendix 4 — Pain Farm Working
Party minutes, February 2004 and
September 2004**

South Wairarapa District Council



Pain Farm Working Party

Minutes of a meeting held on Monday 23 February 2004 at 9.00am.

PRESENT: Mayor J F Read, Councillors V L Napier and J D Tenquist,
Mrs G Halson and Mr P Craig

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr R Airey (Secretary)

1. **Apology**

Mr K Banks.

2. **Review of Pain Farm**

A report on the background and present status of the Pain Farm from the Committee Secretary was considered. Also available for the Working Party were a number of legal documents (copies) and letters from the Council's solicitors over the years since 1965.

The current situation was reviewed and points made included:

- The scheme needed greater flexibility;
- A definition of "Martinborough residents" would be required;
- The criteria for projects to benefit should be broadened;
- Rent paid by the landfill should be reviewed;
- Maintenance of the homestead had to be provided for;
- Public understanding of the bequest was not good;
- Consultation with the public would be required before considering taking a case to the High Court.
- A flyer for public consultation needed to give examples of how some funding was spent and instances for where it could not.

RESOLVED

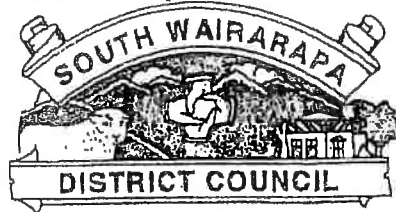
(Tenquist/Halson)

THAT the Council and the Martinborough Community Board be advised of the process the Working Party proposes should be followed, to prepare a flyer with a reply section, backgrounding the status of the Pain Farm Trust, the process to be undertaken and to invite comments.

The proposed flyer was to be prepared by Mr Mike Beckett, for final approval by the Working Party before distribution to those to be defined as residents of Martinborough.

The meeting ended at 9.50am.

South Wairarapa District Council



Pain Farm Working Party

Minutes of a meeting held on Tuesday 28 September 2004 at 9.00am.

PRESENT: Mayor J F Read, Councillors V L Napier, B J Clark,
Mrs G Halson and Mr P Craig

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr R Airey (Secretary)

1. Apology

Councillor J D Tenquist

2. Review of Pain Farm

A flier surveying residents in the Martinborough area had been despatched and replies received. The survey had sought responses to three proposals which were:

- (a) [should] the bequest continue in its current form; or
- (b) [should] the terms [be] changed to be more flexible; or
- (c) other ideas.

Responses were 94 for (a), 31 for (b) plus many varying comments under (c).

There was a widespread lack of understanding of the bequest and in some cases general confusion. Many believed that a trust existed.

The Working Party considered that while the bequest and subsequent Order of the former Supreme Court was clear, its application to the present situation was confusing to many and required clarification.

RESOLVED

(Halson/Craig)

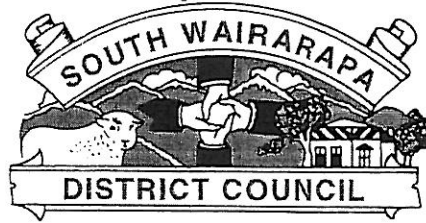
THAT (1) it be recommended that the present status and administration of the Pain bequest remain unchanged; and

(2) the Council officers obtain a legal opinion to clarify the status of the assets and a definition of the area of benefit from the bequest.

The meeting ended at 9.40am.

Appendix 5 — Pain Farm information for Council

South Wairarapa District Council



PAIN FARM

1. The Pain farm estate, located on the Pirinoa Road, is comprised of 84.9839 hectares (210 acres) on which is located the homestead, 1.782 hectares and the Martinborough landfill, 7.465 hectares.
2. The property was bequeathed to the former Martinborough Borough Council (now the South Wairarapa District Council) in a Will made in 1932. George Pain died in 1937 and his wife held a life interest in the property until her death in 1960. The Council then came into possession of the property.
3. The terms of the Will could not be implemented in full by the Council hence a "scheme" to vary its terms was approved by the Supreme Court (now the High Court) on 11 February 1966.
4. The key portions of the Supreme Court Order dated 11 February 1966 read:

"...that the income of the trust lands should be used ... in maintaining and improving the Borough's parks, sports grounds, camping ground, swimming baths, providing, equipping and maintaining sports facilities and a children's playground in such manner and in such proportion as the Council may from time to time decide".
5. The former Martinborough Borough Council no longer exists. By virtue of the 1989 Local Government Reorganisation Order all the powers, functions, assets and authorities of the former Borough Council are now vested in the South Wairarapa District Council.
6. The District Council owns the land as a trustee, and the terms of the trust are the terms contained in the Will of the late George Pain as varied by the provisions of the Court Order dated 11 February 1966. The Council must operate within the terms of the two documents and particularly within the terms of the Court Order which effectively modified and overrode the provisions of the Will.
7. The approval of the High Court would first be required should the Council wish to again vary the terms or to sell all or part of the property.

6 April 2005

**Appendix 6 — Officer's report to the
meeting of the Martinborough
Community Board 31 March 2014**

MARTINBOROUGH COMMUNITY BOARD

31 MARCH 2014

AGENDA ITEM 7.4

PAIN FARM BEQUEST

Purpose of Report

To seek approval in principal for a review of the Pain Farm bequest.

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Committee/Community Board:

1. *Receive the information.*
2. *Recommend to Council this bequest be reviewed.*

1. Executive Summary

The Supreme Court last considered the bequest made by George Pain in 1966, making an order on 11 February 1966.

There has been some discussion around the relevance of this 1966 order and **it's applicability to the current and future needs of the Martinborough Community.**

This paper seeks support, in the form of a recommendation to South Wairarapa District Council, to examine the relevance of the current order.

Historically any application to the Courts has been funded directly from Pain Farm Funds.

2. Discussion

The current order is some 48 years old and there has been some discussion as to whether the order meets the needs of a community that has changed significantly since that time.

A review of this nature may (or may not) be more difficult following the finalisation of the current reorganisation process.

Either way, there are a number of initiatives that would benefit from a clear understanding of whether Pain Farm funds would be available to support, e.g. Martinborough Town Hall.

It is anticipated the review group would consist of MCB, SWDC members, with input from the community.

Contact Officer: Paul Crimp, Chief Executive

**Appendix 7 — Pain Farm income and
expenditure summary for the financial
years 2009—2019**

PAIN FARM SUMMARY 2009-2019

Financial Year July to June	10 Year Totals	% of Income	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
INCOME												
Rent Received	795,770	87%	63,209	73,236	68,942	81,887	82,401	82,647	87,501	87,801	84,186	83,959
Interest Received	116,431	13%	16,487	17,887	11,336	10,478	15,209	12,966	12,413	11,506	3,762	4,387
TOTAL INCOME	912,201		79,696	91,124	80,278	92,364	97,610	95,613	99,914	99,308	87,948	88,347
EXPENDITURE												
Operating Expenses:												
Repairs and Maintenance (Other)	56,896	6%	18,070	3,055	2,293	491	1,938	7,204	5,806	11,885	3,812	2,339
Repairs and Maintenance (Grounds)	9,708	1%		98			1,641	3,696	4,125			147
Repairs and Maintenance (Buildings)	20,141	2%	4,122	2,874	4,056	489	330		108	7,043		1,119
	86,744	10%	22,193	6,027	6,349	981	3,910	10,900	10,039	18,928	3,812	3,605
Consultants	11,283	1%			1,107	675	475		1,175		1,570	6,281
General Expenses	13,855	2%	1,349	250	2,879	3,571	945	247			2,400	2,214
Legal Expenses	14,944	2%		9,713		58	4,428					745
Utilities	1,131	0%	949				183					
Rents & Rates Payable	39,350	4%	1,455	0	0	11,982	1,585	1,740	1,746	6,940	6,861	7,041
Insurance	19,405	2%	1,047	903	2,456	3,288	3,293	1,776	1,459	1,292	1,866	2,026
Total Operating Expenses:	186,712	20%	26,992	16,892	12,791	20,553	14,819	14,663	14,419	27,161	16,509	21,912
SWDC Charges:												
Corporate Services	133,523	15%	9,980	8,499	11,983	12,552	10,544	16,524	14,914	15,608	14,900	18,020
In-House Prof Services	47,371	5%	583	28	10,888	5,594	5,352	5,347	4,359	4,311	5,142	5,770
Total SWDC Charges:	180,894	20%	10,563	8,527	22,871	18,145	15,896	21,870	19,273	19,918	20,042	23,790
Project Funding Allocated :												
Project Funding	438,965	48%	19,064	15,724	48,839	14,073	5,581	30,684	5,000	300,000		
Mbo Pool Loan	109,027	12%	14,275	14,935	13,246	22,027	20,425	14,116	10,002			
Total Project Funding Allocated :	547,991	60%	33,339	30,659	62,085	36,100	26,006	44,800	15,002	300,000	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	915,597	100%	70,894	56,077	97,747	74,799	56,721	81,334	48,694	347,079	36,551	45,702
Total Surplus/(deficit)	(3,396)		8,802	35,046	(17,468)	17,565	40,889	14,279	51,220	(247,771)	51,397	42,645
STATEMENT OF ACCUMULATED FUNDS												
Opening Balance	192,285		192,285	201,087	236,134	218,666	236,231	277,120	291,399	342,619	94,848	146,244
Closing Balance	188,889		201,087	236,134	218,666	236,231	277,120	291,399	342,619	94,848	146,244	188,889
Movement:	(3,396)		8,802	35,046	(17,468)	17,565	40,889	14,279	51,220	(247,771)	51,397	42,645

Appendix 8 — Pain Farm budgets 2018/19 and 2019/2020

Pain Farm	2018/19	2019/20
Rental/Hire Income		
Rental/Hire - MBA	92,020	89,144
Total Income	92,020	89,144
Operating Costs		
Consultants	5,000	5,000
General Expenses	1,500	1,500
Legal Expenses	5,000	5,000
Repairs & Maintenance (Other)	5,000	5,000
Occupancy Costs		
Repairs & Maintenance (Buildings)	35,000	7,806
Rates/Rent Payable	7,204	7,204
Internal Charges		
Corporate Services	16,960	21,064
Professional Services	5,628	6,340
Finance Costs		
Insurance	1,934	1,934
Total Expenditure	83,225	60,848
Surplus	8,795	28,296

Appendix 9 — Pain Farm Income Distribution Policy



PAIN FARM TRUST LANDS INCOME DISTRIBUTION POLICY

1. Rational

The Martinborough Community Board under the guidance of Council has a governance role of the Pain Farm Trust Lands and the recommendation of the expenditure of the income. There has been a widespread lack of understanding of the bequest and how the funds can be spent. This policy will be reviewed in accordance with SWDC requirements.

2. Purpose

- To provide guidelines for the distribution of funds from the income from the various leases of the Pain Farm Trust Lands.
- To allow greater efficiencies, understanding and transparency and give direction how and where the funds can be expended.

3. Guidelines

3.1 Administration

1. The Council shall recover fair and reasonable administration costs.
2. The Council will ensure that all leases, the land, homestead and cottage and Landfill /Transfer station will be reviewed and the intent of the bequeath and High Court judgment be complied with.
3. Council will advertise where the funds have been expended annually

3.2 Repairs and Maintenance

1. A fund of \$40,000 will be set aside for repairs and maintenance of the property and buildings, if expensed at any one time the amount will be accrued by \$10,000 amount per year until the fund is replenished.

3.3 Funding Distribution

1. The Community Board with the guidance of Council will ensure that the Council's Martinborough Parks and Reserves will have priority over available funds and will be expended as directed by the High Court's Judgement in 1966. It is recommended that the funds are spent on capital equipment/facilities.

2. Funds may be spent purchasing and funding capital sporting equipment and facilities where it will benefit the residents of Martinborough Community and with the support and guidance of Council.
3. Applications for funding community sporting (2. Above) equipment/amenities will be called for annually and will not exceed \$25,000 and if the funds are available.
4. All expenditure above \$35,000 will be subjected to the SWDC Annual Plan
5. Any funding distribution must be of benefit to the residents of Martinborough; this removes the confines of any town boundary as a sporting facility, club or reserve may be located on the outskirts of the town yet be a Martinborough amenity.
6. The Community Board may wish to accumulate funds for a specific project or raise a loan using some of the income; this will be permitted under Council guidance.

4. Background

George Pain, known as Tiny Pain or Hura Rorere (king of the road) born 1847 Wellington died 1937. A “pioneer” shepherd/farmworker, hawker, hotelier, storekeeper, landlord, run-holder/farmer and wool baron.

George Pain in 1932 made a will bequeathing the 210 acre property known as the Pain Farm to the then Borough Council (now the SWDC) with this wife having a life interest. In 1960 Mrs Pain died and the land was handed to the Martinborough Borough Council. The land that was bequeathed

‘to be held on behalf of the inhabitants of Martinborough and he particularly desired that the property should as far as possible be made available as a sports ground for the residents of Martinborough and as a playground for the children’

In 1965 due to the practicality, uncertainty (the farm being held in a 21 year lease), location and the Borough Council already having a number of under utilised reserves, resolved to apply to the Supreme Court for a judgement on a scheme for the use of the income from the Pain Farm.

Under provisions of the Charitable Trust Act 1957 in February 1966 the Court directed:

“That the income from the Trust Lands should be used, in maintaining and improving the borough’s parks, sports grounds, camping ground, swimming baths, providing equipping and maintaining sports facilities and a children’s playground in such manner and in such proportion as the Council may from time to time decide.”

**Appendix 10 — Copy of resolution for
loan to upgrade the Martinborough
swimming pool 28 August 1996**

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL

**CERTIFIED COPY OF THE RESOLUTION
TO RAISE \$150,000 TO UPGRADE THE
MARTINBOROUGH SWIMMING POOL**

RESOLVED

DC96/210 STEVENS/ADAMSON THAT the South Wairarapa District Council pursuant to Section 34 of the Local Authorities Loans Act 1956, Section 716B of the Local Government Act 1974 and all other Acts Powers and Authorities enabling it in that behalf does hereby resolve by way of Special Order as follows

1. That a Special Loan to be known as Martinborough Swimming Pool Upgrade Loan \$150,000 be raised for the purpose of meeting the costs associated with the upgrading of the Martinborough Swimming Pool.
- .2. That the loan repayments of the said loan be funded from Pain Farm.
3. That the terms of the said loan or any part thereof shall be at the market interest rate for Local Government Stock.
4. That the Manager Finance and Corporate Services be given delegated authority to negotiate all terms and conditions of raising approved finance within the full life of the approval to raise finance being the:
 - Period of Finance
 - Interest Rate
 - Sinking Funds
5. That the Council secure payment of the said sum \$150,000 and interest thereon by issuing registered stock in a form which complies with provisions of the Local Authorities Loans Act 1956.
6. That the Common Seal of the Council be affixed to a certificate pursuant to section 17 of the Local Authorities Loans Act 1956 and that the Mayor and General Manager be, and hereby are authorised to sign and countersign the said certificate.
7. That the security for the Martinborough Swimming Pool Upgrade Loan be a Special rate in the dollar on the land value of all properties in the district of South Wairarapa, of an amount sufficient to meet the annual loan charges on the said loan plus ten per cent (10%) thereof.
8. That the cost of raising the said loans of \$150,000 be paid from the loan monies.

8. That the Council secure payment of the said sums \$1,674,000 and interest thereon by issuing registered stock in a form which complies with provisions of the Local Authorities Loans Act 1956.
9. That the Common Seal of Council be affixed to a Certificate pursuant to section 17 of the Local Authorities Loans Act 1956 and that the Mayor and General Manager be, and hereby are authorised to sign and countersign the said Certificate.
10. That the security for the 1996 Featherston Swimming Pool Upgrade Loan and the 1996 Cape Palliser Road Reinstatement Loan shall be in the case of each loan a special rate in the dollar on the land value of all rateable properties in the district of South Wairarapa, of an amount sufficient to meet the annual loan charges on the said loan plus ten per cent (10%) thereof.
11. That the security for the 1996 Greytown Water Supply Loan shall be a separate uniform charge on all rateable properties in the areas of the water supplies of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough, of an amount sufficient to meet the annual loan charges on the said loan plus ten per cent (10%) thereof.
12. That the security for the 1996 Featherston Water Supply Loan shall be a separate uniform charge on all rateable properties in the areas of the water supplies of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough, of an amount sufficient to meet the annual loan charges on the said loan plus ten per cent (10%) thereof.
13. That the cost of raising the said loans of \$1,674,000 be paid from the loan moneys.
14. That a sinking fund be established in respect of the loans.
15. That a poll of ratepayers be taken if not less than fifteen percent (15%) of the ratepayers of the District so demand, by writing under their hands, delivered or sent by Post to the office of the Council, 19 Kitchener Street, Martinborough and received not later than 9.00am on the day fixed for confirmation of the resolution to raise the loans.

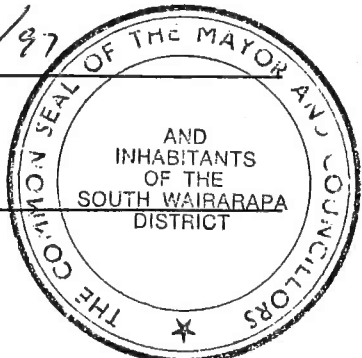
We hereby declare that the above resolution was duly passed at the ordinary meeting of the South Wairarapa District Council held on 28 August 1996.

MAYOR

GENERAL MANAGER

[Signature] 27/1/97

[Signature] 27/1/97



Appendix 2 - Pain Farm Statement of Financial Performance for year ending 30 June 2023

Pain Farm - Statement of Financial Performance

For the Period Ended 30 June 2023

**Please note the Annual report for 2022/23 has not been audited by Audit NZ, therefore these results may be subject to change.*

Description	2022/23 YTD Actuals June	2022/23 YTD Budgets June	2022/23 YTD Variance June	2022/23 Full Year Budget
Income				
Rent received*	105,033	110,000	4,967	110,000
Interest income	-	-	0	-
Total Income 2022-23 to date	105,033	110,000	4,967	110,000
Expenditure				
Consultants	-	-	0	-
General expenses	75	3,000	2,925	3,000
Interest expense	-	-	0	-
Depreciation expense	-	-	0	-
Legal expenses	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
Repairs & maintenance (other)	8,556	10,000	1,444	10,000
Grounds maintenance	9,811	3,000	(6,811)	3,000
Repairs & maintenance (Buildings)	2,434	5,000	2,566	5,000
Telephone expenses	169	-	(169)	-
Insurance	2,856	2,900	44	2,900
Overhead allocation	27,044	26,397	(647)	26,397
Rates payable	9,916	11,500	1,584	11,500
Personnel costs	22,024	23,628	1,604	23,628
Total Expenditure 2022-23 to date	82,885	86,425	3,540	86,425
Net Surplus/(Deficit) Year to Date	22,148	23,575	(1,427)	23,575

Pain Farm - Statement of Accumulated Funds

As at 30 June 2023

Opening balance 1 July 2022	116,203
Total surplus/(deficit) year to date	22,148
Transfers from reserves (capital spend)	27,491
Closing balance 30 June 2023	110,860
Less committed funds	-
Total funds available	110,860.29

** Please note overhead allocation for June has not yet been included in this report.*

** Insurance claim Income of \$36,106.19 received in December has not been included in report.*

** Total shown as information is sensitive to the tenants. Could be included in a publicly excluded report if requested.*

** Rates include the full year*

** Income for the Landfill Lease included in this report.*

** Capital spend of \$27,491.00 is remaining deposit for fencing*

Appendix 3 – September 23 MoU

Memorandum of Agreement

Between the South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) & the Martinborough Community Board (MCB)

This document guides the working relationship between SWDC officers and the MCB while the current Pain Farm policy and procedures are worked through and updated. It cannot contradict or replace current key documents.

SWDC officers and the MCB will work together positively and productively, to build trust, and improve transparency.

Agree to the roles and responsibilities in this MoA and that they are incorporated, where appropriate, in any new policy. Which are in the interim described as:

- 1. Council are the trustees of Pain Farm**
- 2. Martinborough community is the beneficiary of Pain Farm**
- 3. MCB is the governor of Pain Farm**

SWDC will work to clarify and provide understanding to MCB on the following:

- financial reporting;
- the available funds for grant-making for the benefit of the Martinborough community;
- incomes sources to Pain Farm, these are expected to include the Transfer Station, Homestead, Cottage and Farm Land;
- a full list of contracts and leases they hold with anniversaries of commencement dates;
- the process for setting the annual budget for Pain Farm in the long-term and annual plan; budgets to ensure that the MCB has visibility of any significant changes or amendments;
- a transparent process for setting fair and reasonable cost recovery and overheads;
- the value of expenditure (if any) that would need to be considered by the MCB;
- the type of decisions and processes to be considered by the MCB for recommendation to Council.

Review of this agreement will occur in December 2023.



Interim Chief Executive,
South Wairarapa District Council

Chair,
Martinborough Community Board

**Appendix 4 - Pain Farm P & O update
December 2023**

Pain Farm – Partnerships & Operations Update Report

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide the Martinborough Community Board (MCB) with an information update regarding the operations of Pain Farm.

Farm

Boundary Trees

The row of pine trees along the back north-western boundary need removal as they are tall and unkept meaning they are no longer acting as an effective shelter belt, pose a safety risk and will be disruptive of fencing as they fall over time. They also need to be removed prior to any native planting so that new planting is not damaged by their eventual removal.

We were hoping this work would be cost neutral and completed by a firewood operator. However, at this stage we have an estimate of \$5,000. This includes clean-up of any slash that ends up in the paddock but leaving any slash in the area being replanted. The next step is to get another quote and also see if we can drive down the cost by increasing the scope of the work to include tree removal at other locations in the district.

Exclusion Fencing

The cattle exclusion fencing suggested by Greater Wellington Regional Council is complete with the waterway to the northeast of the transfer station being classified as ephemeral and therefore not requiring fencing.

The exclusion fencing was completed on the assumption that cattle would be totally excluded from the northern corner and therefore only the southern side of this waterway was fenced. However, given that at this stage this corner is still included in the lease area, the lessee will need to use temporary fencing to protect the waterway if cattle are in this area. Long term we need to either remove the area from the lease area when it gets planted, or exclusion fence the northern side of the waterway if we want to retain the rental income from it.

Boundary Fencing Repairs

The boundary fencing is in poor condition in three places. These are all where waterways cross in or out of Pain Farm and the wet winter put pressure on the fences:

- Section of boundary on southwestern boundary between Pain Farm and neighbouring lifestyle block.

- Section of boundary on northeastern boundary between Pain Farm and neighbouring farm.
- Section of boundary on roadside approximately 100 metres southwest of the transfer station entrance.

We have received three quotes for putting in floodgates and reinstating fencing and engaging with neighbours to get agreement on the solution, the timing and their contribution.



Southwestern Boundary



Northeastern Boundary

Other Fencing

Overall, the fencing at Pain Farm is old and tired and in some cases approaching the end of its life. Lessees are responsible for maintaining fencing to the same condition as at the commencement of their lease but are not responsible for full replacement. Overtime we recommend progressively upgrading the fencing section by section based on priority.

Shelter Belts

The shelter belts have been trimmed and the cuttings piled up for burning once crops are out. This had not been done in many years and makes for a huge improvement. The lessee is now responsible for ensuring the shelter belts are maintained when the lease expires.



Before



After



After



Piles to be burnt

Water Supply

At some point through the shelter belt trimming process the water supply to the farm was disrupted and the Lessee needed to replace 700m of waterline - the main line onto the farm. This is anticipated to cost approximately \$2,000 but we haven't yet received the invoice. We took the opportunity to increase the size of this line from 15ml to 25ml diameter.

The trough in the paddock to the north of the transfer station was inadequate and has been replaced with a larger trough.



Before



After

Planting of Exclusion Areas

We need to obtain some advice on what should be planted in the exclusion areas, including cost of planting, cost of maintenance and the potential for ETS registration. If the trees on the northwestern boundary can be removed this summer, we could aim for next year to start this planting work.

Homestead & Cottage

Curtilage

The area to the north of the driveway and the small paddock to the south of the homestead are very overgrown. The tenant did not previously understand these were included in the rented area and has now committed to keeping the grass down in these areas. Long term we think the better solution would be to fence off these areas and include them in the farm lease rather than the homestead curtilage.

In addition, the immediate curtilage of the homestead could be made significantly easier to maintain by removing overgrown foliage and focussing on trees and lawn.

The fence between the cottage and homestead has partly blown over and needs to be removed and replaced. We think a Griselinia hedge is the most cost-effective solution.

Insurance from Garage

The Finance Team has advised that there are no restrictions to how the funds should be used provided they are spent on improvements at Pain Farm and that the MCB have agreed to not rebuild the garage. We will specifically engage with the MCB in the new year on how these funds are best applied.

Transfer Station

Fire

In the early hours of Wednesday 8 November, a fire broke out in the general waste area of the transfer station. It's suspected the fire was caused by a damaged lithium-ion battery sparking. The fire has burnt the netting on the northeastern boundary of the transfer station and some of the poles that hold the netting. All the netting surrounding the transfer station is deteriorated so we are already investigating replacement options.

Recent steps to implement a battery recycling scheme, along with separating scrap metal from the landfill helps to mitigate damage that can be caused in these instances.

Tidiness

We are working with Earthcare on improving the tidiness of the site.

Lease

Progress is being made towards establishing a lease for the transfer station area to formally document the agreement between Pain Farm and Council.

Contact Officer: Sarah Pearson-Coats, Property Portfolio Advisor

Reviewed By: Stefan Corbett, Group Manager, Partnerships and Operations

Action Items Report

1. Purpose

To present the Committee with updates on actions and resolutions.

2. Executive Summary

Action items from meetings are presented to the Committee for information. The Chair may ask the Chief Executive for comment and all members may ask the Chief Executive for clarification and information through the Chair.

If the action has been completed between meetings it will be shown as 'actioned' for one meeting and then will remain in a master register but no longer reported on. Procedural resolutions are not reported on.

As the Terms of Reference for Council and Committees was updated in November 2023 and this is the first meeting of the Strategy Working Committee, the actions from the Infrastructure and Community Services Committee, and the Climate Change Committee have been included in the action items for this committee to review and progress.

3. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Action Items to 14 February 2024

Contact Officer: Amy Andersen, Committee Advisor

Reviewed By: Janice Smith, Chief Executive Officer

Appendix 1 – Action Items to 14 February 2024

Number	Raised Date	Responsible Manager	Action or Task details	Open	Notes
516	27 Oct 21	S Corbett	Work on a health and safety action plan with the Wairarapa Trails Action Group to ensure network safety of the proposed trails and continue discussions on cyclist safety on Underhill Road leading to the Tauherenikau Cycle Bridge. (ICS)	Open	<p>8 Nov 21: WTAG chairman Greg Lang, Carterton Mayor is having discussions with SWDC Mayor on a way forward to resolve this problem on both sides of Underhill Road</p> <p>20/12/21: Bridge construction delayed 12-14 weeks (subject to weather).</p> <p>27/1/22: Underhill Road will be included as part of the speed review, other initiatives will be investigated prior to the bridge opening in September.</p> <p>9/3/21: Action amended to include advance changing of speed limit on Underhill Road.</p> <p>20/4/22: Amended - action above deleted.</p> <p>06/05/2022: Officers working to make Underhill Road safe before opening of bridge. Funding applied for. Request to close action.</p> <p>Check with Stefan</p> <p>11/01/22: Action reassigned from A&S to ICS following implementation of new committee structure.</p> <p>25/01/23: Committee Chair requested update required on project, costs for work to be completed, (quote from Pope and Gray), how will this be funded; PGF/Ratepayers or other funding source.</p> <p>1/02/23: Ongoing work to be completed– remains open</p> <p>18/07/23: The share the road with cyclists signs have been put in on Underhill Road (Greytown and Featherston sides). The Underhill Road road edges have been flattened to allow cyclists to more easily get off the road if needed.</p> <p>20/09/23: Request to examine alternative funding measures, but not a priority.</p> <p>30/01/24: no change to priority (ie low)</p>
398	8 Aug 22	S Corbett	To provide further information and costings on the options to manage the water race networks in future and prepare a water race next steps plan for moving forward following the survey results. (ICS)	Open	<p>12/09/2022: On hold until future of water races as stock water supply assets under proposed Natural Resources Plan and NPS confirmed with GWRC</p> <p>11/01/22: Action reassigned from WRS to ICS following implementation of new committee structure.</p>

Number	Raised Date	Responsible Manager	Action or Task details	Open	Notes
					<p>25/01/23: Committee Chair requested update on now that Water races are to remain in Council control and not 3 Waters, should this be combined with numbers 268, 267 and 25 above to resolve issues.</p> <p>01/2/23: Action combined with 267.</p> <p>20/09/23: Council officers sent an update to members on 11 September via email.</p> <p>15/11/23: Water race paper feedback requested by officers from members to progress the action.</p> <p>30/01/24: with the agreement of Councillors this has been paused while we await more info on water reform; paper supplied which enabled options to be narrowed, will revisit once reform pathway clears (Officers request to close action and any future work will come up in the water services work plan).</p>
3	1 Feb 23	S Corbett	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES RESOLVED (ICS2023/02) to:</p> <p>1.Receive the ‘Lighting in Martinborough Memorial Square’ Report. (Moved Cr Maynard/ Seconded Cr Sadler-Futter) Carried</p> <p>2. Resolve to recommend Option 1 to Council to install pedestrian lighting on all noncompliant pedestrian crossings in the SW District, beginning with the ones in the Martinborough Square and Jellicoe/Venice Street corner. Pedestrian lighting in Martinborough to be funded from the Infrastructure Reserve Fund at a cost of up to \$200,000 and work to commence in FY 2023/24. Pedestrian lighting in the other Wards to be included in the next Land Transport Plan 2024-2027 at a cost of up to \$300,000 and, if our application is successful, work to commence in FY 2024/25. Council Officers to produce a costed project plan including the findings for the investigative report and solar power options by 1 March 2023. (Moved Cr Plimmer/Seconded Cr Gray) Carried</p> <p>3.Resolve to recommend to Council that implementation of pedestrian lighting in the Martinborough Square is completed without public consultation on the basis that</p>	Actioned	<p>2/2/23: Recommendations to Council - completed 8 Feb 23.</p> <p>30/01/24: has been the subject of a recent paper to Council. Mitigations have been put in place. Next step is tender documents created and issued. Work due to start in next FY as agreed by resolution. This action has been closed, as it’s now an item on our capital works programme and all updates will be transferred to the CE Report under significant projects.</p>

Number	Raised Date	Responsible Manager	Action or Task details	Open	Notes
			<p>the current pedestrian lighting is a risk to public safety and is not compliant with current requirements, noting the high level of public feedback and the desire to have the issue resolved.</p> <p>(Moved Cr Maynard/Seconded Cr Gray) Carried</p> <p>4.Resolve to recommend to Council to identify that the decision not to consult is inconsistent with the Martinborough Square Management Plan (2012), and that this requirement of the Management Plan will be reviewed as part of the global review of all of Council's reserve management plans.</p> <p>(Moved Mayor Connelly/Seconded Cr Maynard) Carried</p>		
86	1 Mar 23	A Bradley	To request the Communications Team develop a concept plan and options to initiate discussion and engagement with the community on a climate change database and information sharing. (CCE)	Open	<p>02/03/23: Officers have stated this action is a low priority.</p> <p>14/08/23: Officer note there are many different companies and organisations operating in this space. Instead, as we have a climate change web page, suggest we can host links to all those we work with in this space including presentations from anyone who comes to present to this committee or Council on say climate change and sustainability matters.</p> <p>23/08/23: Discussed at CCE meeting, to remain open.</p> <p>30/01/24: no new updates.</p>
281	25 Jul 23	S Corbett	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES RESOLVED (ICS2023/19) to:</p> <p>1.Receive the Recommendations from the Hearings Committee Report.</p> <p>2.Agree not to progress the proposed recommendation in the report for the Soldiers' Memorial Park – New Bore and Pump.</p> <p>(Moved Cr Woodcock/Seconded Cr Gray) Carried</p> <p>3.Delegate to the Chair and the Interim CE to make proposals related to the next steps on a workshop for water services strategy for South Wairarapa including engagement with community and options for the Greytown water supply moving forward.</p> <p>(Moved Mayor Connelly/Seconded Cr Plimmer) Carried</p>	Open	<p>Point 3 – open</p> <p>30/01/24: a scoping study has been initiated to prepare alternative options to location of the plant and bore under delegated authority. Report is due end of March 2024. Latest update from consultant is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project has commenced and the team are working on the initial mapping to identify possible alternative locations • Meetings and discussion with key individuals are being organised for February <p>Officers request to close action and the output from the next steps will come up to the Committee in due course</p>

Number	Raised Date	Responsible Manager	Action or Task details	Open	Notes
406	8 Nov 23	R O'Leary	Report requested from the Planning Team on the methodology for finding areas of risk relating to environmental hazards and what they may look like in future – due by the next Committee meeting (CCE)	Open	
407	8 Nov 23	A Bradley	For the Committee to look at options for a District Joint Committee on Climate Change (CCE)	Open	Noted Cr Gray will follow up initially.
409	8 Nov 23	S Corbett	Request further information from Council Officers relating to the development of a No-Mow Policy, including implications, for the South Wairarapa District Council by the next meeting of the Committee.	Open	30/01/24: no new developments (low priority).
445	15 Nov 23	R O'Leary	INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES RESOLVED (ICS2023/32) to: 1. Receive the Update Report on Footpath for the Northern Side of Farley Avenue to West Street, Greytown. 2. Request that Council officers urgently investigate the implications of removing the requirement for a footpath from the structure plan. 3. Request that investigations are undertaken by Council Officers to install a crossing rather than a footpath. [Items 1-3 read together] (Moved Deputy Mayor Sadler-Futter/Seconded Cr Gray) Carried	Open	01/02/24: The installation of a crossing rather than a footpath has been conveyed through to Roading Manager for future implementation and update from Roading.
446	15 Nov 23		INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES RESOLVED (ICS2023/33) to: 1. Receive the Martinborough Pedestrian Lighting Project Update Report. (Moved Cr Plimmer/Seconded Cr Gray) Carried 2.Recommend to Council to approve the increase in budget provision for the Martinborough Pedestrian Lighting Project to \$500,000. 3.Recommend to Council to approve Council officers engaging with the supplier as soon as practicable to order the necessary lighting units, noting a 20 week delivery period.	Actioned	22/11/23: Recommendation to Council report completed - refer to Council resolution: DC2023/171.

Number	Raised Date	Responsible Manager	Action or Task details	Open	Notes
			<p>4.Recommend to Council to approve that the project is funded from the Infrastructure Reserve or loan, noting that an application will be made to include in the Waka Kotahi work programme within the 2023/34 Long Term Plan to attract subsidy at 51% going forward.</p> <p>[Items 2-4 read together]</p> <p>(Moved Deputy Mayor Sadler-Futter/Seconded Cr Gray) Carried</p>		
469	15 Nov 23	S Corbett	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES RESOLVED (ICS2023/37) to:</p> <p>1.receive the Member’s Report – Transforming the Stella Bull/Old Library Building into a Vibrant Community Space: A vision for Greytown. (Moved Cr Woodcock/Seconded Cr Gray) Carried</p> <p>2. Recommend to Council to approve officers investigate short term uses of Stella Bull/Old Library Building until June 2024.</p> <p>3. Recommend to Council to request officers to develop options to be included in the consultation document for the 24/34 LTP. [Items 2-3 read together] (Moved Cr Bosley/Seconded Mayor Connelly) Carried</p>	Open	<p>22/11/23: Refer to Council resolution: DC2023/171 in relation to point 2, which has been actioned. Point 3 remain open and to be included in recommendations to the Strategy Working Committee.</p> <p>30/01/24: James may be able to report back, but the EOI for proposed commercial and public use of the Old Library Building is online and we are awaiting inquiries. We will report back in a month or so on what we received/learnt. We would appreciate the assistance of Councillors to encourage community and companies to express and interest.</p>

Chairperson's Report

1. Purpose

To update the Committee on activities and issues; and to seek the Committee's approval for items as outlined in this report.

2. Recommendations

The Chairperson recommends that the *Committee*:

1. Receive the Chairperson's Report.
2. Appoint Violet Edwards to the Strategy Working Committee as the Māori Standing Committee Representative.
3. Confirm the Portfolio Lead and Strategic Leadership pairings.
4. Agree the frequency by which portfolio leads report to the Committee.
5. Direct the CE to arrange the schedule of regular meetings for the Strategic Leadership and Portfolio Lead pairings in line with the report frequency.
6. Agree that the Chair and Portfolio Leads complete the Akona Chairing Meetings training before the next Committee meeting.

3. Discussion

I extend my heartfelt thanks to all of you for the kindness and understanding you exhibited during the challenging period surrounding my mum's illness and subsequent passing in December. Your support was invaluable, providing me with the necessary time and grace to grieve, and for that, I am truly grateful.

As we meet for the first time as the Strategy Working Committee, I am eager to maintain the positive momentum in the formation of our committee. To achieve this, I believe it is crucial to promptly finalize the remaining details.

At their meeting on 30 January 2024, the Māori Standing Committee nominated Violet Edwards as their representative to the Strategy Working Committee, which we will formalise today. Noted, an alternative member to cover absences is yet to be confirmed.

I would like to address the Portfolio lead and Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) pairings, as well as the reporting frequency for Portfolio Leads. To foster strong and effective working relationships, it has been agreed that Portfolio Leads will be paired with members of the SLT.

I propose the following pairings:

- Infrastructure Portfolio Lead and GM of Partnerships and Operations
- Planning and Regulatory Portfolio Lead and GM Planning and Regulatory
- Community, Climate, and Environmental Wellbeing Portfolio Lead and CE

For the year 2024, with a meeting schedule set at four-week intervals, expecting Portfolio Leads to present reports at every meeting may be challenging. To optimize lead in times, make efficient use of meeting time, and maintain a strong focus on portfolio areas, I suggest the following reporting roster with a staggered start i.e. all portfolios are not started at the same meeting:

- Infrastructure Lead - Bimonthly reporting unless required.
- Planning and Regulatory Lead - Bimonthly reporting unless required.
- Community, Climate, and Environmental Wellbeing - Bimonthly reporting unless required.

Once we have agreement on the pairings and reporting frequency, I propose directing the CE to arrange the scheduling of regular meetings between Portfolio Leads and the respective SLT members. These initial meetings should occur before the Portfolio Lead is scheduled to make their first committee presentation.

In accordance with the committee's Terms of Reference, both the Chair and Portfolio Leads are required to complete Chairing training. I recommend that we undertake the training provided by Akona (see Appendix 1) and ensure its completion before our March meeting. While this training is mandatory for the Chair and Leads, I encourage all members to seize this opportunity for professional development and join us in this training.

Although today's report focuses on Portfolio Leads, it is essential to emphasize the individual and collective importance of each member to the committee's success. I encourage you to raise members' reports for discussion and decision, representing the ideas, concerns, and directions of our community boards, community groups, and the wider community. Our ability to engage with our community and ensure their representation is a key measure of the success of this new committee structure.

Thank you for your continued dedication and collaboration.

4. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Akona Training Flyer

Appendix 2 – Draft Strategy Working Committee Terms of Reference

Prepared By: Deputy Mayor Melissa Sadler-Futter

Appendix 1 – Akona Training Flyer

Do you know ...

how to chair a meeting to achieve useful debate and robust decisions?

INTRODUCTION

A high-performing chair can craft a strong, positive meeting culture that delivers quality debate and robust decisions. Whether you are experienced or preparing to step into the role – this course has the content to either begin or reignite your learning.

HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE?

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- + Key features of quality chairing
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- + Meeting order and conduct

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- + **Module:** A highly interactive, user-friendly experience with a focus on increasing the quality of debate and decision-making.
- + **Resources:** That support your learning
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Appendix 2 – Draft Strategy Working Committee Terms of Reference

STRATEGY WORKING COMMITTEE TOR

(Committee of the Whole)

1. Purpose

The purpose of the committee is to support Council in making decisions that:

- enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and
- promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

2. Key Responsibilities

- Approve or amend the Council Code of Conduct.
- Approve or amend Council's Standing Orders.
- Appoint committees or establish joint committees with another local authority.
- Advising and supporting the development of the Annual Plan and the Long-Term Plan.
- To have a strategic understanding of the Annual Report.
- Review and recommend policies and strategies for the delivery of Council services.
- Review and recommend submissions to external bodies.
- Provide planning direction for engagement and consultation activity and approve consultation documents.
- Hear submissions for consultations processes unless required under legislation to be heard by Council.
- Approve budget overspend (above tolerance levels in the CE delegations) and any reprogramming of capex for a project or programme provided that:
 - The overall budget is met from savings
 - The overall budget for capex is not exceeded. Where this is not the case, the Committee must either:
 - Recommend to Council that additional funding is approved (outside the Annual Plan or Long-Term Plan process), or
 - Recommend as part of the next round of Long-Term Plan or Annual Plan process that the funding is considered for inclusion.
- Setting direction and monitoring of significant projects that are of a nature which pose significant risk or high community impact, including delivery against key milestones, project risks, and budget.
- Ensure that operational functions comply with legislative requirements and Council policy.
- Ensure that consents associated with Council's infrastructure are being met and renewals are planned for.
- Setting direction, ensuring alignment and monitoring progress of the key local, regional and national strategic strategies and plans for Council.

3. Delegated Authority

Power to Act:

- Approve strategies and plans related to emergency response and business continuity within budgeted limitations.

- Delegate to members of the Committee and Chief Executive the powers to appoint an Independent Chair, as recommended by the Auditor General.
- Appoint a subcommittee to assess and approve grants, as appropriate.
- The ability to sub-delegate to Community Boards and the Māori Standing Committee, grants consistent with their Terms of Reference.
- Approve unbudgeted emergency expenditure from reserve funds and emergency expenditure up to maximum of \$400,000, includes both capital and operational expenditure.
- Approve activities and unbudgeted expenditure up to \$100,000 outside of the annual plan that do not trigger the Significance & Engagement Policy or other legislative requirements, includes both capital and operational expenditure.
- Responsibility and decision making of the reserve management plans.
- To stop roads.
- Advice on direction and action to address climate change and environmental wellbeing.
- Advice on the establishment of Joint Committees.
- The power to develop co-operative structures involving the Carterton and Masterton District Councils.
- Adoption of relevant strategies and plans.

Power to Recommend to Council:

- Adoption of the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan.
- The use of reserve funds over \$400,000 for unbudgeted emergency expenditure.
- Activities outside of the annual plan that trigger the Significance & Engagement Policy or other legislative requirements.
- Approve the Council’s recommendation to the Remuneration Authority for remuneration of elected members.
- Make decisions on the review of representation arrangements under the Local Electoral Act 2001.
- Approve the Local Governance Statement under section 40 of the Local Government Act 2002
- Approve the Triennial Agreement under section 15 of the Local Government Act 2002.

4. Membership and Composition

Chair:	Deputy Mayor Melissa Sadler-Futter.
Membership:	The Mayor and all councillors; and one Māori Standing Committee representative (Violet Edwards) and an alternate (to be nominated) .
Quorum:	Six members (half the membership, plus one)
Frequency:	Four weekly.

Appointment Report – Destination Wairarapa

Appointee Name	Allan Hogg
Meeting – Date and Venue	4th December 2023, Carterton
Key issues from the meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial sustainability. • Close out strategic review exercise.
Specific item(s) for Council to note/action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GM has reported quarterly to all three Councils on our visitor experience for the quarter and the outlook for summer. The importance of the Wellington market has been emphasised. • Climatic conditions are playing a big part in the experience. • Dark Skies multi-stakeholder plan is awaiting signing from MDC and SWDC. • Regional Event Strategy presented to Councils. DW has made an unofficial submission to Councils to consider the study and recommendations as part of the LTP planning process. • Dark Skies and Major Events are key factors in building resilience in the tourism sector and resulting contribution to Wairarapa GDP.
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair (Robin Dunlop) and Deputy Chair (Allan Hogg) were re-elected. • The board agreed on a financial strategy meeting early New Year to close out strategy work.