

**Absolutely Positively  
Wellington City Council**

Me Heke Ki Pōneke

# Ordinary Meeting of Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee Rārangi Take | Agenda

9:30 am Rāpare, 1 Huitanguru 2024  
9:30 am Thursday, 1 February 2024  
Ngake (16.09), Level 16, Tahiwī  
113 The Terrace  
Pōneke | Wellington



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## **MEMBERSHIP**

Mayor Whanau (Acting Chair)

Deputy Mayor Foon

Councillor Abdurahman

Councillor Apanowicz

Councillor Brown

Councillor Calvert

Councillor Chung

Councillor Free

Pouiwi Hohaia

Pouiwi Kelly

Councillor Matthews

Councillor McNulty

Councillor O'Neill

Councillor Pannett

Councillor Randle

Councillor Wī Neera

Councillor Young

### **Have your say!**

*You can make a short presentation to the Councillors, Committee members, Subcommittee members or Community Board members at this meeting. Please let us know by noon the working day before the meeting. You can do this either by phoning 04-499-4444, emailing [public.participation@wcc.govt.nz](mailto:public.participation@wcc.govt.nz), or writing to Democracy Services, Wellington City Council, PO Box 2199, Wellington, giving your name, phone number, and the issue you would like to talk about. All Council and committee meetings are livestreamed on our YouTube page. This includes any public participation at the meeting.*

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## AREA OF FOCUS

The Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee has responsibility for:

- 1) RMA matters, including urban planning, city design, built environment, natural environment, biodiversity, and the District Plan.
- 2) Housing.
- 3) Climate change response and resilience.
- 4) Council property.
- 5) Waste management & minimisation.
- 6) Transport including Let's Get Wellington Moving.
- 7) Council infrastructure and infrastructure strategy.
- 8) Capital works programme delivery, including CCOs' and Wellington Water Limited's capital works programmes.
- 9) Three waters

To read the full delegations of this committee, please visit [wellington.govt.nz/meetings](https://wellington.govt.nz/meetings).

**Quorum:** 9 members



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# 1. Meeting Conduct

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## 1.1 Karakia

The Chairperson will open the hui with a karakia.

<b>Whakataka te hau ki te uru,</b>	Cease oh winds of the west
<b>Whakataka te hau ki te tonga.</b>	and of the south
<b>Kia mākinakina ki uta,</b>	Let the bracing breezes flow,
<b>Kia mātaratara ki tai.</b>	over the land and the sea.
<b>E hī ake ana te atākura.</b>	Let the red-tipped dawn come
<b>He tio, he huka, he hauhū.</b>	with a sharpened edge, a touch of frost,
<b>Tihei Mauri Ora!</b>	a promise of a glorious day

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

<b>Unuhia, unuhia, unuhia ki te uru tapu nui</b>	Draw on, draw on
<b>Kia wātea, kia māmā, te ngākau, te tinana, te wairua</b>	Draw on the supreme sacredness To clear, to free the heart, the body and the spirit of mankind
<b>I te ara takatū</b>	
<b>Koia rā e Rongo, whakairia ake ki runga</b>	Oh Rongo, above (symbol of peace)
<b>Kia wātea, kia wātea</b>	Let this all be done in unity
<b>Āe rā, kua wātea!</b>	

## 1.2 Apologies

The Chairperson invites notice from members of apologies, including apologies for lateness and early departure from the hui, where leave of absence has not previously been granted.

## 1.3 Conflict of Interest Declarations

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

## 1.4 Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 30 November 2023 will be put to the Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee for confirmation.

## 1.5 Items not on the Agenda

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

***Matters Requiring Urgent Attention as Determined by Resolution of the Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee.***

The Chairperson shall state to the hui:

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

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The item may be allowed onto the agenda by resolution of the Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee.

***Minor Matters relating to the General Business of the Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee.***

The Chairperson shall state to the hui that the item will be discussed, but no resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of the item except to refer it to a subsequent hui of the Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee for further discussion.

### **1.6 Public Participation**

A maximum of 60 minutes is set aside for public participation at the commencement of any hui of the Council or committee that is open to the public. Under Standing Order 31.2 a written, oral, or electronic application to address the hui setting forth the subject, is required to be lodged with the Chief Executive by 12.00 noon of the working day prior to the hui concerned, and subsequently approved by the Chairperson.

Requests for public participation can be sent by email to [public.participation@wcc.govt.nz](mailto:public.participation@wcc.govt.nz), by post to Democracy Services, Wellington City Council, PO Box 2199, Wellington, or by phone at 04 499 4444 and asking to speak to Democracy Services.



## 2. Petitions

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# LIFTING THE CREEK - REMEDIATION OF THE CLOSED LANDFILL IN HAEWAI / HOUGHTON VALLEY

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### Whakarāpotopoto | Summary

<b>Primary Petitioner:</b>	Jenny Rattenbury
<b>Total Signatures:</b>	227
<b>Presented by:</b>	Jenny Rattenbury
<b>Relevant Previous decisions</b>	Outline relevant previous decisions that pertain to the material being considered in this paper.

#### Financial considerations

Nil       Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan       Unbudgeted \$X

#### Risk

Low       Medium       High       Extreme

Author	Rebecca Adams, Chief Advisor to CIO
Authoriser	Chris Mathews, Manager Waste, Water and Resilience Siobhan Procter, Chief Infrastructure Officer

### Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

That the Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee:

1. Receive the information and thank the petitioners.

### Takenga mai | Background

1. Wellington City Council operates a system of Petitions whereby people can conveniently and electronically petition the Council on matters related to Council business.
2. Jenny Rattenbury opened a Petition on the Wellington City Council website on 27 October 2023.
3. The Petition details are as follows:

*The petitioners request that WCC put the remediation of our closed landfill into the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan to reduce leachate contamination of Taputeranga Marine Reserve; prevent hydrocarbon odours from stormwater drains in homes; divert storm and spring water from becoming contaminated in the under-landfill pipes; and create a natural stormwater system that provides habitat for our non-human residents, and an engaging space for recreation, food growing and spring water harvesting.*

- 
4. The background information provided for the Petition was:
- The community has been working on this project for 10+ years.*
- The project will continue to revitalise our community and the environment over the next decades, just as the 20 plus years of rubbish tip destroyed them. We know the project will take time and be costly.*
- The concept design already created by the community can be a starting point for developing a detailed design: collaborating with residents, Mana Whenua, WCC staff and outside design consultants.*
- Construction can be in stages as funds permit.*
5. The Petition closed on 27 November 2023 with 227 authenticated signatures. The list of authenticated signatures is presented as Attachment 1.
6. The Houghton Valley landfill opened in 1951 and was operational until 1971. The landfill covered the valley floor from Cave Rd to Houghton Valley School and Sinclair Park. The former landfill site is currently used as playing fields.
7. Running top to bottom at roughly the base of the landfill, are the stormwater pipes conveying from the surrounding hills, open channels and roading network through to the stormwater outlet at Houghton Bay.
8. The stormwater network running beneath the closed landfill has aged and experienced significant joint displacement. This displacement has resulted in stormwater entering the closed landfill (exfiltration) and contaminated groundwater entering the stormwater network (infiltration) which at times discharges in dilute form to the outlet at Houghton Bay.
9. After a period of dry weather and followed by heavy rain, this discharge can be accompanied by mineral deposits and oxides that build up on the inside of the piped network causing visible discolouration and leading to concern in the community.
10. Wellington Water Limited (WWL) has undertaken a number of investigations in Haewai Houghton Valley and implemented engineering options to divert base-flows from the stormwater network into the wastewater network for treatment at Moa Point. However, during periods of high rainfall the contaminated stormwater overcomes these engineering solutions and is discharged in dilute form at Houghton Bay.
11. WWL's most recent CCTV investigations show several points along the stormwater network have experienced significant joint displacement resulting in more of the exfiltration and infiltration of contaminated ground water.
12. The Natural Resources Plan (NRP) for the Wellington region came into effect on 28 July 2023.
13. Under Rule 82 of the NRP- Discharges from contaminated land – permitted activity, the *discharge of a contaminant from contaminated land where a contaminant may enter water is a permitted activity provided various listed conditions are met.*
14. Council is required to assess all 34 closed landfills against Rule 82 of the NRP to confirm compliance or non-compliance and take further action dependent on the assessment results.

## **Whakautu | Officers' response**

15. Officers would like to thank Jenny Rattenbury for the petition.
16. Remedying the joint displacements identified by WWL CCTV through either replacement, lining or repair of the local stormwater network would address cross contamination and discharges to Houghton Bay.
17. The cost to reline the stormwater network is estimated at \$7M and was included as a potential addition to the baseline funding in the WWL LTP advice to Councillors. The inclusion of this is a decision for Council to make.
18. Haewai Houghton Bay is one of the closed landfills we are currently assessing and the results of this will also help determine future activity at the site.
19. Officers will provide a report back to this Committee once the assessments have been completed and actions have been identified.

## **Attachments**

Nil

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### 3. General Business

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## HALF COST PATH POLICY REVIEW 2023

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### Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

#### Purpose

1. This report seeks agreement to undertake public consultation on the proposed review of the Half Cost Path Policy.

#### Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable, natural eco city   |
|  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city         |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Innovative, inclusive and creative city                                       |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Dynamic and sustainable economy   |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure               |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable, resilient and safe place to live                                  |
|  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces                       |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition                            |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Strong partnerships with mana whenua  |

#### Relevant Previous decisions

There are relevant previous decisions that pertain to the decision being considered in this paper.

#### Significance

The decision is **rated low significance** in accordance with schedule 1 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

#### Financial considerations

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nil | <input type="checkbox"/> Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Unbudgeted \$X |
|---|--|---|

2. There is no financial considerations for the public consultation.

#### Risk

- |   |                                 |                               |                                  |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low | <input type="checkbox"/> Medium | <input type="checkbox"/> High | <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
3. There is a risk that some affected property owners do not agree with proposed changes.

Authors	Shu Huang, Senior Policy Advisor Brad Singh, Transport and Infrastructure Manager Rebecca Adams, Chief Advisor to CIO
Authoriser	Siobhan Procter, Chief Infrastructure Officer

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## **Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations**

Officers recommend the following motion:

That the Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee:

1. Receive the information.
2. Note that officers have undertaken a review of the Half Cost Path Policy (the policy) and recommend that the Council revokes the policy.
3. Agree to undertake public consultation on the Statement of Proposal to revoke the policy (attachment one).
4. Agree to delegate authority to the Chair of the Committee to make amendments and any editorial changes as necessary to the Statement of Proposal.

## **Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary**

4. The Council's current Half Cost Path Policy originated in 1934. Under the policy, the Council funds 50 percent of the maintenance costs of pedestrian paths on road reserves that provide sole access to three or more private properties ('half cost path'). Other property owners sharing the path take collective responsibility for funding the remaining 50 percent.
5. There are about 288 historical half cost paths serving 1,108 private properties in Wellington. The original justification for the Council's 50 percent contribution was that there would usually be enough foot traffic to warrant community funding. Wellington City Council appears to be the only major city to retain and operate such a policy in New Zealand.
6. The policy does not work well for either the Council or for the property owner. The policy is not well understood or applied, this is particularly in relation to the extent of half cost paths and the scope of their maintenance. The Policy rationale has no legal basis, leading to equity concerns.
7. The policy is operationally challenging to administer, and Council does not generally recover 50 percent share of costs from property owners although significant effort is put in to pursuing cost reimbursement for significant maintenance activity. In addition, the maintenance and remedial responsibilities associated with related retaining walls are not clearly stated or practised.
8. Continuing with the current policy has significant financial implications for the future.
9. To address these problems, a review of the policy has been undertaken.

The review has considered five options for general maintenance of half cost paths. They are:

- a. Option 1 - No change
- b. Option 2 - Targeted rates
- c. Option 3 - Invoice for half cost
- d. Option 4 - Revoke the policy to allow private property owners to take over full maintenance responsibility

- e. Option 5 - Revoke the policy to allow Council to take over full maintenance responsibility.
10. Officers have assessed these options against a range of policy objectives, such as fairness and equity (encompassing private vs public benefit), and operational and financial feasibility.
  11. Based on the assessment, Officers preferred option is to proceed with Option 4 - revoke the policy to allow private property owners to take over full maintenance responsibility. This option will ensure Council operates a consistent safety practice under the law and avoids perceived inequity among private property owners.
  12. Option 4 aligns with public good versus private benefits assessment, avoiding further stretching Council finance, and supports rating management.
  13. If, following consultation, Option 4 remains the preferred option, Council will carry out the maintenance necessary to bring all paths and related retaining structures up to a like-for-like access and safety standard, before property owners take over full maintenance responsibility. Property owners will be clearly communicated to about their maintenance and renewal obligations.
  14. Council considers that a retaining wall or structure supporting the private access path is effectively an encroachment on Council's road. The private benefits of the path outweigh any perceived public benefits. The relevant property owners should therefore pay for the maintenance and remedial work for existing walls and the full cost of installation of any new walls as the need for them arises.

## **Takenga mai | Background**

### ***What is a half cost path?***

15. A half cost path is defined as a footpath providing pedestrian access to three or more private properties with 'half cost path' status. The Council's Half Cost Path policy of making a 50 percent contribution to maintenance, including of the surface, steps, handrails, and stormwater channels, applies to these footpaths.
16. There are other types of pedestrian paths (also called 'footpaths' or 'access path' in this document) in Wellington City, and the respective funding responsibility varies. They include:
  - a. public footpaths that are located on Council land (normally road reserve) and used by the public for general travel purposes along the road. They are fully managed and maintained by the Council.
  - b. public access footpaths that are on narrow Council access-way land to connect different roads, sometimes called a "through path." These can be grade-separated paths running parallel to formed roads, at a higher or lower level. They are also fully managed and maintained by the Council.
  - c. private footpaths that are located on private property and used exclusively by the private property owner. They are fully managed and maintained by the private property owner(s).
  - d. private access footpaths that are located on Council land and provide pedestrian access to fewer than three private properties without 'half cost path' status. These are fully managed and maintained by the private property owner(s).

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***How has the half cost path policy changed over time?***

17. The Policy can be traced back to 1934 as a letter from the Town Clerk that states:
- a. *Where the track serves one house, the owner is responsible for construction and maintenance.*
  - b. *Where the track serves 2 houses, the two owners must make an arrangement to do the work between them.*
  - c. *Where the track serves more than 2 houses the Council will consider the construction in permanent material provided half the cost is subscribed by the adjoining owners. Council will then maintain the path free of charge. Paths constructed to any other standard, a contribution of half maintenance cost must be made by adjoining property owners.*
18. By 1956, the policy statement became “*where a pedestrian access serves 3 or more properties, the Council will assist with half the cost of constructing and maintaining the surfacing of the access, fences, handrail, steps and drainage channel.*”<sup>1</sup>
19. In 1957, the policy statement became “*Owners are collectively responsible for the original responsibility and original formation. Council assists with half the cost of surfacing, erection of handrails, stormwater channelling and half the cost of maintenance.*”<sup>2</sup>
20. By 1974, the policy statement became “*Where pedestrian access is constructed to serve 3 or more properties then the Council will assist the property owners to maintain this access on a half cost basis.*”<sup>3</sup> It was also stated that “*The maintenance of bank batters on legal road is not necessarily the responsibility of the Council and liability for walling is not generally accepted by the Council....where street improvements are carried out by the Department at some subsequent date [subsequent to the creation of the subdivision], then if later deterioration of any new batter should occur which is attributable to such improvement works, then the Corporation could be held liable. However, all such cases must be considered on their merits.....*”<sup>4</sup>
21. In 1995, the Council approved a policy for the clearance and reinstatement of slips on legal road. The policy stated<sup>5</sup>:
- a. Council will clear, stabilise and reinstate slips to fulfil its legal obligations to protect public property and support private property at the property boundary.
  - b. Council will not assist with the reinstatement of private access, except where the slip is the result of Council works subsequent to the construction of that access.
22. The policy was last reviewed in 2008 and three technical modifications were made to ensure safety practice, to limit residents quoting to do the work themselves and to

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<sup>1</sup> Extract from the 1956 authoritative statement from the Council on the responsibility for maintenance of high- or low-level footpaths.

<sup>2</sup> Extract from 1957 Council paper to Town Clerk: Access on Road Reserve to Private Property.

<sup>3</sup> Extract from the 1974 document for the Wellington City Corporation Works Department: Operation of Streetworks Branch (Paragraph k).

<sup>4</sup> Above, Paragraph h.

<sup>5</sup> Extract of Minutes of meeting Wednesday 6 September 1995 - C145/95 Cityworks Committee meeting 24 August 1995 (1215/17/CS & 1215/11/CS).



ensure the status was documented on the Land Information Memorandum (LIM) reports.

23. The review had regard to the coroner's hearing on a fatal incident at 106 Glenmore Street in 2007. The Council started to undertake safety-related repair work if it became aware of any potential hazardous circumstances in the course of their work. The hazard is to be isolated by placing orange mesh or barriers in the first instance. The Council also required contractors to carry out a proactive inspection plan of all access paths that are not private.<sup>6</sup>
24. Following the review, all affected property owners were advised of their obligations under the policy.

#### ***Current state of half cost paths***

25. Most of the half cost paths are historical. The Council followed an internal process to assess later applications for half cost paths on a case-by-case basis. A letter of agreement was sent to relevant property owners if criteria were met, and the path was registered in the Council's database.
26. There are currently 288 paths (serving 1,018 properties) in Wellington City that come under the policy, as indicated in the following map, mostly scattered in Brooklyn, Wadestown, Northland, Kelburn, Hataitai and Roseneath.
27. The condition of the paths is regularly assessed. Of the 288 paths, 36 percent are in poor or very poor condition (towards the end of their expected lives).
28. Unsafe and high-risk faults are made safe at the Council's expense if the Council is advised. It is generally reactive work where residents approach the Council with a request or when remedial work is required following a landslip.

#### **Kōrerorero | Discussion**

29. This section discusses the identified key problems with the policy.
30. The dated policy, particularly its coverage, including the extent of half cost paths and the scope of maintenance, is not well understood or applied, in particular, the maintenance and remedial responsibilities associated with relevant retaining walls are not clearly stated and practised.
31. The Policy rationale is unclear, leading to equity concerns. The policy is also operationally and financially challenging to administer. Due to these problems, a review of the policy has been undertaken.

#### **The Policy is not well understood or applied**

32. The policy dates back nearly 90 years and is not well publicised. In addition, property ownership changes frequently. Awareness, knowledge and understanding of the policy is low.
33. Historical development of the policy shows that the policy coverage has shifted from contribution to construction costs to only the maintenance of the path surface, steps, handrail/fence and stormwater channels. The changes are not well known or understood.

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<sup>6</sup> Coroner's Decision 105/2009 regarding Michael Webby.

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34. The lack of awareness and understanding, particularly in relation to shared responsibilities among neighbouring property owners, often causes stress and anxiety when contributions to remedial costs are sought.
  35. The extent of maintenance for a half cost path has not been clearly understood and applied by the Council. Arguably, only part of a half cost path is serving three or more properties and warrants the Council's contribution of up to half of the cost. It has been the Council's practice to extend the maintenance to the whole path up to the boundary of all private properties being served. This might have contributed to the difficulty in getting relevant property owners to agree to and pay for the maintenance.
  36. In practice, the Council responds to complaints and makes situations safe by cordoning off affected areas, fixing handrails, or limiting access until remedial work has completed.
  37. Retaining walls and supporting structures related to half cost paths are of particular concern. The Council has never intended to take on responsibility for funding the building of retaining walls and other structures to support access paths to private properties. This was clarified in the slip policy of 1995 which states that Council will not assist with the reinstatement of private access, except where the slip is the result of Council works subsequent to the construction of that access.
  38. While it was never the intention to cover construction and maintenance of retaining walls and supporting structures in the policy, Council has been attempting to fulfil its health and safety obligations to the public. Consequently, Council has been considering the following factors in determining responsibility for retaining wall maintenance when a request is received:
    - a. Who built the retaining wall or supporting structure, i.e., was it built by the Council or a private property owner?
    - b. Whether the retaining wall or supporting structure work was installed as part of construction work for the general public good (e.g., road construction)?
    - c. Whether a building consent or encroachment licence was issued for the construction of the retaining wall or supporting structure?
    - d. Whether a lack of maintenance of the path or related assets by property owners caused the issue?
  39. It is challenging to consider these factors as information is not always readily available or accurate. Disputes between parties, particularly in relation to who has caused the need for maintenance, have arisen. The challenges sometimes result in the Council having to undertake the relevant retaining wall or supporting structure work without securing the contribution from private property owners. In the absence of a clear policy, the Council has selectively funded retaining wall or supporting structure work on road reserves where serious problems have emerged.

**The Policy rationale is not clear and sound, leading to equity concerns**

40. The Council's contribution of half of the maintenance cost may help a small group of neighbours (three or more property owners) to work together to maintain the path serving their properties. This approach recognises the challenges for the relevant property owners to collaborate, differing abilities to pay and the general benefits to the

Council, such as reduced liability for health and safety as the property owner of the road reserve.

41. However, the challenges to collaborate, differing abilities to pay and general benefits to the Council also apply to those paths serving two properties. The ability to pay and general benefits to the Council even apply to those paths serving one property. Distinguishing between them is arguably arbitrary and inequitable.

### **The Policy is operationally challenging**

42. To undertake maintenance work on half cost paths, the Council needs to obtain an agreement and half of the cost contribution for the work from all relevant property owners.
43. The policy does not provide any guidance on how the half cost contribution from the property owners may be distributed among them. It could be argued that the property nearest the street should contribute less than the property most distant from the street. Council does not own the path and cannot tell private property owners how to apportion their share of costs.
44. Getting property owners to agree to pay is difficult. Capability and willingness to pay for work varies widely. There are examples where neighbours consider that the price quoted is too high, agree to the work but are unable to pay upfront, or simply decline to pay even when remedial work has been recommended.
45. Generally, landlords or property trusts are less willing to engage in negotiations than owner occupiers. Consequently, only one in 10 requests for maintenance work around half cost paths have proceeded.
46. These challenges lead to a high level of overhead cost in relation to negotiating the scope of the maintenance work and obtaining quotes. In the meantime, the overall condition of the paths (and supporting land) is deteriorating, with affected residents increasingly frustrated.
47. In addition, the features of access paths are changing, leading to unclear status for some paths. On the one hand, there might be more private access paths serving three and more properties due to housing intensification. These new paths meet the criteria but are not covered by the policy. On the other hand, some half cost paths may lose their status as they do not meet the criteria due to changed circumstances. For example, when one owner (previously served by a half cost path) has built a driveway to their property, the footpath to the remaining two properties will no longer meet the criteria of a half cost path. The policy does not provide clear guidance for consistently dealing with these situations.

### **The Policy is financially challenging**

48. There is no budget allocated for the general maintenance of half cost paths. A high-level estimation of the costs is \$2.7million a year to maintain half cost paths which includes items such as: visual inspection, weed control, sweeping, general repairs of assets – i.e., painting of handrails, cleaning weep holes in retaining walls, repairing the concrete breakage of channels, regular road maintenance.
49. In the last few financial years, actual maintenance expenditure on half cost paths was a fraction of what was required.
  - a. Half cost expenditure was \$14,091 in 2016-17
  - b. Half cost expenditure was \$19,417 in 2017-18

- 
- c. Half cost expenditure was \$33,920 in 2018-19
  - d. Half cost expenditure was \$19,821 in 2019-20
  - e. Half cost expenditure was \$7,559 in 2020-21.
50. The amount of maintenance expenditure in the recent years does not provide an accurate indication of the scope of maintenance and remedial work required. This is because the challenges of negotiating and funding for the maintenance work prevented most of the work from being carried out.
  51. Further, costs increase following severe weather events and slips. In those instances, rebuilding of access paths is required, often along with stabilisation works of underlying land. This is extremely costly, and the Council do not currently have the budget or capacity to progress all the works needed across the city. By way of example, the June – August 2022 period saw over 1,000 slips across Wellington, many impacting access paths across Council land. Some access paths have been damaged, with large and costly repair works needed to fully stabilise and/or reinstate the supporting land and access paths. Due to the nature of these projects and the application of the policy, some works are not expected to be progressed for several years.
  52. Based on the latest condition assessment of half cost paths, to bring the 104 poor and very poor-quality paths (near the end of their expected life) up to a like- or-like standard, the estimated total cost Council is between \$1.3million and \$1.6million, under the current half cost path cost share model. These costs may be higher given work on supporting land is also needed in most cases.
  53. It needs to be noted that the like-for-like improvements may not mean the access path is brought up to current building standards, simply that they are returned their original condition. A number of these half cost paths need to be redesigned and reconstructed to meet national building standards, adding significantly to the total cost.
  54. The responsibility of maintaining and renewing retaining walls and supporting structure is unclear. There are 219 retaining walls and 33 supporting structures associated with the half cost paths. Many of these retaining walls need to be replaced. There are also some unsupported hillsides that are at risk of slipping. Retaining walls needed for land support would likely cost between \$50,000 to \$2,000,000 each depending on the method of support and the amount of land that requires support.
  55. There is no OPEX budget available for maintenance work on these retaining walls or supporting structures. Over recent financial years, capital spending on retaining walls related to half cost paths is as follows:
    - a. \$36,484 in 2017-18
    - b. \$183,002 in 2018-19
    - c. \$133,786 (was planned) in 2019-20.
  56. The Council has been trying to recover half of the costs of work related to retaining walls and underlying or adjoining land to an access path from all relevant property owners in line with the policy. This is difficult in practice as there are not legal agreements in place for the structures sitting on Council land. The policy does not explicitly explain why property owners are responsible for the maintenance cost of

retaining walls on the Council's land that support the pedestrian paths. The situation is leading to protracted negotiations with landowners and ongoing legal involvement.

57. Agreement to the work and payment from all property owners rarely happens, and the Council ends up completing the work without recovering the 50 percent of costs. Of the total \$355,000 expenditure on retaining walls over the past years, only \$30,000 has been recovered from the property owners, representing less than 20 percent of \$177,500 that should have been recovered. The Council's legal or policy authority for pursuing cost recovery based is regularly challenged. Without mutual agreements, such as encroachment licences, with property owners, Council will continue to be, at least in part, financially and legally responsible for supporting structures and/or the land related to these paths.

It is anticipated that more extreme weather events, particularly heavy rainfalls, will cause more damage to the retaining walls and supporting structures that need to be remedied over time. It could be financially challenging for the Council to take up the full responsibility of maintaining and renewing these retaining walls and supporting structures.

### Kōwhiringa | Options

58. Based on the identified problems, the Council has considered five options for general maintenance of half cost paths. As retaining walls have never been specifically covered by the policy, the proposal has been separately discussed. The five options for general maintenance of half cost paths are:
- a. **Option 1 - No change:** Under this option, the Council continues to offer a 50 percent contribution to the maintenance cost if the relevant property owners agree to the maintenance work and pay 50 percent of the cost. The scope of the work would include maintenance of the footpath surface, steps, handrail/fence and stormwater channels.
  - b. **Option 2 - Targeted rates:** Under this option, the Council undertakes necessary maintenance work (by Council contractors) on the path and funds 50 percent of the cost through general rates. The other 50 percent of the cost would be paid by the relevant property owners through a continuous targeted rate based on the estimated and programmed maintenance work for each year. Contingency funding would be set aside for urgent remedial work when a path needs to be made safe. The method to collect the funding for this option is similar to the Tawa Driveways policy where property owners on specific driveways have collectively agreed to a targeted rates levy on their properties to receive a Council maintenance service. The maintenance service and targeted rates can be rescinded with the agreement of all the relative property owners. Further work is needed to ascertain feasibility.
  - c. **Option 3 - Invoice for half cost:** Under this option, the Council undertakes necessary maintenance work (by Council contractors) on the path following a request from property owners, and funds 50 percent of the cost through general rates. The other 50 percent of the cost would be paid by the relevant property owners upon invoice. This is an option on the basis that an agreement is reached with property owners.
  - d. **Option 4 - Revoking the policy to allow private property owners to take over the full maintenance responsibility:** Under this option, the relevant property owners would have full responsibility for all the maintenance work associated with

the path and Council would cease to contribute financially. Council's role would be limited to fulfilling required health and safety obligations as a landowner, such as notification through the call centre. This option would be implemented over a period. The transition time would allow the Council to carry out necessary maintenance works to ensure the paths meet minimum safety and access requirements before revocation of the policy. This is an option on the basis that an agreement is reached with property owners.

- e. **Option 5 - Revoking the policy and the Council taking up the full maintenance responsibility:** Under this option, the Council takes up all the maintenance responsibility associated with the access path, funded through general rate. Besides responding to emergencies for safety purposes, the Council would plan and programme the general maintenance and renewal work.

59. The Council has assessed these options against a range of policy objectives, such as fairness and equity (encompassing private vs public benefit), and operational and financial feasibility. The assessment is outlined in the table: assessment of options against the policy objectives (refer Attachment 1 at the end of the document).
60. Based on the assessment, the Council recommends Option 4 (Revoke the policy to allow private property owners to take over full maintenance responsibility). This option will ensure that Council operates a consistent safety practice under the law and avoid perceived inequity among private property owners. The option is reasonably efficient to administer as Council would only respond to safety needs, if necessary, rather than undertake regular condition assessments and remedial work. This approach aligns with public good versus private benefits assessment, avoiding further stretching the Council's tight financial situation and supporting rating management to a small extent.
61. For implementation of the recommended option, Council would carry out necessary maintenance work to bring all the paths to meet like-for-like standards before revocation of the policy to ensure paths meet minimum safety and access requirements. The potential costs for this work would need to be met by additional allocated budgets. Council will also communicate clearly and directly to those property owners impacted that it is their responsibility to coordinate among themselves for planning and organising any maintenance or remedial work on their paths.

### **Proposal for related retaining walls and other supporting structures**

62. Some half cost paths are supported by retaining walls or supporting structures. However, the respective maintenance and remedial responsibility has never been included in the policy. It is therefore discussed separately.
63. The Council has never intended to take on responsibility for funding the building of retaining walls or supporting structures to support access paths to private properties. This was clarified in the slip policy of 1995 that the Council would not assist with the reinstatement of private access, except where the slip is the result of Council works subsequent to the construction of that access.
64. The Council considers that a retaining wall or supporting structure supporting the private access path is effectively an encroachment on Council's road reserves even though no encroachment agreement has been entered into specifying the respective rights and obligations. The private benefits of the path outweigh any perceived public benefits. The relevant property owners should therefore pay for the maintenance and

remedial work for existing walls and structures, and the full cost of installation of any new walls or structures as the need for them arises.

65. In the case of a slip, the Council would only undertake clean-up or make-it-safe work for public safety reasons. If the Council must undertake the remedial work for public safety reasons, the focus would be to make the path safe in the first instance and leave the long-term condition of the path to the private property owners. The actual work would be designed, consented and constructed with full funding from the property owners. Such work will be registered in the LIM reports of relevant properties. However, if there is instability with Council's land, Council will work with the property owners to manage this risk to allow rebuilding of any accessway.
66. The policy proposal for retaining walls and supporting structures will be combined with the recommended policy option for the general maintenance of the half cost path (Option 4) discussed in the above section.

## **Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga | Considerations for decision-making**

### **Alignment with Council's strategies and policies**

67. The revocation of the policy aligns with the 2021 Long-term Plan social wellbeing outcome for a people friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city. It will allow the small group of private property owners to take over the full responsibility for maintenance and remedial work on the access paths that serve them to support a safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network.

### **Engagement and Consultation**

68. A Statement of Proposal has been prepared for public consultation to be undertaken under section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.
69. Public consultation is planned to take place on Kōrero Mai from 26 February to 27 March 2024.
70. Targeted engagement with all registered property owners sharing current half cost paths will be carried out through the mail.

### **Implications for Māori**

71. There are no identified implications for Māori from the review.

### **Financial implications**

72. There are no financial implications for public consultation, however an estimation of the cost of the current policy is \$2.7million a year to maintain half cost paths including items such as: visual inspection, weed control, sweeping, general repairs of assets (i.e. painting of handrails, cleaning weep holes in retaining walls, repairing the concrete breakage of channels, regular road maintenance etc.)

### **Legal considerations**

73. Undertaking public consultation will fulfill the Council's obligation for public consultation under section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.

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### **Risks and mitigations**

74. There might be opposition from the affected property owners against the recommended option in the Statement of Proposal. The Council will consider all the public submissions for policy decision in April 2024.

### **Disability and accessibility impact**

75. Not applicable.

### **Climate Change impact and considerations**

76. Not applicable.

### **Communications Plan**

77. If the Committee agrees to undertake public consultation, officers will use the Kōrero Mai webpage to engage with the public. Targeted mail will be sent directly to those affected property owners for engagement.

### **Health and Safety Impact considered**

78. Not applicable.

### **Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei | Next actions**

79. If the Committee agree to publicly consult on the proposal to revoke the policy and for private property owners to take over full maintenance responsibility, public consultation will take place over four weeks<sup>2.7</sup>

2 from 26 February 2024, and further Council resolution for adopting the proposal will be sought in April 2024.

### **Attachments**

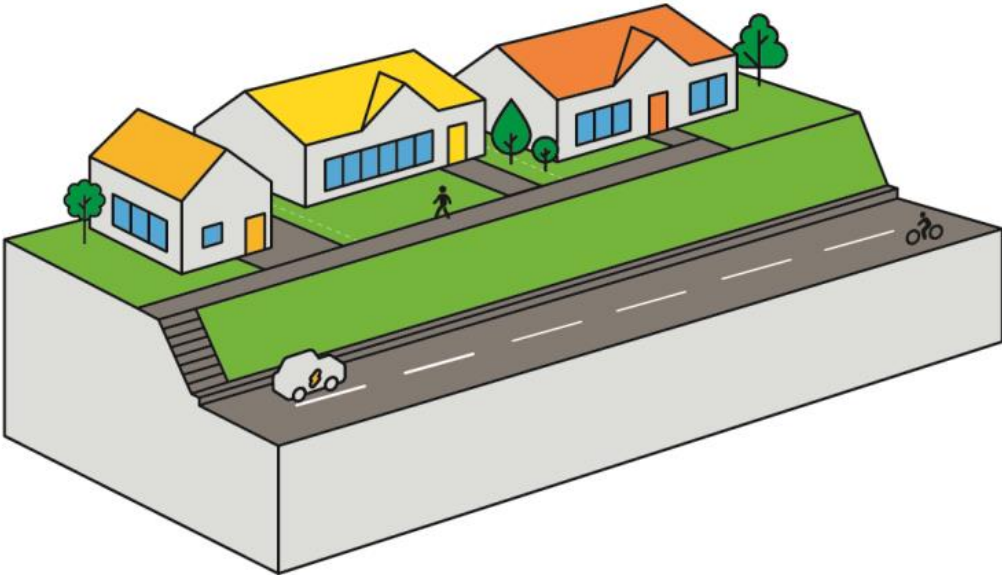
Attachment 1. [Statement of Proposal to Review Half Cost Paths Policy](#)  Page 25

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# Statement of Proposal for the Review of the Half Cost Path Policy

November 2023



## Summary of information

We have reviewed our half cost path policy (the policy) and want to hear your views about our proposals.

### What are half cost paths?

Across Wellington City there are many footpaths that run across Council land and provide access to private houses. These paths are often built because of hilly terrain where road access is difficult. Where they provide access to three or more houses there is a historical agreement that the Council and the related property owners will each pay half the maintenance cost of those paths. We call them half cost paths. Currently, there are about 288 half cost paths in the city.

### What does the policy cover?

Under the policy the Council contributes 50 percent funding towards the maintenance costs of the footpaths, including the surface, steps, handrails and stormwater channels. Actual maintenance or remedial work is reactive to requests or slip incidents and would only occur if the relevant property owners agree with the work and pay their share of the estimated cost upfront.

### Why are we reviewing the policy?

We are reviewing the policy because it does not work well for either the Council or relevant property owners. It is not well understood or applied. The policy is not legally required and how it is applied creates equity concerns. The policy is also operationally challenging to administer.

### What changes are we proposing?

Based on an initial analysis of the policy, particularly its public and private benefits assessment, we are proposing to revoke the policy. This would mean that private property owners would take full responsibility for the maintenance and remedial work of the pedestrian access paths, including related retaining walls and supporting structures, from which they benefit. There will be a transition period to ensure any work currently scheduled under the policy is completed, or other necessary maintenance works to ensure the paths meet minimum safety and access requirements.

### What is the impact if you share a half cost path?

The revocation of the policy will allow private property owners to take over the full responsibility for the maintenance and remedial work of the shared access path as you are the main benefactors of the access path. The responsibility includes the retaining walls and other access or supporting structures. Property owners need to collaborate with neighbours sharing the same access path to plan and organise the maintenance and remedial work.

## How can I have my say?

The Council is now publicly consulting on this proposal.

The process and timeframe for the consultation and final decision-making is outlined below:

- Public consultation (**26 February 2024 – 27 March 2024**)
- Hearing of oral submissions and decision whether to revoke the policy (**24 April 2024**)

## Let us know what you think

Please let us know what you think about the proposed revocation of the policy.

To have your say about the proposal you can:

- make a submission online at <https://www.letstalk.wellington.govt.nz/>
- download a submission form from the website and email it to [policy.submission@wcc.govt.nz](mailto:policy.submission@wcc.govt.nz)
- fill in the submission form and send it to:

Freepost 2199  
Half Cost Path Policy Review  
Policy Team 259  
PO Box 2199  
Wellington 6140

- drop off a completed submission form to Arapaki Service Centre at 12 Manners Street.

Printed copies of this statement of proposal are available from:

- Arapaki Service Centre
- all Wellington City Libraries
- emailing [policy.submission@wcc.govt.nz](mailto:policy.submission@wcc.govt.nz) or phoning 04 499 4444 to request a copy.

If you wish to make an oral submission to Councillors (at the scheduled meeting on 24 April 2024), please indicate this on the submission form and ensure that you have included your contact details. We will contact you to arrange a time for you to speak.

Written submissions open on **26 February 2024** and close at **5pm on Wednesday, 27 March 2024**.

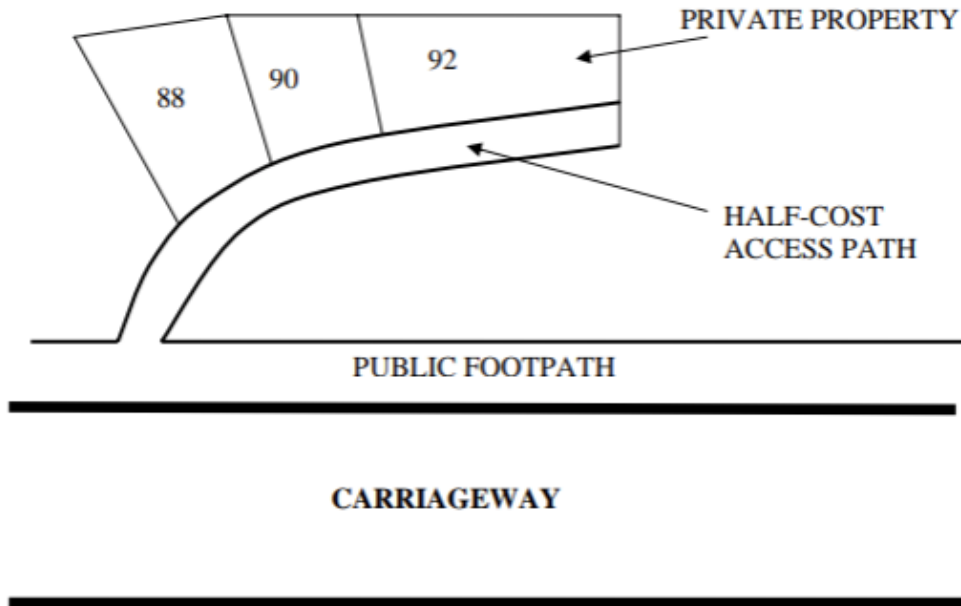
## Background

1. For certain private access footpaths (also called 'pedestrian paths', 'track', 'pedestrian access' or 'access paths' in this document) in Wellington City, the Council has a historical 'half cost path policy' of making a 50 percent funding contribution to maintenance of the surface, steps, handrails and stormwater channels.

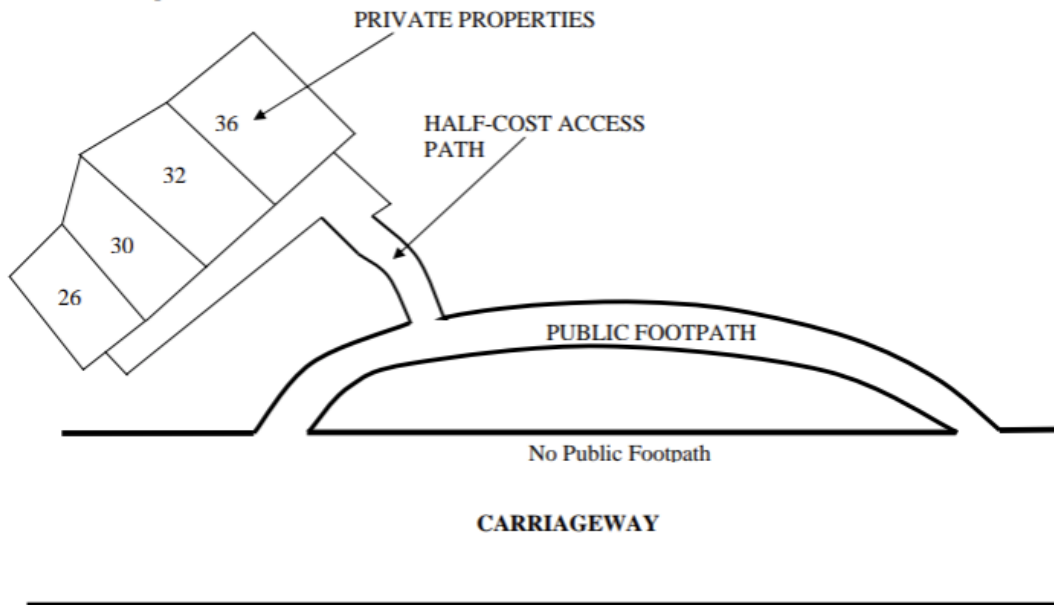
### What is a half cost path?

2. A half cost path is a footpath providing pedestrian access across Council land, usually road reserve, to three or more private properties. These paths have been given 'half cost path' status and the Council will make a 50 percent funding contribution to their maintenance of the surface, steps, handrails and stormwater channels.
3. There are other types of pedestrian paths in Wellington City, and the respective funding responsibility varies. They include:
  - a. public footpaths that are located on Council land (normally road reserve) and used by the public for general travel purposes along the road. They are fully managed and maintained by the Council.
  - b. public access footpaths that are on narrow Council access-way land to connect different roads, sometimes called a "through path." These can be grade-separated paths running parallel to formed roads, at a higher or lower level. They are also fully managed and maintained by the Council.
  - c. private footpaths that are located on private property and used exclusively by the private property owner. They are fully managed and maintained by the private property owner(s).
  - d. private access footpaths that are located on Council land and provide pedestrian access to fewer than three private properties without 'half cost path' status. These are fully managed and maintained by the private property owner(s).
4. The following diagrams provide a couple of examples of half cost path and other types of pedestrian paths.

Example 2: 88, 90 & 92 Glenmore St



Example 3: 26 – 32 Plunkett St



## How has the half cost path policy changed over time?

5. The origins of the policy can be traced back to 1934 in a letter from the Town Clerk that states:
  - a. *Where the track serves one house, the owner is responsible for construction and maintenance.*
  - b. *Where the track serves 2 houses, the two owners must make an arrangement to do the work between them.*
  - c. *Where the track serves more than 2 houses the Council will consider the construction in permanent material provided half the cost is subscribed by the adjoining owners. Council will then maintain the path free of charge. Paths constructed to any other standard; a contribution of half maintenance cost must be made by adjoining property owners.*
6. By 1956, the policy stated, *“where a pedestrian access serves 3 or more properties, the Council will assist with half the cost of constructing and maintaining the surfacing of the access, fences, handrail, steps and drainage channel.”*<sup>1</sup>
7. In 1957, the policy became *“Owners are collectively responsible for the original responsibility and original formation. Council assists with half the cost of surfacing, erection of handrails, stormwater channelling and half the cost of maintenance.”*<sup>2</sup>
8. By 1974, the policy statement became *“Where pedestrian access is constructed to serve 3 or more properties then the Council will assist the property owners to maintain this access on a half cost basis.”*<sup>3</sup> It was also stated that *“The maintenance of bank batters on legal road is not necessarily the responsibility of the Council and liability for walling is not generally accepted by the Council....where street improvements are carried out by the Department at some subsequent date [subsequent to the creation of the subdivision], then if later deterioration of any new batter should occur which is attributable to such improvement works, then the Corporation could be held liable. However, all such cases must be considered on their merits.....”*<sup>4</sup>
9. In 1995, the Council approved a policy for the clearance and reinstatement of slips on legal roads. The policy stated<sup>5</sup>:
  - a. Council will clear, stabilise, and reinstate slips to fulfil its legal obligations to protect public property and support private property at the property boundary.
  - b. Council will not assist with the reinstatement of private access, except where the slip is the result of Council works subsequent to the construction of that access.

<sup>1</sup> Extract from the 1956 authoritative statement from the Council on the responsibility for maintenance of high- or low-level footpaths.

<sup>2</sup> Extract from 1957 Council paper to Town Clerk: Access on Road Reserve to Private Property.

<sup>3</sup> Extract from the 1974 document for the Wellington City Corporation Works Department: Operation of Streetworks Branch (Paragraph k).

<sup>4</sup> Above, Paragraph h.

<sup>5</sup> Extract of Minutes of meeting Wednesday 6 September 1995 - C145/95 Cityworks Committee meeting 24 August 1995 (1215/17/CS & 1215/11/CS).

10. The half cost path policy was last reviewed in 2008 and three technical modifications were made to ensure safety practice, to limit residents quoting to do the work themselves and to ensure the status was documented on the Land Information Memorandum (LIM) reports.
11. The review had regard to the Coroner's hearing on a fatal incident at 106 Glenmore Street in 2007. The Council resolved to undertake safety-related repair work if it was aware of any potential hazardous circumstances in the course of their work. This hazard was to be isolated by placing orange mesh or barriers in the first instance. The Council also required contractors to carry out a proactive inspection plan of all access paths that are not private.

### **The current state of half cost paths**

12. There are currently 288 half cost paths (serving 1,018 private properties) in Wellington City that fall under the policy, mostly scattered in Brooklyn, Wadestown, Northland, Kelburn, Hataitai and Roseneath.
13. Of the 288 half cost paths, 108 of them are currently in poor or very poor condition or condition unknown. There are nine paths that have steps in poor, very poor or unknown condition. There is no programmed general maintenance work on these paths. Maintenance work on access paths is reactive, either in response to a request to Council or when a slip has occurred.
14. Most of the half cost paths in Wellington are historical. Some have documentation about their initial consent that can be found in archives, but some records have been lost. It is unknown how many half cost paths are recorded in the LIM reports for relevant properties.

## **What are the key problems identified with the policy?**

### **The policy is not well understood or applied**

15. The policy dates back nearly 90 years and is not well publicised. Historical development of the policy shows that the policy coverage has shifted from contribution to construction costs to only the maintenance of the path surface, steps, handrail/fence, and stormwater channels. The changes have not been well known by the public.
16. The gradual development of the policy may have reflected the specific situations and concerns at certain stages but has also led to inconsistencies and confusion about the policy. In addition, property ownership changes frequently without informing the new owner of the rights and obligations associated with the path. In general, awareness, knowledge and understanding of the policy is low.
17. The lack of awareness and understanding of the policy, particularly in relation to the respective responsibilities among the neighbouring property owners, often causes stress and anxiety to them when the required agreement to share the remedial costs is sought.

18. The extent of maintenance for a half cost path has not been clearly understood and practised by the Council either. In most of the cases, only part of a half cost path is serving three or more properties and warrants the Council's contribution of half of the costs under the policy. However, it has been the Council's practice to extend the maintenance to the whole path up to the boundary of all private properties being served. This practice might have contributed to the difficulty in getting relevant property owners to agree to and pay for the maintenance.
19. The maintenance responsibility for supporting structures (mainly retaining walls) and underlying/adjoining land is not well understood and applied, often leading to disputes between the Council and private landowners.
20. While the policy does not include the construction and maintenance of retaining walls, the Council has been trying to fulfil its health and safety obligations to the public when dealing with complaints or requests associated with retaining walls and underlying/adjoining land. In practice, the Council responds to complaints or requests and makes the situation safe by cordoning off affected areas, fixing handrails, or limiting access until remedial work has completed.
21. In general, the Council has been considering the following factors in determining responsibility for retaining wall maintenance in the first instance when a complaint or request is received.
  - a. Who built the retaining wall – i.e. the Council or a private property owner
  - b. Whether the retaining wall work was installed as part of construction work for the general public good (e.g., road construction)
  - c. Whether there was a building consent or encroachment licence issued for the wall
  - d. Whether a lack of maintenance of the path or related assets by property owners caused the issue.
22. It is challenging to consider these factors as information is not always readily available or accurate. Some information could be disputed between the parties, particularly in relation to who has caused the need for maintenance. The challenges sometimes result in the Council having to undertake the relevant retaining wall work without securing the contribution from private property owners. In response, the Council has selectively funded retaining wall work on road reserves where problems have emerged. Without clear agreements on responsibility with property owners (i.e., through encroachment licences), Council will continue to be, at least in part, financially and legally responsible for supporting structures and/or land.

### **The policy is not legally required and how it is applied creates equity concerns**

23. The policy to contribute half of the maintenance cost intends to help a small group of neighbours (three or more property owners) to work together to maintain the path serving their properties. This intention recognises the potential challenges for the



relevant property owners to collaborate without Council involvement, the different abilities to pay and the general benefits to the Council, such as reduced liability for health and safety as the property owner.

24. However, the policy is not a legal requirement. It gives the impression that Council is obligated to provide access paths for private property owners, when this is not the case.
25. Whether Council has an obligation to reinstate an existing access path that has been damaged will depend on the cause of the damage. For instance, it is the Council's obligation if a slip has been caused by a burst Council waterpipe. However, it is unfair for the Council, through the general rate payers, to be subsidising such kind of remedial work resulting from lack of general maintenance from the property owners.
26. In addition, the challenges to collaborate, different abilities to pay and general benefits to the Council associated to maintenance of half cost paths also apply to those paths serving two properties. The property owner's ability to pay and general benefits of well-maintained paths to the Council even apply to those paths serving only one property. Distinguishing between them could be seen as arbitrary and inequitable.

### **The policy is operationally challenging to administer**

27. To undertake maintenance work on half cost paths, the Council needs to obtain an agreement and half of the cost contribution for the work from all relevant property owners.
28. The policy does not provide any guidance on how the half cost contribution from the property owners may be distributed among them. Negotiation about a fair proportion among the relevant property owners could be difficult, and lead to delays in the process. For example, it can be argued that the property nearest the street should contribute less than the property most distant from the street. As the Council does not own the path, it is not the Council's responsibility to advise the private property owners how to resolve their relevant proportion of costs.
29. Even if the Council takes a proactive role, the negotiation process of getting the relevant property owners to agree to pay is difficult. This is because some property owners are not aware that the path is their responsibility at all. Different property owners may have different ability and/or willingness to pay for the work. Council has found that landlords or property trusts are generally less willing to engage in the process than owner occupiers. Consequently, only one in 10 requests for maintenance work around half cost paths have proceeded.
  - a. In one example, the half-cost-path status was confirmed, and the Council recommended construction of a retaining wall based on the assessment of slips. However, related property owners declined to contribute the 50 percent costs, resulting in the construction work not proceeding, except for a temporary bridge being built at the Council's cost for safety and access purposes.
  - b. In another example, some neighbours considered that the price quoted for the required remedial work was too high and did not agree to proceed with the work.

- c. There are other examples of property owners agreeing to the required maintenance work but being unable to pay. This then requires Council to take on the risk of possible non-payment.
30. The challenges lead to low efficiency for the Council to negotiate the scope of the maintenance work and obtain agreement and funding from the property owners. In the meantime, the overall condition of the paths (and in some instances the condition of the supporting land, such as vegetation) is deteriorating and affected residents are getting increasingly frustrated. In the first example above (para 29a), the wooden bridge was built to provide a temporary safe access, and a permanent solution is needed to avoid the slips worsening or further slips happening, and to ensure safe ongoing access to the properties.
31. It is anticipated that more extreme weather events, particularly heavy rainfalls, will cause more damage to the access paths and related retaining walls that need to be remedied over time.
32. In addition, more access paths become unclear in terms of their status due to the changed situation. Some half cost paths may lose their status as they do not meet the criteria due to changed circumstances. For example, when one owner (previously served by a half cost path) has built a driveway to their property, the footpath to the remaining two properties will no longer meet the criteria of a half cost path. On the contrary, there might be more private access paths serving three and more properties due to housing intensification. These new paths meet the half cost path criteria but are not registered in the Council database due to the lack of awareness of the policy. The policy does not provide clear guidance for consistently dealing with these situations.
33. The operational challenges not only lead to a high level of overhead cost but also impose potential significant financial challenge for the Council. Based on the latest condition assessment of half cost paths, millions of dollars would be needed to bring the poor and very poor-quality paths (including path surface and drainage channels) up to a 'like for like' standard, to rebuild those broken steps and renew related retaining walls.

### **Summary of the problems**

34. The dated policy, particularly its coverage, including the extent of half cost path and the scope of the maintenance, is not well understood, or applied, in particular, the maintenance and remedial responsibilities associated with relevant retaining walls are not clearly provided and practised. The policy is not legally required and how it is applied creates equity concerns. The policy is also operationally challenging to administer and may impose significant financial impact on the Council. To address these problems, a comprehensive review of the policy has been undertaken.

## What are the changes we propose and the rationale?

### Options for general maintenance of half cost paths

35. Based on the identified problems, the Council has considered five options for general maintenance of half cost paths. As retaining walls have never been specifically covered by the policy, the proposal has been separately discussed in the next subsection. The five options for general maintenance of half cost paths are:

- a. Option 1 (No change): Under this option, the Council continues to offer a 50 percent contribution to the maintenance cost if the relevant property owners agree with the maintenance work and pay their 50 percent share of the cost. The scope of the work would include the maintenance of the footpath surface, steps, handrail/fence, and stormwater channels. We do not propose that this option continues due to the identified problems and challenges in relation to the status quo.
- b. Option 2 (Targeted rates): Under this option, the Council undertakes necessary maintenance work (by Council contractors) on the path and funds 50 percent of the cost through general rates. The other 50 percent of the cost would be paid by the relevant property owners through a continuous targeted rate on them based on the estimated and programmed maintenance work across those paths for each year. Contingency funding would be set aside for urgent remedial work when a path needs to be made safe. The method to collect the funding for this option is similar to the Tawa Driveways policy where the relevant property owners on specific driveways have collectively agreed to a targeted rates levy on their properties to receive a Council maintenance service and would require further work to ascertain feasibility. The maintenance service and targeted rates could be rescinded with the agreement of the property owners. We do not support this option due to the uncertain legal basis and operational challenges.
- c. Option 3 (Invoice for half cost): Under this option, the Council undertakes necessary maintenance work (by Council contractors) on the path following an agreement with property owners, and funds 50 percent of the cost through general rates. The other 50 percent of the cost would be paid by the relevant property owners upon invoice. We do not support this option as it solves the issue of difficult negotiation but does not solve issues associated with landowners' proportion and ability to pay.
- d. Option 4 (Revoking the policy to allow private property owners to take over the full maintenance responsibility): Under this option, the relevant property owners would have full responsibility for all the maintenance work associated with the path and the Council would cease to contribute financially. The Council's role would be limited to fulfilling required health and safety obligations as a landowner, such as notification through the call centre. This option would be implemented over a period. The transition time would allow the Council to carry out necessary maintenance works to ensure the paths meet minimum safety and access requirements before handing them over to the relevant owners. We recommend this option.
- e. Option 5 (Revoking the policy and the Council taking up the full maintenance responsibility): Under this option, the Council takes up all the maintenance responsibility associated with the access path, funded through general rate.

Besides responding to emergency for safety purposes, the Council would plan and programme the general maintenance and renewal work. We do not recommend this option as Council would carry the financial risk for a group of private landowners.

36. The Council has assessed these options against a range of policy objectives, such as fairness and equity (encompassing private vs public benefit), and operational and financial feasibility. The assessment is outlined in the table: assessment of options against the policy objectives (refer Attachment 1 at the end of the document).
37. Based on the assessment, the Council recommends Option 4 (Revoking the policy to allow private property owners to take over full maintenance responsibility). This option will ensure that the Council operates a consistent safety practice under the law and avoid perceived inequity among private property owners. The option is reasonably efficient to administer as the Council would only respond to safety needs, if necessary, rather than undertake regular condition assessments and remedial work. This approach aligns with public good versus private benefits assessment, avoiding further stretching the Council's tight financial situation and supporting rating management to a small extent.
38. For implementation of the recommended option, assuming agreements with property owners were met, the Council would carry out necessary maintenance work to bring all the paths to meet 'like for like standards' under the current half cost paths arrangement before handing over the responsibility. This is to ensure the paths meet minimum safety and access requirements. Potential costs to Council for this work would need to be met by additional allocated budgets and a prioritised work programme agreed.
39. Following implementation property owners would be responsible for coordinate among themselves for planning and organising any maintenance or remedial work on their paths.

### **Proposal for related retaining walls (including other supporting structures)**

40. As discussed above, some half cost paths are supported by retaining walls or supporting structures. However, retaining walls are not covered by the half cost path policy. The Council has never intended to take on responsibility for funding the building of retaining walls to support access paths to private properties. This was clarified in the slip policy of 1995 that the Council would not assist with the reinstatement of private access, except where the slip is the result of Council works subsequent to the construction of that access.
41. The Council considers that a retaining wall supporting the private access path is effectively an encroachment on Council's unformed road even though no encroachment agreement has been entered into specifying the respective rights and obligations. The private benefits of the path outweigh any perceived public benefits. The relevant property owners should therefore pay for the maintenance and remedial work for existing walls and the full cost of installation of any new walls as the need for them arises.

42. In case of a slip, the Council would only undertake clean-up or make-it-safe work for public safety reasons. If the Council must undertake the remedial work for public safety reasons, the focus would be to make the path safe in the first instance and leave the work concerning long-term condition of the path to the private property owners. The actual work from designing, obtaining consent if required to constructing is to be carried out and funded by the property owners. Such work will be registered in the LIM reports of relevant properties. However, if there is instability with Council's land, Council will work with the property owners to manage this risk to allow rebuilding of any access path.
43. The policy proposal for retaining walls will be combined with the recommended policy option for the general maintenance of the half cost path (Option 4) discussed in the above section.

## Conclusion

44. The Council has reviewed the half cost path policy by analysing the identified problems and challenges against a range of policy objectives. We consider that Option 4 (Revoking the policy to allow private property owners to take over the full maintenance responsibility), along with the proposal for retaining walls, would be the best option to proceed. Under this option, private property owners take full responsibility for the maintenance and renewal of the access paths from which they benefit, including related retaining walls. The Council's role is limited to fulfilling necessary health and safety obligations as a landowner. This option aligns with public good versus private benefits assessment and ensures that the Council operates a consistent safety practice under the law and avoids perceived inequity among private property owners.
45. For implementation, the Council will carry out necessary maintenance work to bring all the paths and related retaining walls or supporting structures to meet 'like for like standards' for access and safety needs before private property owners take over the responsibility. The Council may transfer the retaining walls and any other structures, which are built by the Council for the total benefits of the private properties, to the relevant property owners. Current property owners will be clearly communicated to about their maintenance and renewal obligations. The status of sharing the path will be recorded in the LIM for the relevant properties.

### Attachment 1: assessment of options against the policy objectives

	Transparency	Clarity of responsibilities	Fairness and equity	Operational and financial feasibility
<p>Option 1 (Do nothing/no change)</p> <p>Not Recommended</p>	<p>Policy rationale is unclear.</p> <p>The half cost path status is not registered in many LIM reports.</p> <p>The Council has no clear ongoing mechanism to ensure property owners are aware of their responsibility to maintain their access path located on legal road reserve.</p> <p>In advance negotiation with property owners on the scope and nature of work and cost is needed.</p>	<p>Many property owners are unaware about their responsibilities related to the maintenance of the shared paths.</p> <p>Council generally bears full costs of retaining work. Property owners may be disincentivised to look after the path.</p> <p>Public safety has been reasonably ensured as Council undertakes the renewal work in case of an incident.</p> <p>The Council response is to temporarily make safe fixes which could remain in place indefinitely as maintenance funding from the relevant property owners cannot be secured.</p>	<p>General ratepayers effectively subsidise the work primarily benefiting the private property owners.</p> <p>The Council is paying half the cost of these paths but not others. This could be seen to be unfair or inequitable.</p> <p>The Council bears the risk for public safety when the paths are in poor repair and are unable to do anything to rectify without agreement and funding from the relative property owners.</p>	<p>It is inefficient to plan and undertake the work required due to the difficulty in negotiating with the relevant property owners. There is a high level of administration work, particularly for engineers to assess and plan for the maintenance and remedial work.</p> <p>Actual work only commences when payment is received. This presents a risk to Council as paths are left in poor or very poor condition, sometimes for years with temporary make-safe repairs which have the potential to fail, and the failure of a temporary repair could go unnoticed.</p> <p>It is financially challenging as general maintenance and remedial work costs have increased significantly over the past years.</p>
<p>Option 2 (Targeted rates)</p>	<p>Targeted rate would be based on programmed maintenance work. A pool of</p>	<p>Property owners will be made aware of their responsibilities through the</p>	<p>Targeted rates are set according to the property value and do not reflect the</p>	<p>There needs to be a separate account to manage the maintenance fund.</p>

<p>Not Recommended</p>	<p>maintenance funds (e.g., a \$500 per annum targeted rate across 1,200 properties would generate \$600,000) may enable a planned and prioritised maintenance programme.</p> <p>Annual report on income and expenditure would increase transparency in this account.</p> <p>Property owners will not be subject to an unexpected bill.</p>	<p>targeted rates policy setting and consultation processes.</p> <p>Council continues to fund half of the cost for maintenance works.</p> <p>The cost for relevant property owners is spread out over a few years.</p> <p>Council plans and manages maintenance and renewal work. There might be impractical expectations of delivery from property owners.</p>	<p>potential costs for maintenance and remedial work required for the path shared by the properties.</p> <p>There may be an expectation that this arrangement extends to private driveways as per the legacy Tawa driveway scheme.</p>	<p>There might be legal obstacles to set up targeted rates for this purpose.</p> <p>Targeted rates create an expectation of services delivered in a certain timeframe and this might be an issue if no clear plan/understanding around. Targeted rates need a clear cost estimate that they fund which is challenging to obtain.</p> <p>It is difficult to determine a fair methodology behind level of targeted rate, and the targeted rate may not be worth the establishing and administrative efforts and costs.</p>
<p>Option 3 (Invoice for half cost)</p> <p>Not Recommended</p>	<p>Property owner's responsibility will be noted in the LIM report.</p> <p>Council will have a separate account to manage the maintenance fund.</p> <p>Annual report on income and expenditure would increase transparency in this account.</p>	<p>Property owners will be aware of the maintenance and renewal work undertaken and they will be informed of the costs.</p> <p>Council continues to fund half of the cost for maintenance works. Council can plan for maintenance works.</p>	<p>The public (through general rates) still funds half of the maintenance costs of paths that benefit a small number of property owners.</p> <p>There may be fairness and equity concerns if the same amount is invoiced to each relevant property owner, as the path may not serve all properties equally.</p>	<p>Setting up and administration of a separate maintenance fund account is burdensome and costly.</p> <p>There may be issues with unpaid invoices, especially where they are for a large amount of money. It is not practical for Council to be negotiating with property owners, with consideration of their financial situations.</p>

		<p>Payment by the relevant property owners is for half of the actual cost due to maintenance and remedial work.</p> <p>It will not be possible to enforce this option without encroachment licences with each property owner.</p>	<p>Payment arrangement needs to be negotiated with property owners, taking consideration of their financial situations.</p>	<p>Placing a charge on land is difficult. Many properties do not have a LIM.</p>
<p>Option 4 (Revoking the policy and private property owners taking over full maintenance responsibility)</p> <p><b>Recommended</b></p>	<p>Property owners' maintenance and remedial responsibility will be recorded in LIM.</p> <p>A property can change hands without a LIM, as has happened in the past, people have bought these properties completely unaware that they are the owner of a private access path. And not all properties have a LIM. This could be countered by ensuring that any new access paths built across Council land are subject to an encroachment licence.</p> <p>A strong awareness campaign is needed when the Policy is revoked.</p>	<p>Current property owners will be clearly communicated to about their maintenance and renewal obligations.</p> <p>Council's role is clear about fulfilling required health and safety obligations as the landowner.</p> <p>Council is obliged to fix big slips anyway and cannot leave the land in a bad state.</p> <p>Council may be criticised for not honouring previous commitment by dropping leadership role in such a complex and often expensive maintenance work area.</p>	<p>Responsibilities align with public good versus private benefits assessment. The public is no longer subsidising the maintenance and renewal work through general rates.</p> <p>There would be no fairness and equity concerns across all the property owners being served by a private pedestrian access path on road reserve.</p> <p>Supporting infrastructure on road reserves can be argued to be for public benefit.</p> <p>Some people may question the fairness as Tawa driveways are maintained through a targeted rate/levy.</p>	<p>It is reasonably efficient to administer as Council will only respond to safety needs rather than undertaking regular condition assessments.</p> <p>If the option is to be implemented over a period, Council can carry out necessary work to bring all the paths up to a like-for-like standard for safety and access before handing over responsibility to property owners.</p> <p>There is a risk of deteriorating condition of paths across the city, leading to safety concerns. However, as the paths cross Council land, Council maintains the ability to close paths if they are considered unsafe.</p>



				It relieves Council's financial burden.
Option 5 (Revoking the policy and the Council taking up the responsibility for all current half cost paths  Not Recommended	The Council will include the relevant maintenance and renewal work in the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan. The process for planning and programming the work is transparent.	Responsibility clearly lies with the Council. The Council plans and programmes all the maintenance work.  The Council will also be liable for safety of these paths.  There might be different expectations from property owners in terms of the work scope and standard.	Rate payers are paying for the facilities that serve a small portion of private property owners.  There are equity concerns as those private paths (serving one or two properties) are not being maintained and funded by the Council.  There are equity concerns that some paths currently meeting the half cost criteria are not listed as half cost paths and not being funded by Council.	The Council has greater financial and operational ability than private owners to plan and undertake the necessary maintenance and remedial work for those paths.  The Council will see increased operational and financial burden for taking up all the maintenance and remedial responsibility. Based on the current assessment, it would be millions of dollars to bring all the paths to the Council's standards, and the annual maintenance and remedial work for all the half cost paths and associated retaining walls need significant budgeting.



# ADOPTION OF THE WELLINGTON REGION WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2023-2029

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## Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

### Purpose

- 1) This report to Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee seeks approval to adopt the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029.

### Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- Sustainable, natural eco city
- People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
- Innovative, inclusive and creative city
- Dynamic and sustainable economy

### Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031

- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
- Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
- Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
- Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
- Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
- Strong partnerships with mana whenua

### Relevant Previous decisions

- Agreement to work regionally to develop a new Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan - 5 December 2022 - Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Joint Committee
- Approval to consult - Monday 24 July 2023 - Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Joint Committee
- Recommendation to approve adoption - 4 December 2023 - Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Joint Committee

### Significance

### Financial considerations

Nil       Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan       Unbudgeted \$X

- 2) Every six years, in order to receive ongoing waste levy funding from the Ministry for the Environment to carry out waste minimisation projects and activities, all councils are required to review and update their Waste Management and Minimisation Plans (WMMP).
- 3) No specific financial commitments are made through the approval of the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029 (WMMP). Funding for specific projects within the plan are provided by way of the Annual Plan / Long-Term Plan process or through alternative funding sources such as Ministry for the Environment or the waste levy funding. Approval of LTP funding for Organics

processing and collections service level redesign, following consultation, will be a significant step towards achieving council's zero waste targets set in the Zero Waste Strategy<sup>7</sup>.

**Risk**

|  Low      |  Medium      |  High      |  Extreme

- 4) The risk of not adopting a new WMMP, is that we will not meet our statutory requirements under section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008<sup>8</sup>.
- 5) In addition, if WCC does not adopt the proposed WMMP 2023-2029, this will disrupt other councils. This is because four of the eight Councils in the region have already adopted this WMMP and any changes would require rework and re-adoption by these councils.

Authors	Hannah Callister, Waste Planner Diljinder Uppal, Manager Zero Waste Strategy
Authoriser	Chris Mathews, Manager Waste, Water and Resilience Siobhan Procter, Chief Infrastructure Officer

<sup>7</sup> [Plans, policies and bylaws - Zero Waste Strategy - Wellington City Council](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Waste Minimisation Act 2008 No 89 \(as at 24 August 2023\), Public Act – New Zealand Legislation](#)

## **Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations**

Officers recommend the following motion:

That the Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee:

- 1) Receive the information.
- 2) Note that, as required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, in order to receive ongoing waste levy funding from the Ministry for the Environment to carry out waste minimisation projects and activities, all councils are required to review and update their Waste Management and Minimisation Plans every six years.
- 3) Agree to revoke the existing Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2017-2023.
- 4) Note on 4 December 2023, the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Joint Committee recommended all eight Wellington councils adopt the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029
- 5) Agree to adopt the proposed Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029, as Wellington City Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for the period 2023-2029 as required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
- 6) Agree to delegate authority to the Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee Chair to make amendments to the Wellington City Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for the period 2023-2029 where those amendments are limited to changes to other council's local action plans.
- 7) Agree to Delegate to the Chair or Deputy Chair of the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Joint Committee, the authority to add a foreword to the Plan as part of publication.

## **Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary**

- 6) The development of the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2023-2029 has been overseen by the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Joint Committee (Joint Committee).
- 7) On 4 December 2023 the Joint Committee recommended all eight Wellington councils adopt the WMMP.
- 8) 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.
- 9) The eight councils of the Wellington region have been working together to develop the Draft Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2023-2029 to replace the existing WMMP 2017-2023.
- 10) The Draft WMMP underwent public consultation from 31 July 2023 – 1 September 2023. It received 196 written submissions, with 10 submitters speaking to their submissions at the oral hearing held on 18th September 2023 at the Wellington City Council. A summary of the submissions is included in Attachment 1.
- 11) The Draft WMMP was updated to reflect the points and themes raised in submissions as well as the Joint Committee feedback provided during a workshop on 30th October 2023.

## **Takenga mai | Background**

- 12) Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, territorial authorities are required to promote efficient and effective forms of waste management and minimisation via the adoption of a WMMP. Two or more districts can jointly prepare and adopt a WMMP for the whole or part of their district.

- 13) The eight councils of the Wellington region have been working together to develop the proposed WMMP 2023-2029 to replace the existing WMMP 2017-2023.
- 14) WMMPs are required to be reviewed every six years for councils to continue to receive ongoing waste levy funding from the Ministry for the Environment to carry out waste minimisation projects and activities. The existing WMMP 2017-2023 was required to be reviewed by January 2023.
- 15) On 8 December 2022, The Environment and Infrastructure Committee agreed to formally review the current WMMP. The other councils in the Wellington region also decided to formally review the current WMMP in December 2022.

***Development of the WMMP 2023-2029***

- 16) The Joint Committee has delegation to oversee the development of the Draft WMMP 2023-2029. Wellington City Council's Joint Committee representative is Councillor Iona Pannett with Deputy Mayor Laurie Foon as the alternate representative.
- 17) A WMMP must include objectives, policies, and methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the Wellington region districts. It must also have regard for Te rautaki para | Waste strategy which is central government's roadmap for a low waste and low emissions society and include how the plan is to be funded.
- 18) The Joint Committee, in developing the Draft WMMP 2023-2029, has been supported by the WMMP Steering Group and other officers from across the region.
- 19) The Draft WMMP 2023-2029 includes a new vision, objectives, targets, and regional and local action plans. Workshops were held with local and regional stakeholders. The content of the plan takes into account:
  - a) Stakeholder feedback (internal and external)
  - b) Te rautaki para | Waste strategy, other central government direction and work programmes
  - c) The outcomes of the Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023
  - d) Regional and local priorities.
- 20) The proposed WMMP 2023-2029 includes a shared regional vision, objectives, targets, and regional actions. It also contains local action plans for each of the councils with the three councils in the Wairarapa having a joint plan. These local action plans:
  - a) Include the actions the councils will undertake;
  - b) Show how each action is aligned with regional objectives;
  - c) Articulates the role of council in carrying out that action;
  - d) Proposes the funding source;
  - e) Details the estimated implementation timeframe for each action.
- 21) The Draft WMMP underwent public consultation from 31 July 2023 – 1 September 2023. It received 196 written submissions, with 10 submitters speaking to their submissions at the oral hearing held on 18th September 2023 at the Wellington City Council.
- 22) Of the 196 submissions, there were 47 from the Wellington City area.
- 23) Following the consultation process, Council officers updated the Draft WMMP to reflect the points and themes raised in submissions as well as the Joint Committee feedback provided during a workshop on 30th October 2023.

- 24) Officers drafted the Summary of Submission report (Attachment 1) following the analysis. This report was presented at the Joint Committee meeting alongside the updated Draft WMMP on 30 October 2023.
- 25) The proposed WMMP 2023-2029 recommended for adoption is appended to this paper as Attachment 2.
- 26) Following the discussion on the submissions and officers' recommendations at the Joint Committee Workshop on 30 October 2023, further amendments from the Joint Committee feedback were incorporated into the proposed WMMP 2023-2029.
- 27) The key changes included amendments to the vision, objectives, targets, and regional actions. The narrative in the document overall remains largely the same with amendments throughout to address clarity and readability.

## **Kōrerorero | Discussion**

- 28) Public consultation on the Draft WMMP was open from 31 July 2023 – 1 September 2023. In total, 196 submissions were received. The breakdown of submissions across the region are as follows:

<b>Local Council Area</b>	<b>Number of Submissions</b>
Carterton District Council	7
Hutt City Council	56
Kāpiti District Council	23
Masterton District Council	9
Porirua City Council	13
South Wairarapa District Council	4
Upper Hutt City Council	37
Wellington City Council	47

- 29) Of the 196 submissions received, 25 were from organisations and the remaining 171 were individuals. Ten submitters spoke to their submissions at the oral hearings held at Wellington City Council on 18 September 2023.
- 30) Submitters were asked 88 questions in total, 31 of which focused on the Draft WMMP regional components, and a further 57 tailored to the respective local action plans.
- 31) The in-depth summary and analysis of the submissions can be found in the Summary of Submission Report, which is appended as Attachment 1.

### ***Feedback on the Draft WMMP***

- 32) Submission responses covered a wide range of topics.
- 33) Feedback was generally positive for most regional components including that the draft WMMP signalled a shift from traditional solid waste management towards a focus on minimising waste and resource recovery. The proposed objectives, targets, and actions reflected a shift that focused on more reuse, repurposing, recovery, and recycling of materials rather than a focus on disposal.
- 34) However, most of the targets had mixed to lower approval ratings from submitters, with most submitters considering the targets to be too weak. Officers consider that the targets will be challenging, but achievable.

### ***Amendments to the draft WMMP following consultation feedback***

- 35) As a result of this feedback, several changes have been incorporated in the draft WMMP including:
  - a. Review of wording throughout the document to increase clarity and readability.

- b. Increased acknowledgement of the circular economy and higher levels of the waste hierarchy throughout the document. This is in line with public feedback, i.e. further focus on reducing resources being used, rethinking and redesigning to avoid producing waste in the first place, and reusing, repairing and repurposing materials.
  - c. Updates to the vision, objectives, targets, and regional actions to address clarity and direction.
  - d. Updates to the roles and responsibilities section of the WMMP.
  - e. Further details provided on the implementation of the WMMP.
  - f. Acknowledgement that the current legislative environment, including proposed legislative changes may change over the life of the WMMP.
  - g. Updates made for accuracy and grammar.
- 36) Following the discussion on the submissions and officers' recommendations at the Joint Committee Workshop on 30 October 2023, further amendments from the Joint Committee feedback were incorporated into the WMMP 2023-2029.
- 37) The key changes included amendments to the vision, objectives, targets, and regional actions. The narrative in the document overall remains largely the same with amendments throughout to address clarity and readability. Regional components of the WMMP
- 38) The vision has been updated to better reflect the overall approach in this WMMP. The updated vision is *"Working together to care for our resources – for less waste and a greater place"*.

**Objectives**

39) The objectives are:

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 reducing our resource use and protecting our natural environment.
Objective 3	The conditions are in place to support everyone to use fewer resources and minimise waste.
Objective 4	Material circularity is increased through reuse, resource recovery, waste infrastructure and services.
Objective 5	It is accessible and convenient to reduce waste, reuse materials and minimise disposal to landfill in line with the waste hierarchy.
Objective 6	Waste and resource recovery data systems are in place to track and monitor waste streams.
Objective 7	Resource recovery facilities and waste systems are resilient and able to cope with emergency events.
Objective 8	Recovery of materials is maximised so that landfills are used as a last



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

40) Most submitters supported objective 1 which has not changed. Objectives 2 – 9 have been amended to improve clarity and better recognise the upper two levels of the waste hierarchy being reduce, rethink and redesign, reuse, repair and repurpose.

### Targets

41) The regional targets aim for a balance between ambition and achievability.

Target 1	Reduce the total amount of material that needs final disposal to landfill by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10% by 2027</li> <li>• 30% by 2030.</li> </ul>
Target 1a	Ensuring construction and demolition waste processing and recovery is available in the Wellington region by 2026.
Target 1b	Ensuring organic processing systems are available to the Wellington region by 2029.
Target 1c	Ensuring five new resource recovery locations are added to the existing network within the Wellington region by 2030.
Target 2	Reduce emissions from biogenic methane by reducing the total amount of organic waste disposed to landfill by 50% by 2030.
Target 3	Reduce emissions from the collection and transport of kerbside waste by 30% by 2030.
Target 6	For each council to engage with and support 30% of the business community to minimise waste and implement waste minimisation activities by 2029.

42) The sub-targets under Target 1, Target 3 and Target 6 have been updated following submitter feedback. The amendments were made to provide further clarity and to reflect the network of organisations who are needed to support reducing waste across the Wellington region.

### Actions

43) The regional actions are:

Regional Action #1	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
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	fund regional projects or initiatives
Regional Action #2	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.
Regional Action #3	Advocate to central government for policies and initiatives that will improve outcomes for reuse and waste reduction initiative in the Wellington region.
Regional Action #4	Where appropriate, support, fund, and deliver consistent and coordinated behaviour change messaging, communications and education programmes that focus on waste minimisation and responsible consumption.
Regional Action #5	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.
Regional Action #6	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.
Regional Action #7	Implement systems to track and monitor how our waste moves around the Wellington region.
Regional Action #8	Monitor litter across the region to understand the extent of the issue and implement further actions to prevent harm to our natural environment.
Regional Action #9	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.
Regional Action #10	Prepare a regional waste disposal plan which considers options for waste that cannot be prevented or diverted from landfill over the next 30 years.

The wording of the regional actions have also been updated to provide additional clarity. The actions themselves have not changed substantially.

## **Kōwhiringa | Options**

44) The following options are available:

### Option One

Agree to revoke the existing WMMP 2017-2023 and adopt the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029.

This is the recommended option.

### Option Two

Resolve to not revoke the existing WMMP 2017-2023 and not adopt the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029 and recommend changes to the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029.

Option 2 would not meet the statutory requirements under section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

### Option Three

Agree to revoke the existing WMMP 2017-2023 and adopt the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029 with significant changes.

If changes are suggested, these will require agreement from the Joint Committee as well as the explicit agreement of the other seven territorial authorities involved in developing this new plan.

Any delay in adopting the WMMP 2023-2029 will likely have implications for the waste levy funding the council receives from the Ministry for the Environment.

### Recommended Option

45) Option one is the recommended option. It ensures that:

- a. there is consistency across the member councils across the Wellington region.
- b. the development of the regional and local implementation plans can proceed.
- c. there is alignment with LTP timeframes.
- d. the current WMMP is reviewed, and revoked and a new plan is adopted in a timely manner as required by the Ministry for the Environment.

## **Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga | Considerations for decision-making**

### **Alignment with Council's strategies and policies**

46) The WMMP 2023-2029 has been developed in alignment with:

- a. Zero Waste Strategy '*He anamata para kore mō Pōneke - A zero waste future for Wellington*'
- b. Tūpiki Ora Māori Strategy
- c. Te Atakura – First to Zero
- d. Economic Wellbeing Strategy – He Rautaki Ōhanga Oranga

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## Engagement and Consultation

- 47) A special consultative procedure under the Local Government Act 2002 is required to be undertaken under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 for the development of a WMMP.
- 48) Between May and June 2023, the eight councils agreed to give the Joint Committee the delegated authority to manage the public consultation process for the Draft WMMP, to ensure that the special consultative procedure be undertaken in an efficient, effective, and consistent manner regionally.
- 49) The Draft WMMP was consulted on publicly between 31<sup>st</sup> July 2023 and 1 September 2023 in accordance with the special consultative procedure.
- 50) Local engagement activities were carried out during this time, including but not limited to public drop-in sessions across the region, engagement at events, and a discussion at the Wellington Region Waste Forum.
- 51) The consultation documentation and questionnaire was hosted on a joint regional website <http://www.lesswastegreaterplace.co.nz>, with hardcopy versions available at various council facilities across the region.
- 52) The website domain used during consultation is intended to be retained for future communications on the proposed WMMP, as well as to be a hub for waste information in the region. This replaces the existing joint website <http://www.wellingtonregionwasteplan.govt.nz>.

## Implications for Māori

- 53) The Council recognises the importance of its relationship with mana whenua and Māori in both creating and delivering on the WMMP 2023-2029 including the Wellington City Council (WCC) specific local action plan. The WMMP regional and WCC local action plans are guided by the principles of Tūpiki Ora and embrace protecting and enhancing the mauri of resources by working towards a circular economy approach.

## Financial implications

- 60) There are no direct financial implications of adopting the WMMP 2023-2029.
- 61) Any necessary Council funding will be required to go through the Long-Term Plan / Annual Plan budget allocation process. Any significant projects will require business case approval.
- 62) Where possible, other sources of funding will also be sought, such as the MfE Waste Minimisation Fund.
- 63) It should be noted that all councils are required to review and update their WMMPs to receive ongoing waste levy funding from the Ministry for the Environment. This funding provides for waste minimisation projects and activities to be carried out.

## Legal considerations

- 64) Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, territorial authorities are required to promote efficient and effective forms of waste management and minimisation via the adoption of a WMMP. Two or more districts can jointly prepare and adopt a WMMP for the whole or part of their district.

- 65) A special consultative procedure under the Local Government Act 2002 is required to be undertaken under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 for the development of a WMMP.

### **Risks and mitigations**

- 66) The risk of not adopting a new WMMP, is that we will not meet our statutory requirements under section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008<sup>9</sup>.
- 67) In addition, if WCC does not adopt the proposed WMMP 2023-2029, this will disrupt other councils. This is because four of the eight Councils in the region have already adopted this WMMP and any changes would require rework and re-adoption by these councils.

### **Disability and accessibility impact**

Nil

### **Climate Change impact and considerations**

- 68) Climate change is a key consideration in the development of the Draft WMMP and WCC's local action plan. Transitioning to a low-waste society reduces carbon emissions and will contribute positively to Wellington's zero carbon goal.

### **Communications Plan**

- 69) Regional, as well as Wellington City-specific communications and engagement plans have been developed to maintain and manage consistent messaging across the region, as well as remain in alignment with the Zero Waste Strategy '*He anamata para kore mō Pōneke - A zero waste future for Wellington*' Communications and Engagement Plan.
- 70) The outcome of the public consultation process has been summarised in the WMMP Summary of Submissions Report (Attachment 1) and sets out how the submission feedback has been acknowledged in the Draft WMMP 2023-2029

### **Health and Safety Impact considered**

**There are no health and safety impacts that arise from the adoption of the WMMP 2023-2029. Any future projects that are required to deliver on the actions or targets will include health and safety impact considerations. Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei | Next actions**

### **Publication**

- 71) If the WMMP 2023-2029 is adopted, officers will prepare the WMMP 2023-2029 for publication. As part of this, a foreword may be added to the beginning of the Plan by the Chair or Deputy Chair of the Joint Committee.

### **Implementation**

- 72) Following adoption of the proposed WMMP 2023-2029, officers will develop a regional and a local implementation plan under the WMMP.
- 73) Officers will present the Joint Committee with an update on the contents of the implementation plans in June 2024, with full annual reporting thereafter.

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<sup>9</sup> [Waste Minimisation Act 2008 No 89 \(as at 24 August 2023\), Public Act – New Zealand Legislation](#)

- 74) The implementation plans will provide further detail on the types of projects and initiatives that sit under the Regional and Wellington City-specific local action plan. It will contain the projects, initiatives, milestones, resources (including funding), timeframes and the critical success measures that sit under the local action plan in more granular detail.
- 75) Some actions that were delivered from Wellington City's local action plan from the previous WMMP (2017-2023) have included:
- a. Bylaw development, implementation, and enforcement. This Bylaw (Solid Waste Bylaw 2020) has enabled us to implement;
    - o Waste management and minimisation plans for multi-unit developments.
    - o Event waste management plans.
    - o Licensing of Waste Collectors and Waste Operators.
  - b. Waste minimisation officers have provided support services to schools wishing to explore the effects of waste and waste reduction opportunities.
  - c. Provided funding support for recycling in schools, early learning centres, and not-for-profit organisations where this is linked with waste minimisation education activities.
  - d. Promoted and supported waste minimisation at events through waste education and offering free large recycling bins at events.
  - e. Promoted and supported the reduction and diversion of organic waste through education, as well as offering free compost bins and worm farms to schools and early childhood centres.
  - f. Provided \$893,691 worth of grants for community and business development projects through the Waste Minimisation Seed Fund (\$501,6132<sup>10</sup>) and the Organics Diversion Fund (\$392,0783<sup>11</sup>).
  - g. Significantly improved our landfill gas capture (39.44%<sup>12</sup> since 20214) due to optimisation of capture systems.
- 76) The full list of Wellington City's actions and the progress towards these actions from the previous WMMP can be found in Attachment 3 (taken from the Wellington Local Report Card 2022).
- 77) Officers are confident that significant progress can be made towards achieving the targets of both the regional and Wellington City-specific local action plans in the proposed WMMP. This is due to the establishment of the Zero Waste Programme in 2023. Actions include continued work on business cases such as the expansion of the Resource Recovery Network, the establishment of an Organics Processing Solution, and Redesigning Collections.

Through the preparation of the proposed WMMP, working relationships across the region have been strengthened. Officers are looking forward to continuing to work collaboratively with the councils to achieve regional targets.




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<sup>10</sup> [waste-minimisation.pdf \(wellington.govt.nz\)](#)

<sup>11</sup> [past-allocations-waste-minimisation-organics-diversion.pdf \(wellington.govt.nz\)](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Tracking our progress: Te Atakura 2023 update \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

## Attachments

- Attachment 1. WMMP 2023-2029 Summary of Submission Report [↓](#)  Page 56
- Attachment 2. Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan  
2023 - 2029 [↓](#)  Page 136
- Attachment 3. WCC Report Card 2022 [↓](#)  Page 208



# 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**

<b>Abbreviation and Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>CDC</b>	Carterton District Council
<b>C&amp;D</b>	Construction and demolition materials
<b>Councils</b>	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.
<b>Diverted Material</b>	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.
<b>Domestic Waste</b>	Waste from domestic activity in households
<b>HCC</b>	Hutt City Council
<b>Joint Committee</b>	Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Joint Committee
<b>KCDC</b>	Kāpiti Coast District Council
<b>Landfill</b>	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
<b>MDC</b>	Masterton District Council
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>PCC</b>	Porirua City Council
<b>Putrescible, garden, greenwaste</b>	Plant based material and other bio-degradable material that can be recovered through composting, digestion or other similar processes.
<b>RRF</b>	Resource Recovery Facility
<b>RTS</b>	Refuse Transfer Station
<b>SCP</b>	Special Consultative Procedure
<b>SWDC</b>	South Wairarapa District Council
<b>TA</b>	Territorial Authority
<b>UHCC</b>	Upper Hutt City Council
<b>Waste</b>	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.
<b>WA</b>	Waste Assessment as defined by s51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. A Waste Assessment must be completed whenever a WMMP is reviewed
<b>WCC</b>	Wellington City Council
<b>WMA</b>	Waste Minimisation Act 2008
<b>WMMP</b>	Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (2023-2029)



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## 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](http://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](http://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](http://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.



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### 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](http://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



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

**2.3.2 How we analysed sentiment feedback**

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

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





### 3 SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

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

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

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

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

#### 3.1 Summary of who were the Submitters

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

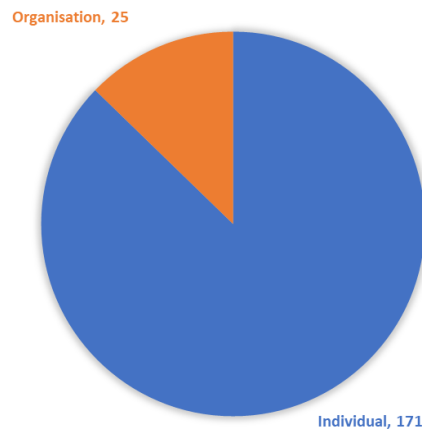
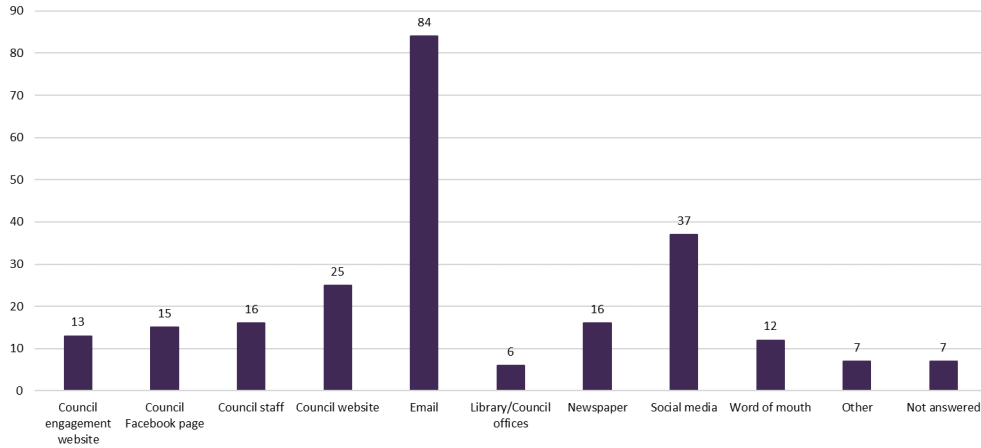


Figure 1: Response to Q1 - Are you making a submission as an individual or organisation?

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



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

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

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

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

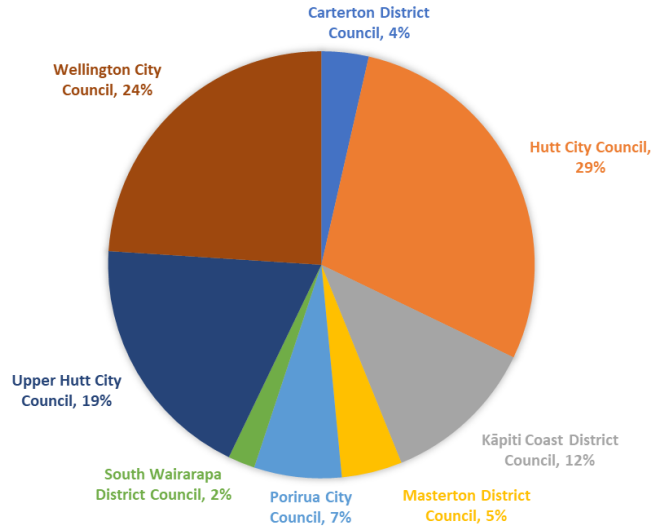


Figure 3: Proportion of submissions by council area

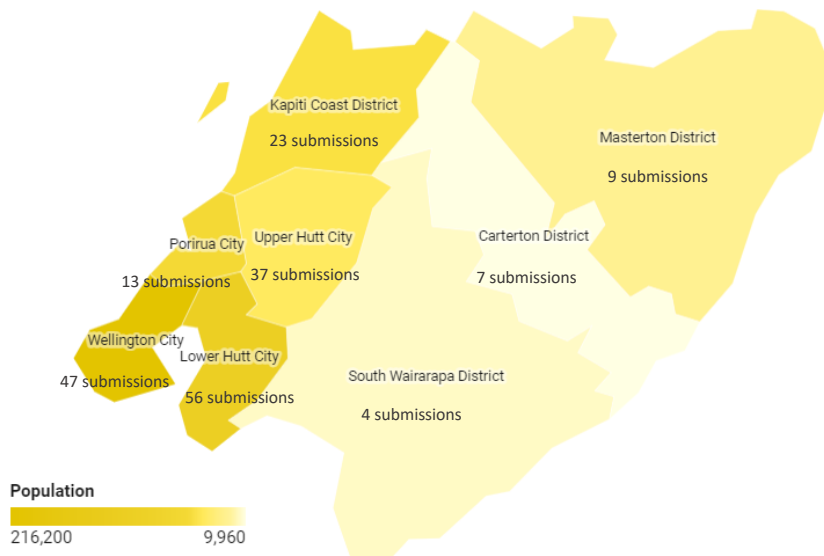


Figure 4: Geographic distribution of submissions

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

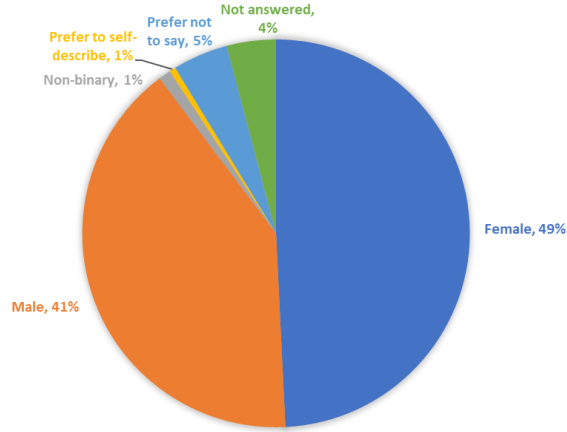
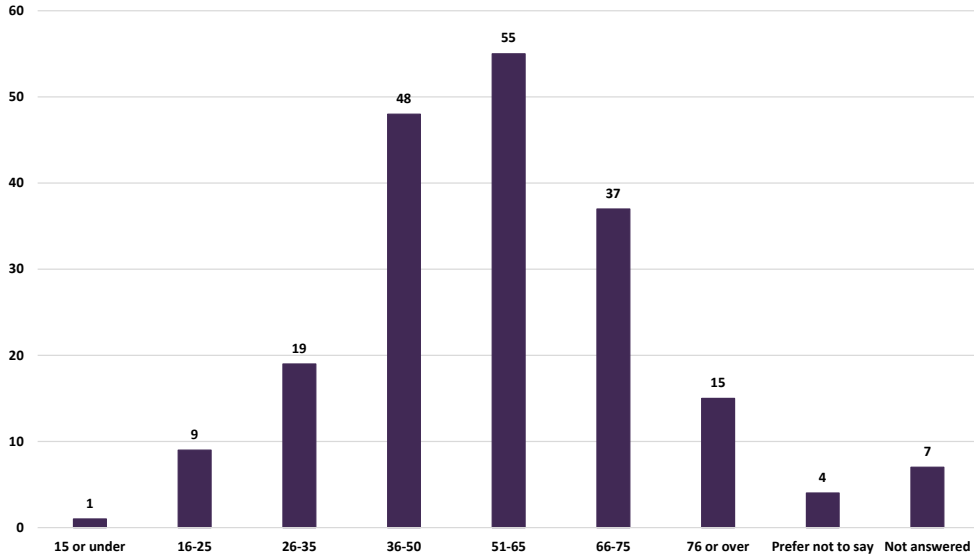


Figure 5: Gender of submitters

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



**Figure 6: Age range of submitters**

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

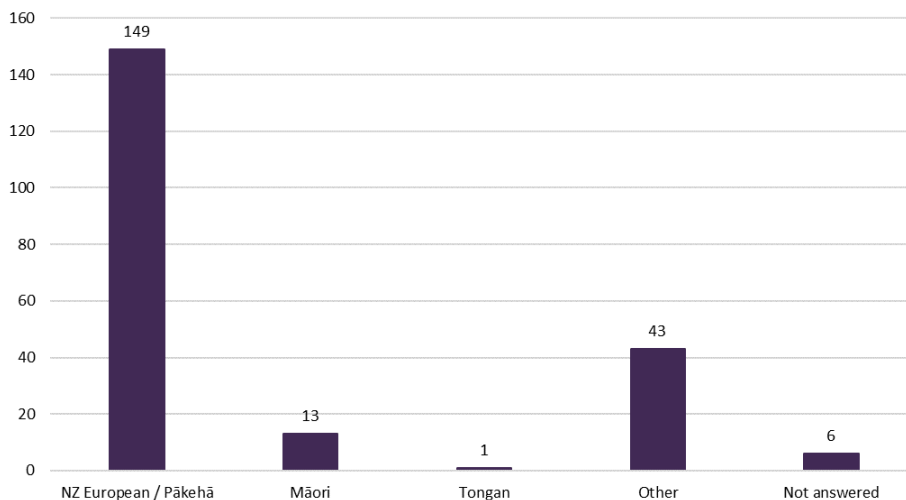


Figure 7: Ethnicity of submitters

Table 4: Additional ethnicities reported by submitters

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

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

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

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

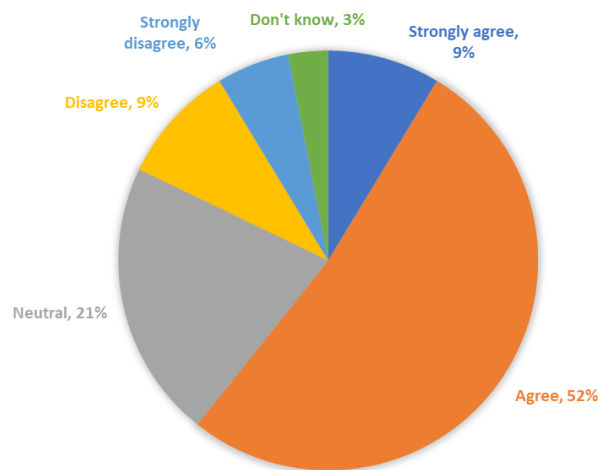


### 3.2.1 Proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Direction

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

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

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



**Figure 8: Does the WMMP provide a clear direction?**

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

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



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

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

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
<b>WMMP clarity</b>	The WMMP would benefit from greater clarity and the inclusion of tangible objectives and prioritised actions.
<b>Circular economy</b>	Greater focus to be placed on activities that will support and give effect to the higher levels of the waste hierarchy.
<b>Delivery of the WMMP</b>	Inclusion of greater clarity on how the WMMP will be implemented, including detailed delivery timeframes and associated actions.
<b>Delivery timeframe</b>	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.
<b>Producer responsibility</b>	Motivate and encourage businesses and manufacturers to minimise waste, including packaging. Greater responsibility placed on producers and manufacturers to manage their waste.
<b>Measurability, reporting and accountability</b>	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.

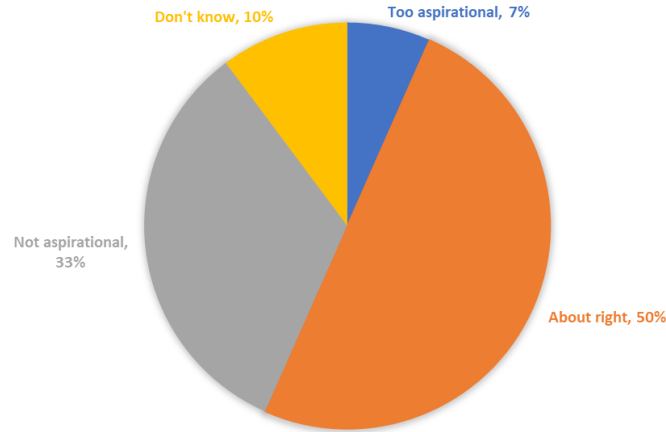
The proposed WMMP vision is:

**‘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
<b>Ambition</b>	The WMMP vision lacks ambition and focus.
<b>Delivery timeframe</b>	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.
<b>Circular economy</b>	Greater focus to be placed on activities that will support and give effect to the higher levels of the waste hierarchy.
<b>Collective ownership and action</b>	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
<b>Behaviour change</b>	Work towards overcoming the barriers and disincentives to recycling. Greater engagement with education providers to advocate for waste minimisation.
<b>WMMP Clarity</b>	The WMMP would benefit from greater clarity.
<b>Cost of delivery</b>	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><b>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</b></p> <p><b>Objective 1: Waste and resource recovery systems support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from landfills and waste collections</b></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><b>Whāinga 2: He haepapa kiritōpū nō roto mai i te takiwā o Te Whanganui-a-Tara mō ā tātou rawa me te taiao</b></p> <p><b>Objective 2: There is collective responsibility within the Wellington region for our resources and environment</b></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><b>Whāinga 3: E ngākau hihiko ana ngā kainoho, ngā pakihi, me ētahi atu whakahaere ki te whakaiti para</b></p> <p><b>Objective 3: Residents, businesses, and other organisations are motivated to minimise waste</b></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><b>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</b></p> <p><b>Objective 4: Material circularity is increased through waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services</b></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><b>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</b></p> <p><b>Objective 5: It is accessible and convenient for residents, businesses, and other organisations to divert their waste</b></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><b>Whāinga 6: He mea ka taea te whai, he mea pūataata hoki ngā pūnaha para me te taumanu rawa</b></p> <p><b>Objective 6: Waste and resource recovery systems are traceable and transparent</b></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><b>Whāinga 7: Ko ngā taupuni taumanu rawa me ngā ruapara e tuku ana i te manawaroa ā-takiwā kei puta he āhuetanga ohotata</b></p> <p><b>Objective 7: Resource recovery facilities and landfills provide regional resilience in case of emergency events</b></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><b>Whāinga 8: E whakaaroarotia ana ngā ruapara hei mea whai mutunga</b></p> <p><b>Objective 8: Landfills are treated as finite</b></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><b>Whāinga 9: E whakahaeretia haumarutia, tōtikatia ana hoki ngā toenga para e ai ki te tikanga pai katoa</b></p> <p><b>Objective 9: Residual waste is managed safely and effectively in accordance with best practice</b></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.

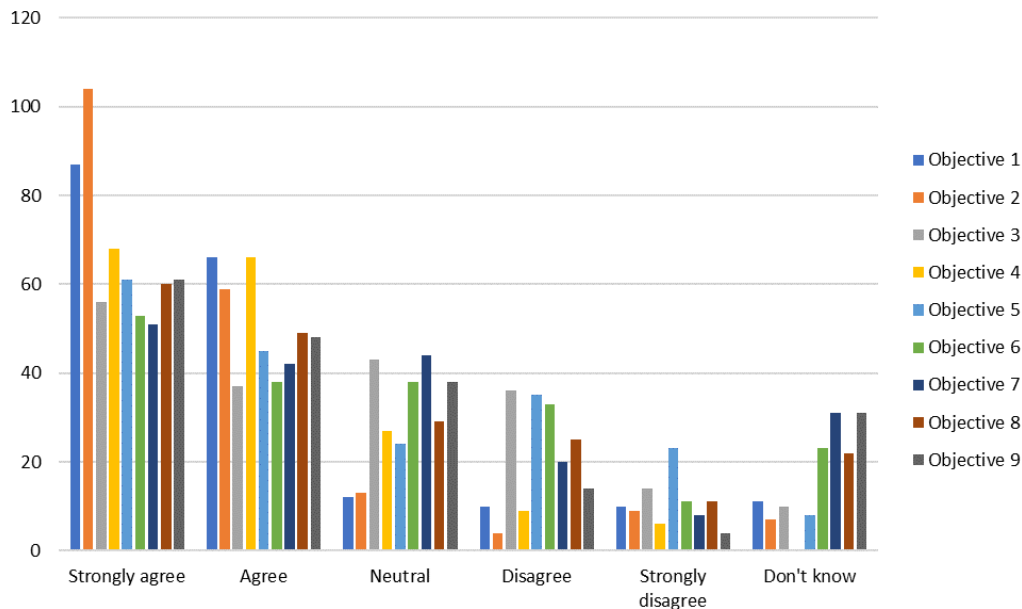


Figure 10: Responses to Q21 - How much do you agree or disagree with the WMMP Objectives


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

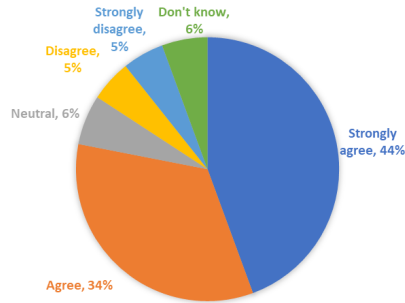
Table 8: Responses to Q21 - How much do you agree or disagree with the WMMP Objectives

	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

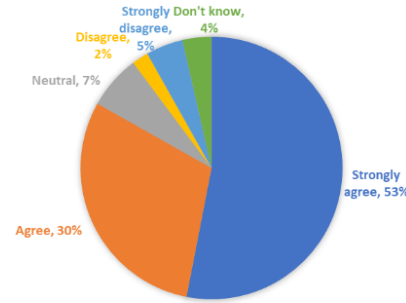


**Figure 11** to Error! Reference source not found. below provides a graphical illustration of the submission feedback received against each objective. Broadly, the level of support for each of the objectives is as follows:

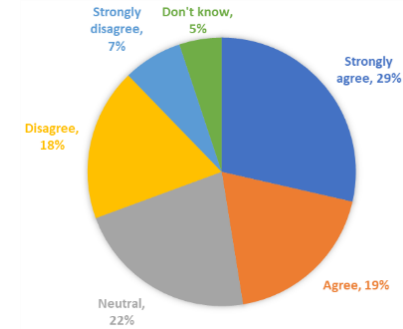
- 
- **Objective 2**
    - There is collective responsibility within the Wellington region for our resources and environment
  - **Objective 1**
    - Waste and resource recovery systems support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from landfills and waste collections
  - **Objective 4**
    - Material 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



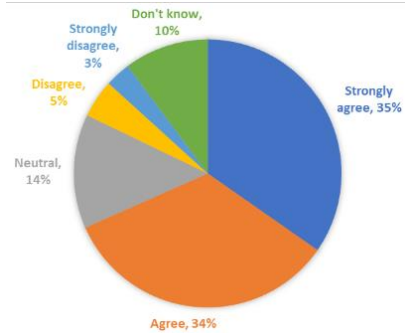
**Figure 11: Responses to Q21 - Objective 1**



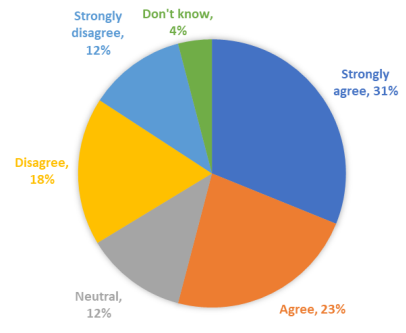
**Figure 12: Responses to Q21 - Objective 2**



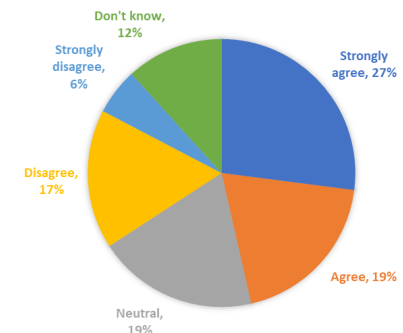
**Figure 13: Responses to Q21 - Objective 3**



**Figure 14: Responses to Q21 - Objective 4**



**Figure 15: Responses to Q21 - Objective 5**



**Figure 16: Responses to Q21 - Objective 6**

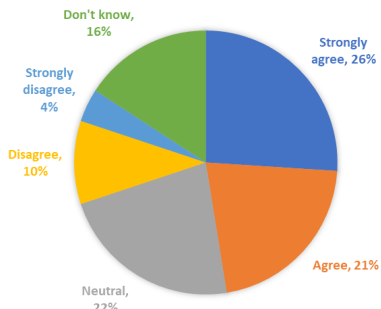


Figure 17: Responses to Q21 - Objective 7

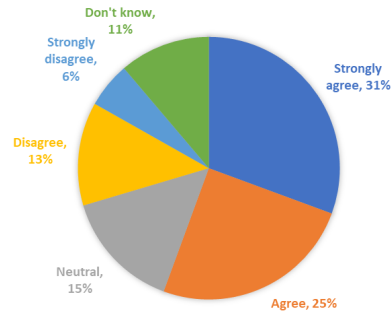


Figure 18: Responses to Q21 - Objective 8

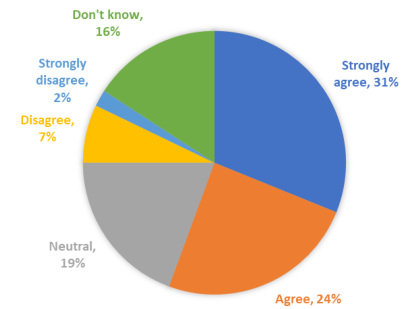


Figure 19: Responses to Q21 - Objective 9



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

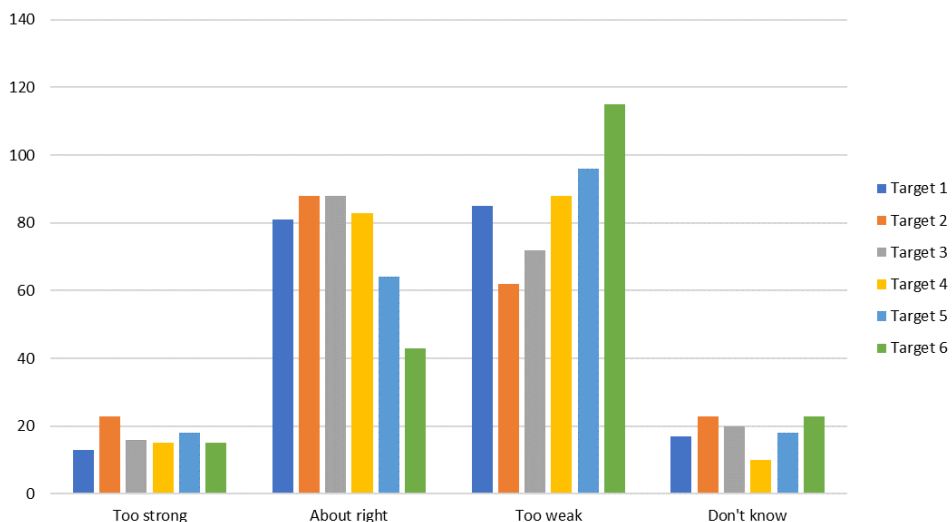


Figure 20: Graph to illustrate the submitter ranking for the question how strong are the WMMP targets?


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

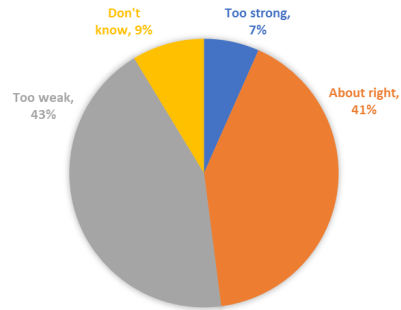


Figure 21: Responses to Q23 – Target 1

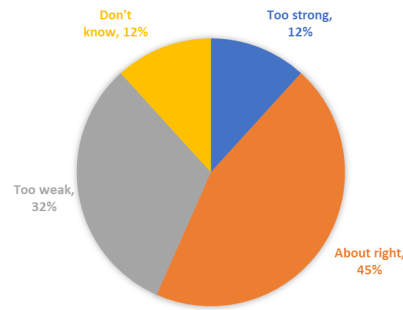


Figure 22: Responses to Q23 - Target 2

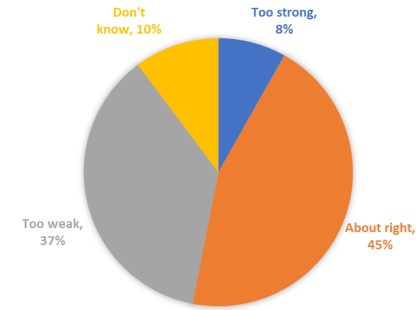


Figure 23: Responses to Q23 - Target 3

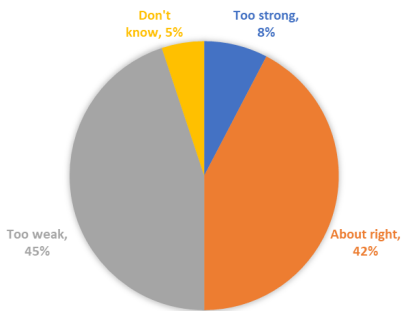


Figure 24: Responses to Q23 - Target 4

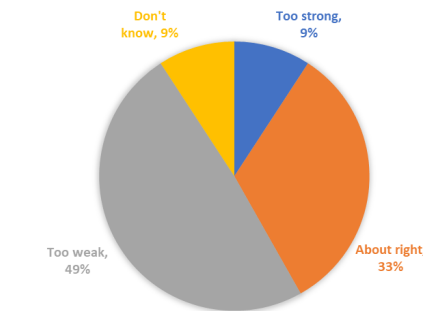


Figure 25: Responses to Q23 - Target 5

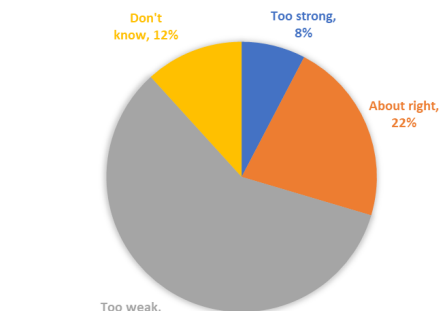


Figure 26: Responses to Q23 - Target 6



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
<b>Delivery timeframe</b>	Overall, the proposed timeframes for achieving targets are too slow, especially the timeframes for rolling out kerbside organics and kerbside recycling collections.
<b>Organics</b>	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.
<b>Ambition</b>	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%.
<b>Business waste</b>	Support for a more ambitious target for councils engaging with businesses on waste minimisation.
<b>Recycling</b>	General support for standardised kerbside collections across the Wellington region, with timeframe for roll out being bought forwards if possible. Support for more information being provided on recycling, including what can be recycled, how, and where.
<b>Cost of delivery</b>	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:

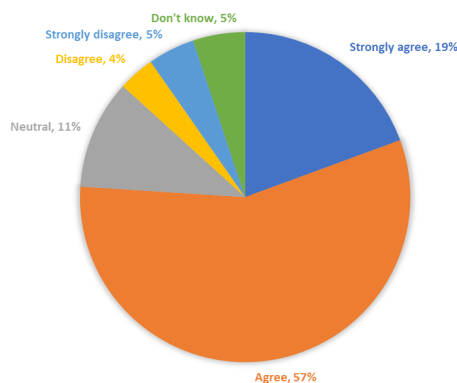
- **Priority 1** Providing and supporting education initiatives within the Wellington region that focus on waste minimisation and responsible consumption.
- **Priority 2** Supporting new and existing regional and local waste minimisation initiatives.
- **Priority 3** Improving the way we connect and 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
<b>Circular economy</b>	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.
<b>Producer responsibility</b>	Motivate and encourage businesses and manufacturers to minimise waste, including packaging. Greater responsibility placed on producers and manufacturers to manage their waste.
<b>Implementation of the WMMP</b>	Greater clarity of how the WMMP will be implemented is required, including for example, an implementation plan.
<b>Regulation, compliance and enforcement</b>	Ensure the bylaws are enforced with infringement penalties applied where appropriate. There was broad support for initiatives that address litter and illegal dumping.
<b>Behaviour change</b>	Support for behaviour change and waste education. Some concern was raised that it is difficult to change current mindsets and business models.
<b>Cost of delivery</b>	Ensure the plan is supported by clear costing that provide value for money to ratepayers.
<b>Delivery of the WMMP</b>	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.

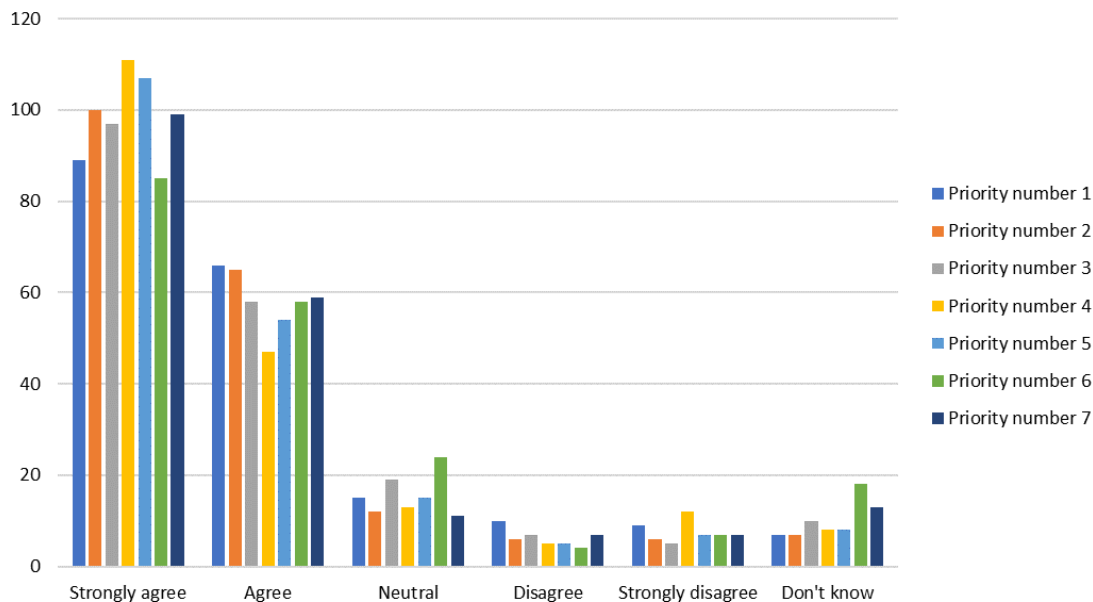


Figure 28: Graph to illustrate the submitter ranking for the question how much do you agree or disagree with the seven regional priority areas?


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



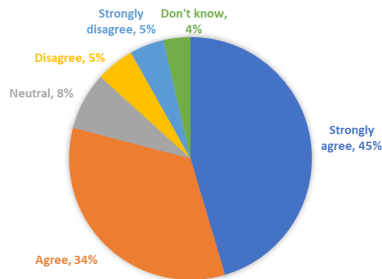


**Table 14** below provides a graphical illustration of the submission feedback received against each priority. Broadly, the greatest level of support was associated with each of the regional priorities as follows:

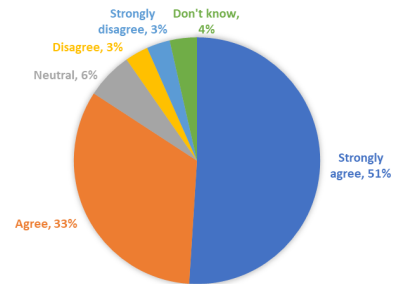
- 
- **Priority 2**
    - Supporting new and existing regional and local waste minimisation initiatives (84% Agree or Strongly Agree)
  - **Priority 5**
    - Ensuring appropriate regional infrastructure is in place to meet our targets and objectives (82% Agree or Strongly Agree)
  - **Priority 4 and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



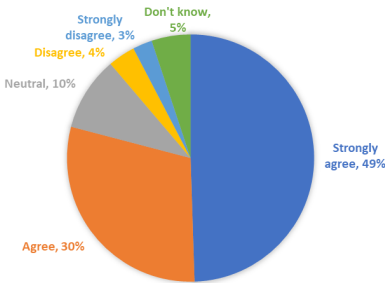
**Table 14: Graphical summary of feedback reported against the WMMP priority areas**



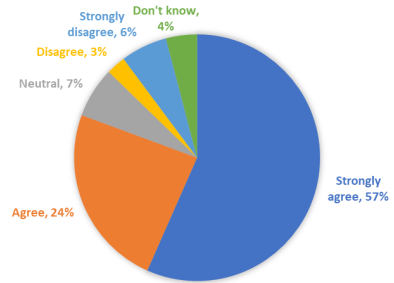
**Providing and supporting education initiatives within the Wellington region that focus on waste minimisation and responsible consumption.**



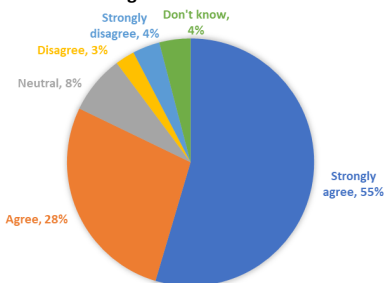
**Supporting new and existing regional and local waste minimisation initiatives.**



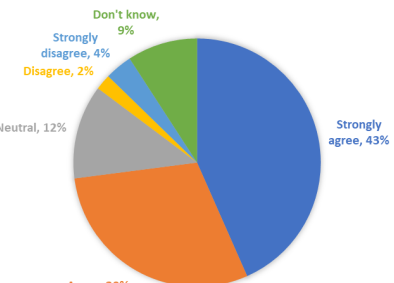
**Improving the way we connect and collaborate across the region on waste management and minimisation initiatives.**



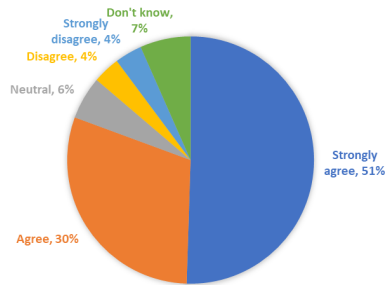
**Ensuring appropriate kerbside services are in place for recycling and organic waste.**



**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
<b>Cost of delivery</b>	Ensure the plan is supported by clear costing that provide value for money to ratepayers.
<b>Recycling</b>	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.
<b>Organics</b>	Support was noted for home composting and other community-based initiatives as well as, or in place of, kerbside collections.
<b>Circular economy</b>	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.
<b>Collective ownership and action</b>	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
<b>WMMP clarity</b>	The WMMP priorities would benefit from greater clarity, including further explanations of each of the priorities.
<b>Producer responsibility</b>	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.

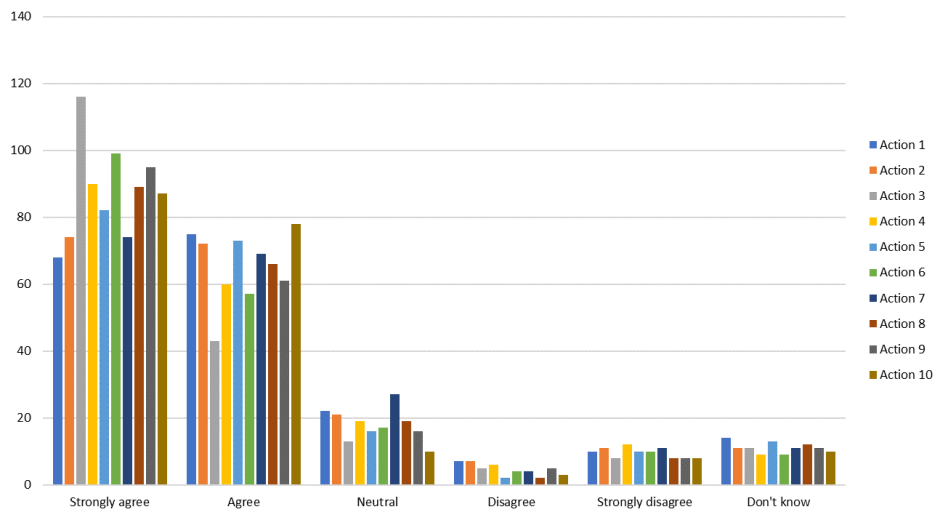
**Table 16: WMMP regional actions**

	Alignment with the Waste Hierarchy	Regional Action Description
<b>1</b>	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.
<b>2</b>	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.
<b>3</b>	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.
<b>4</b>	Reduce, rethink, redesign	Support, fund, and deliver regionally consistent behaviour change messaging, communications, and education programmes that focus on waste minimisation and responsible consumption.
<b>5</b>	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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Action 1</b>	143	73	22	11	17	9	14	7
<b>Action 2</b>	146	74	21	11	18	9	11	6
<b>Action 3</b>	159	81	13	7	13	7	11	6
<b>Action 4</b>	150	77	19	10	18	9	9	5
<b>Action 5</b>	155	79	19	10	18	9	9	5
<b>Action 6</b>	156	80	16	8	14	7	9	5
<b>Action 7</b>	143	73	27	14	15	8	11	6
<b>Action 8</b>	155	79	19	10	10	5	12	6
<b>Action 9</b>	156	80	16	8	13	7	11	6
<b>Action 10</b>	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

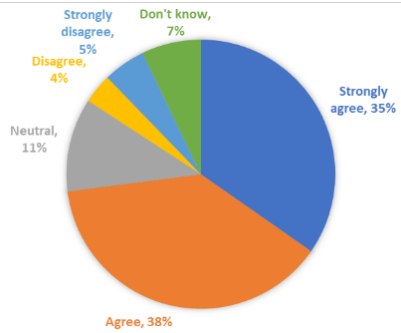


Figure 30: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 1

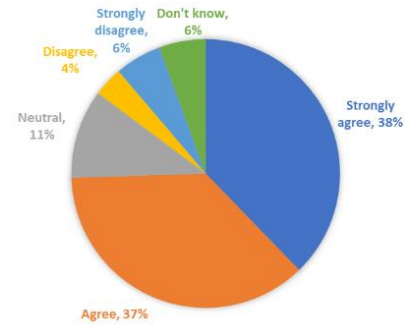


Figure 31: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 2

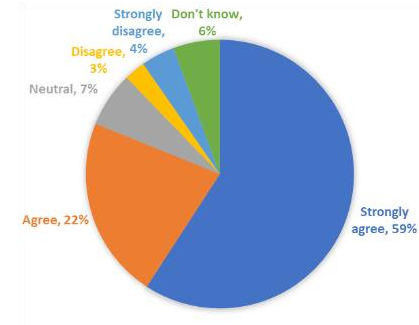


Figure 32: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 3

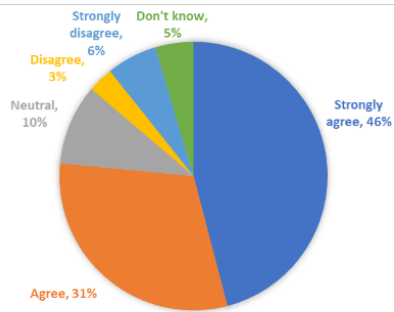


Figure 33: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 4

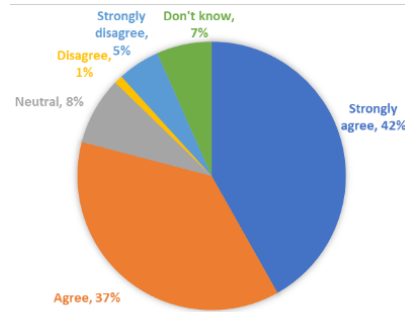


Figure 34: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 5

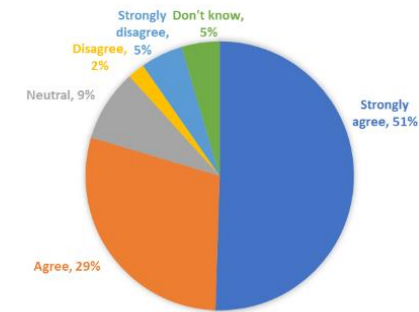


Figure 35: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 6

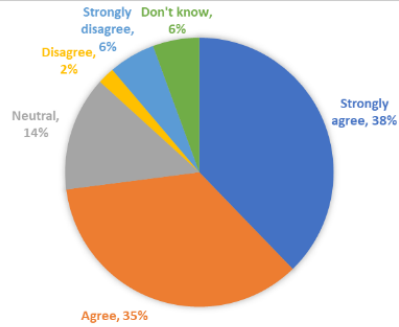


Figure 36: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 7

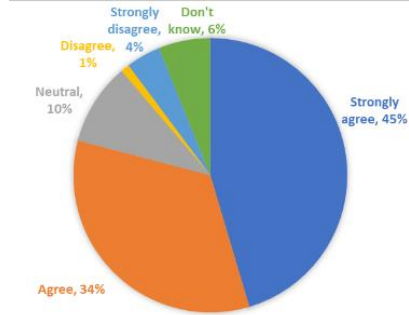


Figure 37: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 8

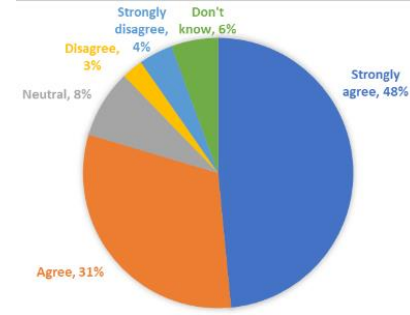


Figure 38: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 9

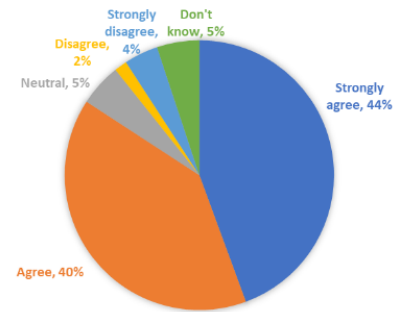


Figure 39: Responses to Q30 - Regional Action 10





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
<b>Collective ownership and action</b>	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.
<b>Regulation, compliance and enforcement</b>	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.
<b>Cost of delivery</b>	Ensure the plan is supported by clear costing that provide value for money to ratepayers.
<b>Circular economy</b>	Greater focus to be placed on activities that will support and give effect to the higher levels of the waste hierarchy.
<b>Behaviour change</b>	Work towards overcoming the barriers and disincentives to reducing waste. Greater engagement with education providers to advocate for waste minimisation.
<b>Delivery of the WMMP</b>	Inclusion of greater clarity on how the WMMP will be implemented, including detailed delivery timeframes and associated actions.
<b>WMMP clarity</b>	The WMMP would benefit from greater clarity, including the use of plain English and improved framing of actions.
<b>Measurability, reporting and accountability</b>	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?

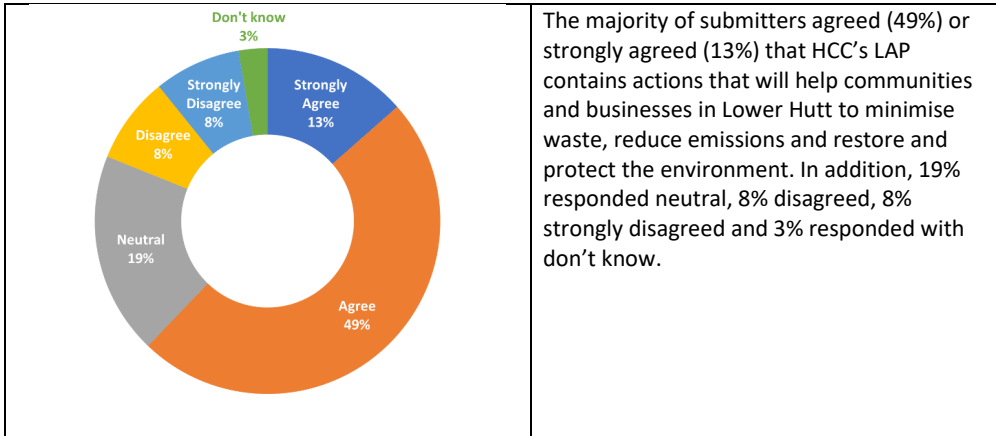


2. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
  - “Hutt City Council’s proposed Local Action Plan contains actions that will help communities and businesses in Lower Hutt to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment”.
3. If you have further comments, 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**).

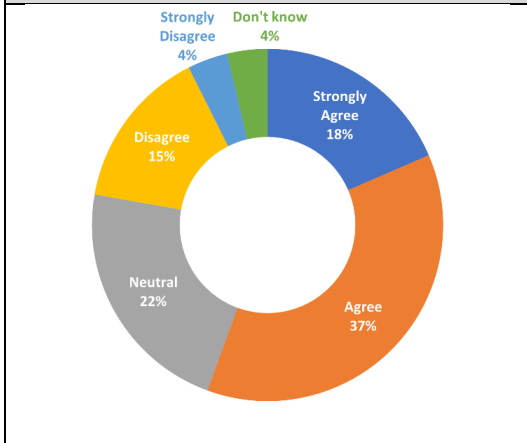
**Table 19: Responses to Lower Hutt Action Plan Questions**

<p><b>Question 1:</b>  <b>What is your connection to the Lower Hutt area?</b></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"> <li>• 95% of respondents live in the area</li> <li>• 49% are ratepayers</li> <li>• 14% work in the area</li> <li>• 5% are visitors to the area</li> <li>• 3% prefer not to say</li> </ul>
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><b>Question 2:</b>  <b>How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?</b>  <b>“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.”</b></p>													



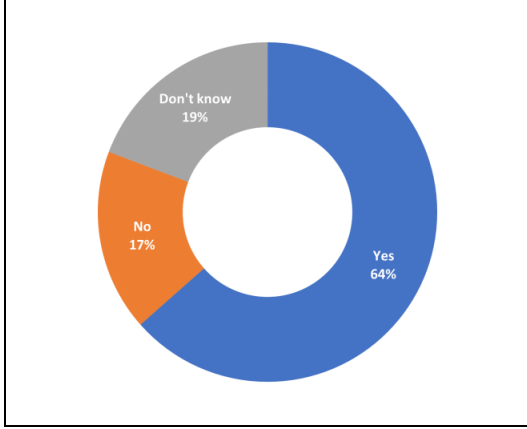
The majority of submitters agreed (49%) or strongly agreed (13%) that HCC’s LAP contains actions that will help communities and businesses in Lower Hutt to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment. In addition, 19% responded neutral, 8% disagreed, 8% strongly disagreed 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
<b>WMMP Clarity</b>	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.
<b>Organics</b>	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.
<b>Cost of delivery</b>	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.
<b>Measurability, reporting and accountability</b>	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.
<b>Circular economy</b>	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.

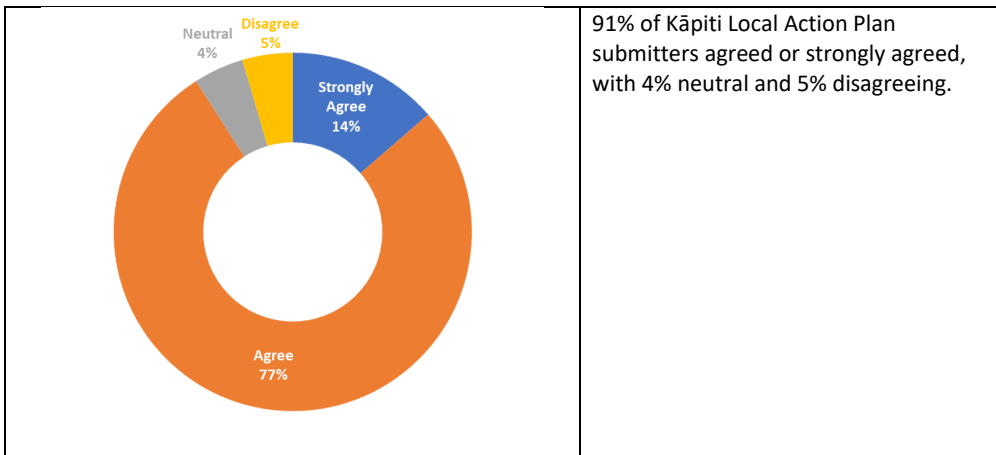
**3.4.2.1 Quantitative Submission Analysis**

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?

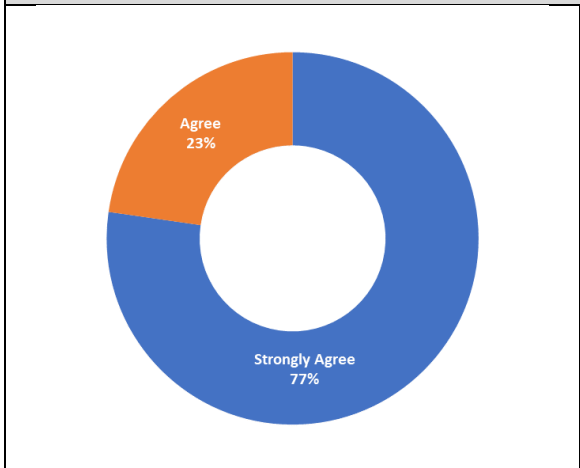
**Table 21: Responses to Kāpiti Coast Action Plan Questions**

<p><b>Question 1:</b>  <b>What is your connection to the Kāpiti Coast area?</b></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"> <li>• 92% of respondents live in the area</li> <li>• 33% work in the area</li> <li>• 8% study in the area</li> <li>• 4% are a visitor to the area</li> <li>• 13% own a business in the area</li> <li>• 54% are ratepayers</li> </ul>
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><b>Question 2:</b>  <b>How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?</b>  <i>“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.”</i></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?



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

**3.4.2.2 Qualitative Submission Analysis**

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

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

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
<p><b>Organics and community solutions (community solutions is a sub-theme under organics)</b></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.
<b>Kerbside recycling (sub-theme of recycling)</b>	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.
<b>Accessible and convenient services</b>	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.
<b>Producer responsibility</b>	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.
<b>Collective ownership and action</b>	Submitters also recognised the value of community organisation in minimising waste and acknowledged the support provided from KDC'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><b>Question 1:</b>  <b>What is your connection to the Porirua area?</b></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"> <li>• 60% of respondents live in the area</li> <li>• 40% are ratepayers</li> <li>• 35% work in the area</li> <li>• 15% area visitors to the area</li> <li>• 10% prefer not to say</li> <li>• 5% own a business in the area</li> <li>• 5% study in the area</li> </ul>
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><b>Question 2:</b>  <b>How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?</b>  <i>“Porirua City’s proposed local action plan contains actions that will help communities and businesses in Porirua to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment.”</i></p>																	
<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question 2 Donut Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Agreement Level</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Strongly Agree</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>47%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Agreement Level	Percentage	Strongly Agree	21%	Agree	47%	Neutral	11%	Disagree	16%	Don't know	5%	<p>The majority of submitters either agreed (47%) or strongly agreed (21%) that PCC’s LAP contains actions that will help communities and businesses to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and protect the environment. 11% responded neutral, 16 % disagreed and 5% did not know.</p>				
Agreement Level	Percentage																
Strongly Agree	21%																
Agree	47%																
Neutral	11%																
Disagree	16%																
Don't know	5%																
<p><b>Question 3:</b>  <b>How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?</b>  <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>																	



<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Strongly Agree</td> <td>55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Strongly Agree	55%	Agree	30%	Neutral	10%	Don't know	5%	<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.</p>
Response	Percentage										
Strongly Agree	55%										
Agree	30%										
Neutral	10%										
Don't know	5%										
<p><b>Question 4:</b>  <b>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?</b></p>											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>94%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partially</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Yes	94%	Partially	6%	<p>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.</p>				
Response	Percentage										
Yes	94%										
Partially	6%										

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



Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
	knowledge available to them to influence their community. There was also support for initiatives that enabled business and community behaviour to shift from the use of disposable items to reusable items through innovative initiatives.
<b>Litter and illegal dumping (sub-theme of environment)</b>	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.
<b>Circular economy</b>	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.
<b>Funding (sub-theme of implementation of the WMMP)</b>	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.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	There was broad support for PCC to be involved in developing infrastructure that supports resource recovery and diversion of materials from landfill. This is so that communities and businesses have access to a range of facilities and infrastructure that enables waste minimisation. The infrastructure suggested included hubs (which support repair), organic processing and composting at small, local, and large regional scales, and construction and demolition processing facilities. Respondents signalled a strong desire to be involved in the collection and processing of organic material to keep kai and the waste associated with kai local to further kai in local communities and economic outcomes



### 3.4.4 Upper Hutt City Council

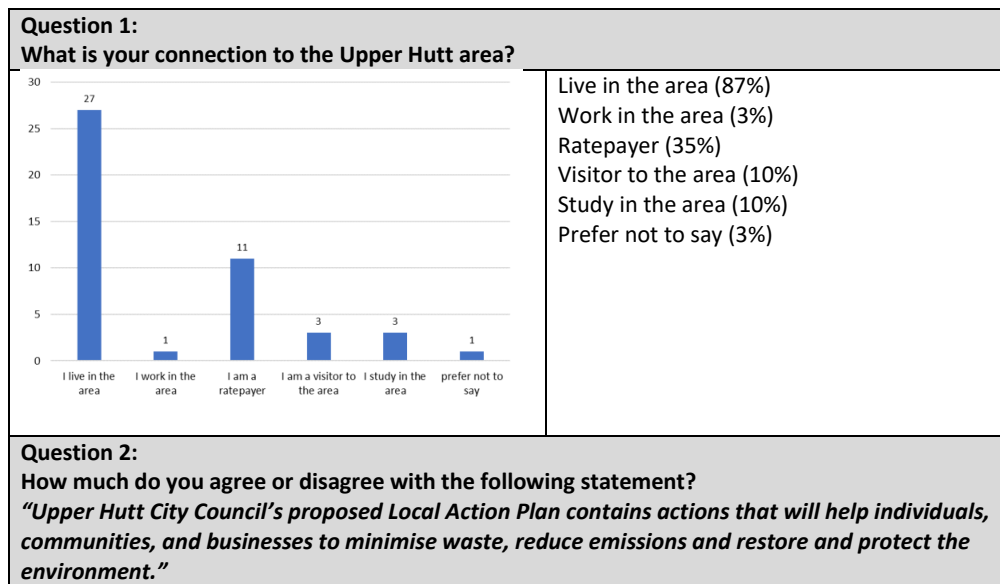
The following section provides a summary of the submissions received specific to the Upper Hutt Local Action Plan. The summary below is structured in order of the questions asked and presented accordingly.

#### 3.4.4.1 Quantitative Submission Analysis

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

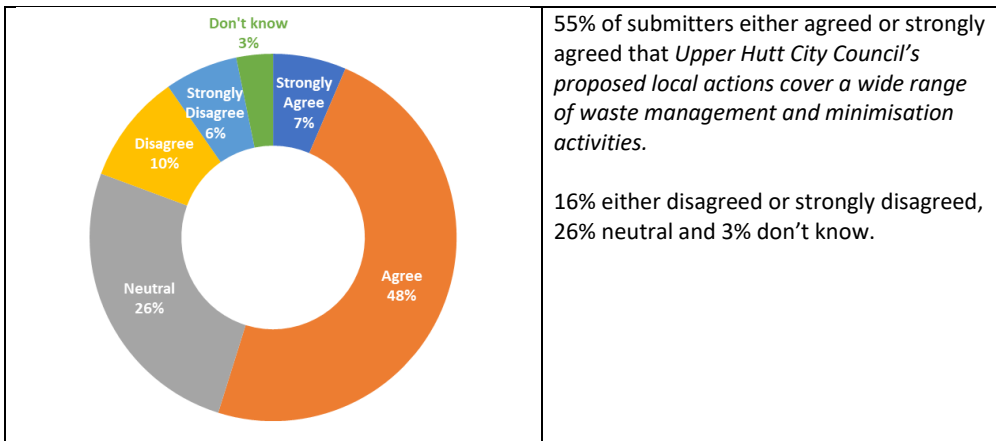
1. What is your connection to the Upper Hutt area?
2. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
  - “Upper Hutt City Council’s proposed Local Action Plan contains actions that will help individuals, communities, and businesses to minimise waste, reduce emissions and restore and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

**Table 25: Responses to Upper Hutt Action Plan Questions**





<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Strongly Disagree</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>32%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>45%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Strongly Disagree	3%	Disagree	10%	Neutral	32%	Agree	45%	Don't know	3%	<p>52% of submitters either agreed or strongly agreed that <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></p> <p>13% either disagreed or strongly disagreed, 32% neutral and 3% don't know.</p>
Response	Percentage												
Strongly Disagree	3%												
Disagree	10%												
Neutral	32%												
Agree	45%												
Don't know	3%												
<p><b>Question 3:</b>                  Do you support the following action?  <i>"Action 13 is to implement a council managed and rates funded kerbside recycling and organics collection service for all households in urban areas"</i></p>													
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Strongly Disagree</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strongly Agree</td> <td>61%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Strongly Disagree	20%	Disagree	3%	Agree	16%	Strongly Agree	61%	<p>77% of submitters either agreed or strongly agreed to support <i>Action 13 Implement a council managed and rates funded kerbside recycling and organics collection service for all households in urban areas.</i></p> <p>23% either disagreed or strongly disagreed.</p>		
Response	Percentage												
Strongly Disagree	20%												
Disagree	3%												
Agree	16%												
Strongly Agree	61%												
<p><b>Question 4:</b>                  How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?  <i>"Upper Hutt City Council's proposed local actions cover a wide range of waste management and minimisation activities"</i></p>													



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

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

**3.4.4.2 Qualitative Submission Analysis**

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

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

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
<b>Kerbside recycling (sub-theme of recycling)</b>	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.
<b>Low confidence in Delivery (sub-theme of Delivery of the WMMP)</b>	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.
<b>Litter &amp; Illegal Dumping (sub-theme of regulation, compliance, and enforcement)</b>	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><b>Question 1:</b>  <b>What is your connection to the Wairarapa area?</b></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 in the area</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 in the area	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 88% of respondents live in the area</li> <li>• 54% are ratepayers</li> <li>• 46% work in the area</li> <li>• 21% own a business in the area</li> <li>• 8% prefer not to say</li> <li>• 4% are visitors to the area</li> </ul>
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 in the area	2														
<p><b>Question 2:</b>  <b>How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?</b>  <b>“I support the Wairarapa Local Action Plan”</b></p>															
<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question 2 Donut Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Strongly Agree</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Strongly Agree	33%	Agree	11%	Neutral	33%	Disagree	17%	Don't know	6%	<p>44% of submitters agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “I support the Wairarapa action plan” 33% were neutral, 17% disagreed and 6% didn’t know.</p>		
Response	Percentage														
Strongly Agree	33%														
Agree	11%														
Neutral	33%														
Disagree	17%														
Don't know	6%														

**3.4.5.2 Qualitative Submission Analysis**

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





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

Key Theme	Summary of Feedback Received
<b>Community solutions (sub-theme of collective ownership and action)</b>	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.
<b>Accessible and convenient services</b>	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.
<b>Ambition</b>	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.

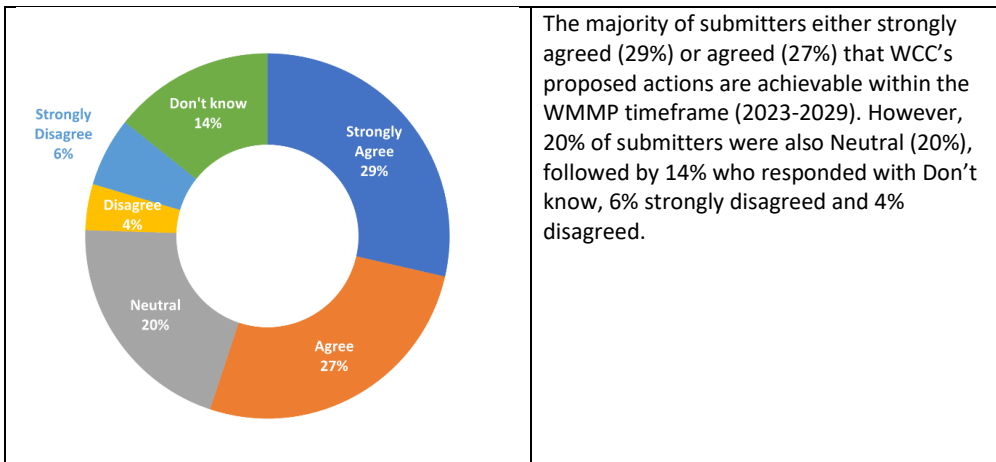
For clarity and ease of reading, the results of the submitter feedback have been summarised below according to questions 1-5 (**Table 29**). Question 6 responses were qualitative and as such cannot be



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

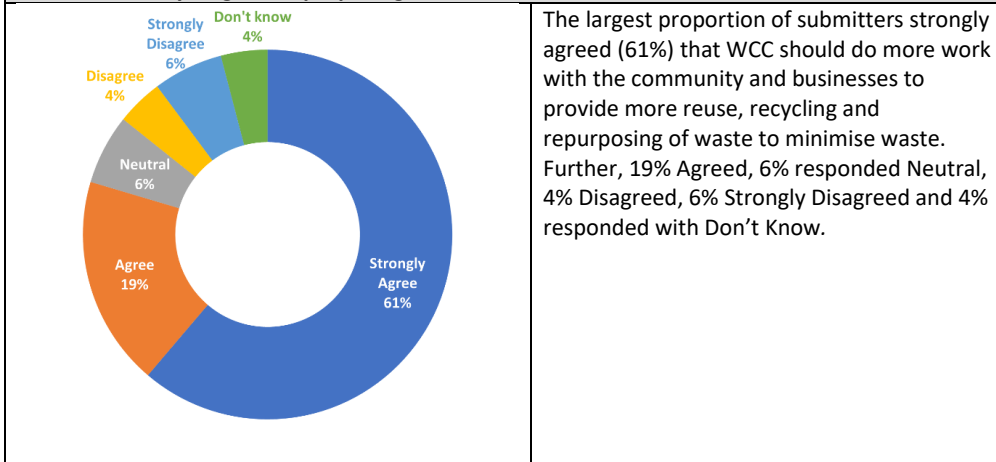
**Table 29: Responses to Wellington City Action Plan Questions**

<p><b>Question 1:</b>  <b>What is your connection to the Wellington City area?</b></p>																	
<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question 1 Bar Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Connection</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I live in the area</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I work in the area</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I study in the area</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a ratepayer</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I own a business in the area</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a visitor to the area</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prefer not to say</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Connection	Count	I live in the area	40	I work in the area	22	I study in the area	5	I am a ratepayer	22	I own a business in the area	3	I am a visitor to the area	2	Prefer not to say	1	<p>The majority of submitters live in Wellington city (83%) followed by 46% working in the area and being a Wellington city ratepayer, respectively. Further, 10% studied in Wellington city followed by 6% who owned a business in the area, 4% a visitor to the area and 2% who preferred not to say. It is also important to note that submitters could select more than one option.</p>
Connection	Count																
I live in the area	40																
I work in the area	22																
I study in the area	5																
I am a ratepayer	22																
I own a business in the area	3																
I am a visitor to the area	2																
Prefer not to say	1																
<p><b>Question 2:</b>  <b>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.</b></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><b>Question 3:</b>  <b>Wellington City Council’s proposed actions are achievable within the WMMP timeframe (2023-2029).</b></p>																	



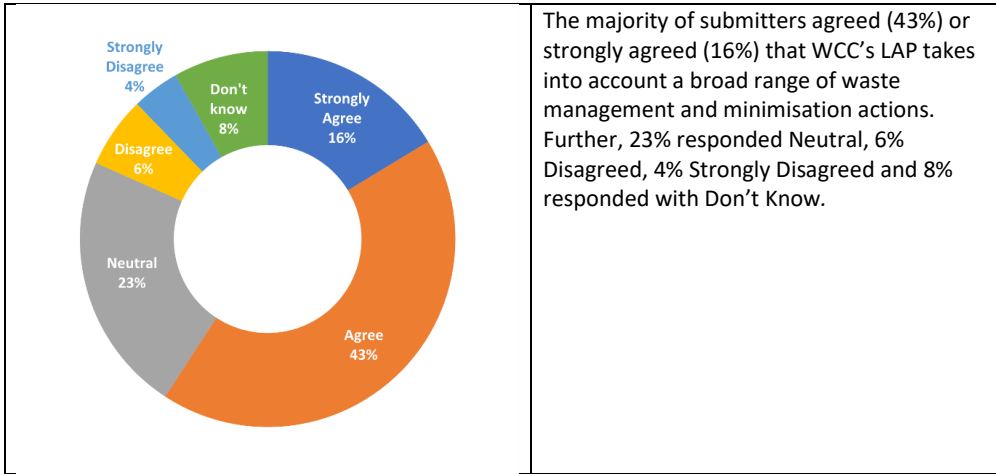
The majority of submitters either strongly agreed (29%) or agreed (27%) that WCC's proposed actions are achievable within the WMMP timeframe (2023-2029). However, 20% of submitters were also Neutral (20%), followed by 14% who responded with Don't know, 6% strongly disagreed and 4% disagreed.

**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
<b>WMMP clarity</b>	<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>
<b>Accessible and convenient services</b>	<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>
<b>Cost of delivery</b>	<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><b>Community outcomes</b> <b>(Sub-theme of Implementation of the WMMP)</b></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:

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***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.



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## APPENDICES



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## 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 Ō Porirua Harbour and Catchments Trust & Guardians of Pāuatahanui Inlet
Organic Wealth
Māoriland Charitable Trust
Waiwaste Food Rescue
Te Hiko - a part of Wesley Community Action
PaeCycle
Recycling for Charity Ltd
Wellington City Council Environmental Reference Group
Tawa Community Board
The Rubbish Trip
Ca-TES Enterprise Ltd & "Bin-Upright"
Owhiro Bay Residents Association (OBRA)
Waste Free Welly
Disabled Persons Assembly NZ (DPA)
Te Whatu Ora, National Public Health Service
Friends of Ōwhiro Stream (FOOS)
Firstgas Group
Wairarapa Earth School
Living Streets Aotearoa

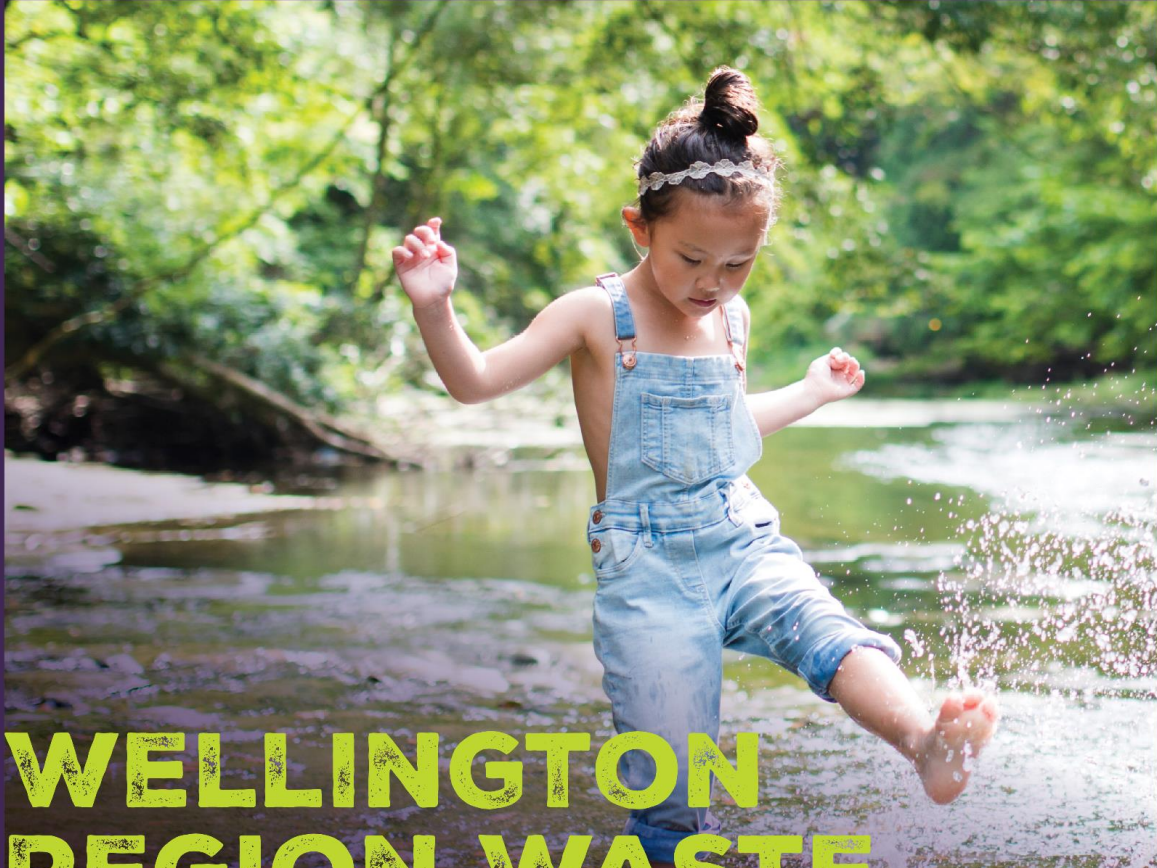


## APPENDIX C – LIST OF ORAL SUBMITTERS

List of oral submitters (alphabetical order by first name)

Name	Organisation
Alison Forrest	Owhiro Bay Residents Association (OBRA)
Bruce Laing	Individual
Cory Hope	Te Hiko - a part of Wesley Community Action
David Cates	Ca-TES Enterprise Ltd & "Bin-Upright"
Ellen Blake	Living Streets Aotearoa
Geraldine Durrant	Individual
Liam Prince	The Rubbish Trip
Mark Wickens	Individual
Shane William Ford	scribblersincnzlimited
Spencer Clubb	Wellington City Council Environmental Reference Group
Sue Coutts	Waste Free Welly
Tim Julian	Individual





# WELLINGTON REGION WASTE 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

Te Kaunihera o Te ōhaki o Tairāhaki  
**CARTERTON**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

**HUTT CITY**  
TE AWA KAIRANGI

**Kāpiti Coast**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL  
He Hiri Whakamuri: Ka Tōro Whakamuri

Te Kaunihera o  
**MASTERTON**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

**porirua**city

**SOUTH WAIRARAPA**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL  
Kia Boretahi, Iātau

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:

<b>Whāinga 1</b>	<b>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.</b>
Objective 1	Waste and resource recovery systems support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from landfills and waste collections.
<b>Whāinga 2</b>	<b>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.</b>
Objective 2	There is collective responsibility within the Wellington region for reducing our resource use and protecting our natural environment.

<b>Whāinga 3</b>	<b>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.</b>
Objective 3	The conditions are in place to support everyone to use fewer resources and minimise waste
<b>Whāinga 4</b>	<b>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.</b>
Objective 4	Material circularity is increased through reuse, resource recovery, waste infrastructure and services.
<b>Whāinga 5</b>	<b>Me aro ki te māngai para, he āheitanga he māmā te whakaiti para, te rawa hangarua, ki te iti haere ki nga ruapara hoki.</b>
Objective 5	It is accessible and convenient to reduce waste, reuse materials, and minimise disposal to landfill in line with the waste hierarchy.
<b>Whāinga 6</b>	<b>Hei whakamōhio he pūnaha raraunga ki te kawea i te para me te taumanu me te arotūruki i te para i ngā tini wai.</b>
Objective 6	Waste and resource recovery data systems are in place to track and monitor waste streams.
<b>Whāinga 7</b>	<b>Ko ngā taupuni taumanu rawa me ngā ruapara e tuku ana i te manawaroa kei whītiki he āhuatanga ohotata.</b>
Objective 7	Resource recovery facilities and waste systems are resilient and able to cope with emergency events.
<b>Whāinga 8</b>	<b>Mēnā i matua mai te taumanu rawa, arā ka kite i ngā ruapara e mahia ai mehemea kua otihia rawatia ētahi atu.</b>
Objective 8	Recovery of materials is maximised so that landfills are used as a last resort.
<b>Whāinga 9</b>	<b>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.</b>
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 gas<sup>1</sup> with a warming effect 28 times greater than carbon dioxide<sup>2</sup>. 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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

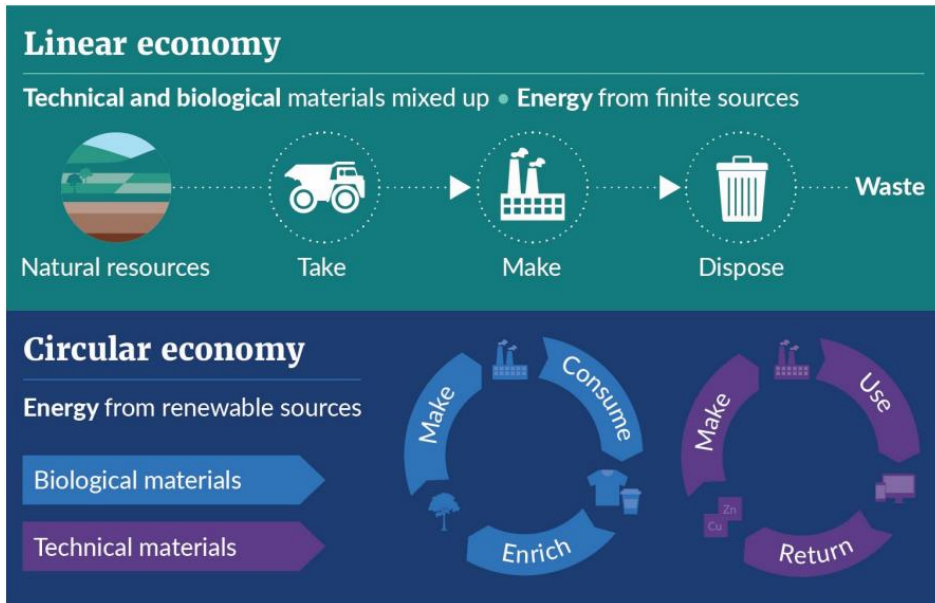


Figure 1: Characteristics of linear and circular economies (Source: Te rautaki para | Waste strategy)

## 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.

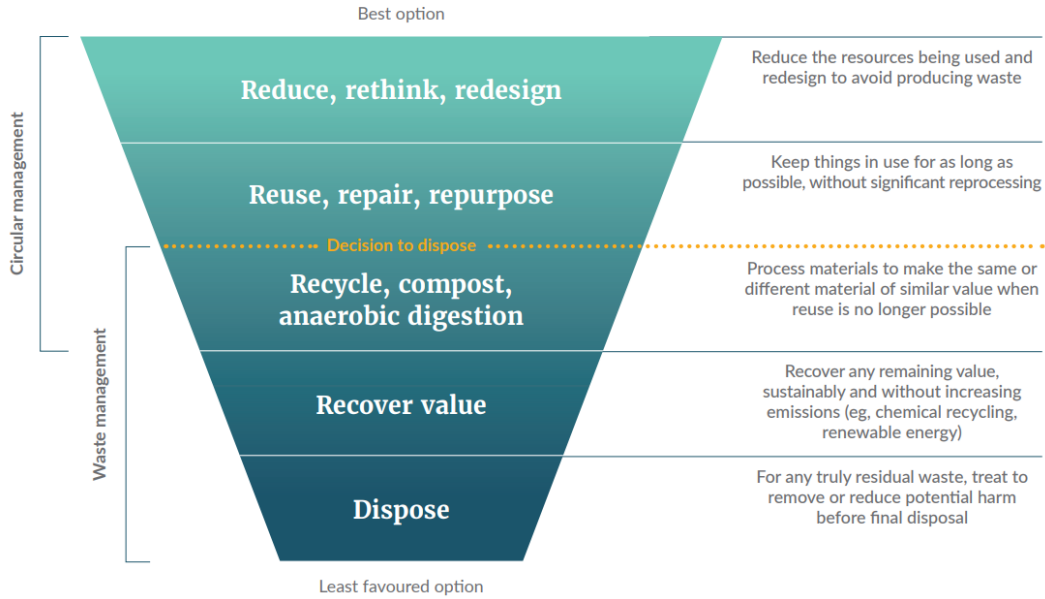


Figure 2: Te pūnaha whakarōpū para | The waste hierarchy (source: Ministry for the Environment, Te rautaki para | Waste strategy)

### 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 district<sup>3</sup>. 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

<sup>3</sup> 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 level<sup>4</sup>.

## 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

| Te āhuatanga o nāianei | Existing situation |

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 1979<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> <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.

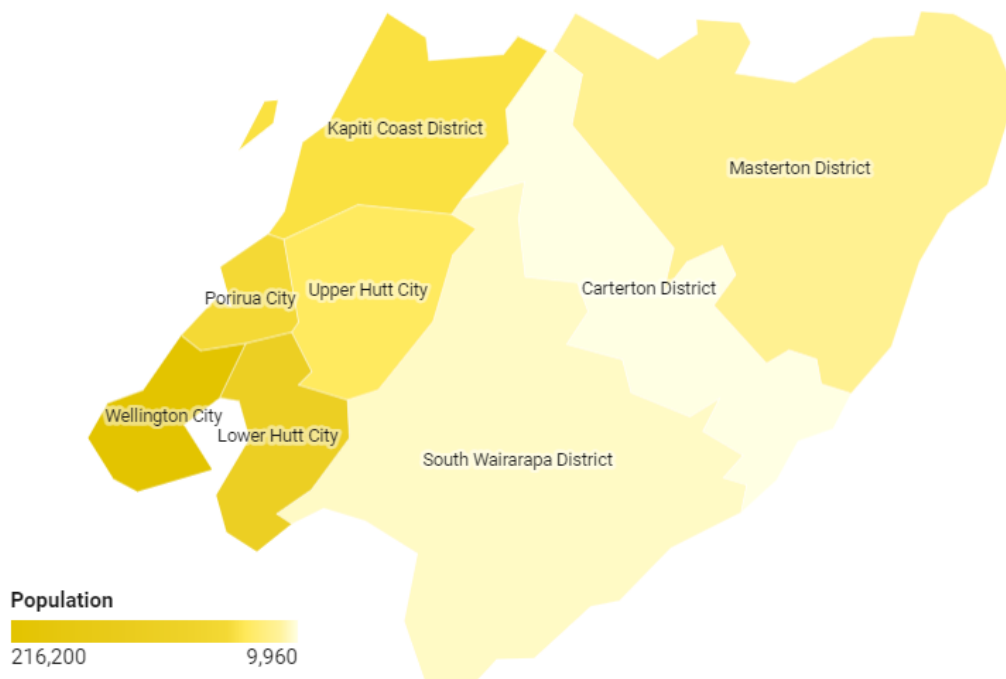


Figure 4: Wellington region illustrating the eight councils and their population<sup>6</sup>

The Wellington region includes the eight councils as illustrated in **Figure 4**. The region’s population of nearly 550,000 people<sup>7</sup> 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 city<sup>8</sup>.

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.

<sup>6</sup> [Facts & figures - WellingtonNZ.com](https://www.wellingtonnz.com/facts-figures)

<sup>7</sup> <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/WellingtonRegion/Population>

<sup>8</sup> <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 over<sup>9</sup>. Māori, Pacific and Asian people are also expected to make up a larger share of the region's population<sup>10</sup>. 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<sup>11,12</sup>. 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%)<sup>13</sup> (**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 region<sup>14</sup> (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.

<sup>9</sup> StatsNZ 2028 Population Projections (2018) baseline

<sup>10</sup> StatsNZ 2028 Population Projections (2018) baseline

<sup>11</sup> <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.>

<sup>12</sup> <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>

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

<sup>14</sup> Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023



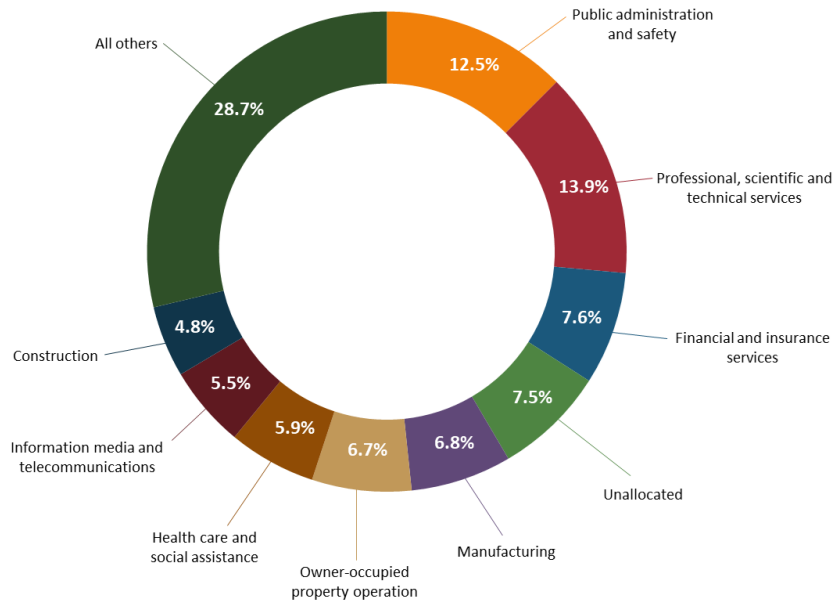


Figure 5: Proportion of Gross Domestic Product by Industry Type for the Wellington Region between 2001 and 2021

### 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 person<sup>15</sup>.

At a regional level<sup>16</sup>:

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023

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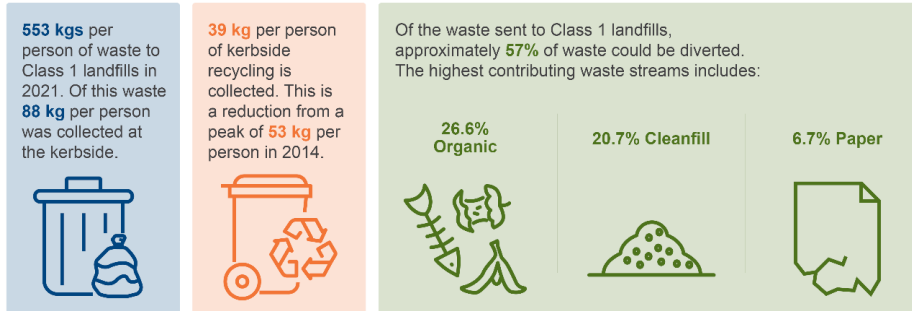


Figure 6: Regional waste overview

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 2021/22<sup>17</sup> (Figure 7).

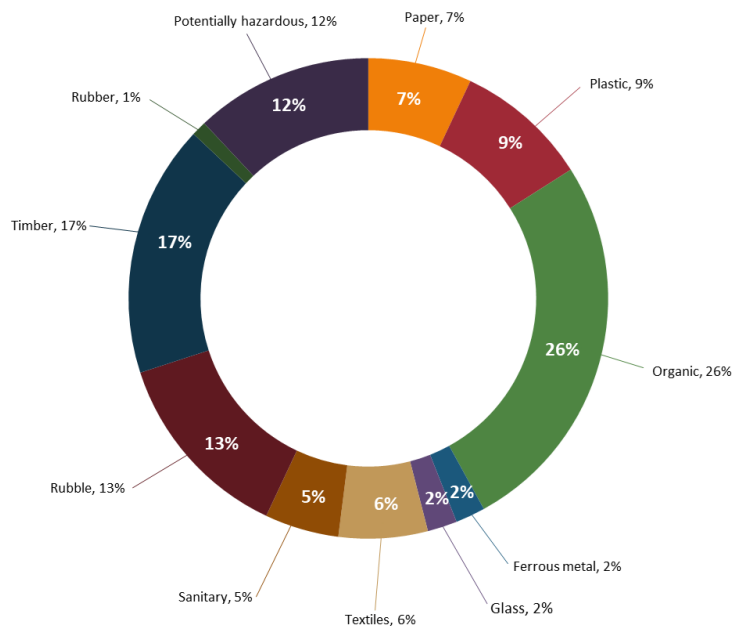


Figure 7: Composition of Levied Waste to Class 1 Landfills

<sup>17</sup> 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.

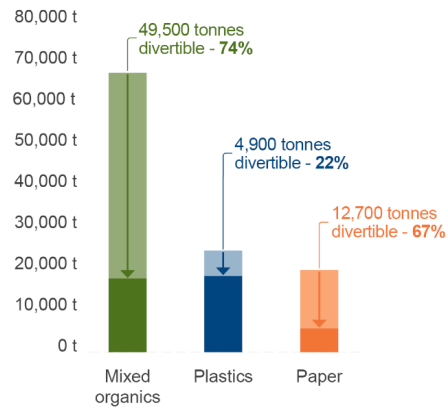


Figure 8: Diversion potential of Levied Waste Streams to Class 1 Landfills

### 3.4 What about the future?

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

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

Notwithstanding the potential for legislative changes and the desire to work more closely with organisations and partners to deliver the WMMP, forecasting population growth within the Wellington region is an important step in understanding the likely demand on waste services into the future. The forecasted population<sup>18</sup> 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 region<sup>19</sup>. This

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

<sup>19</sup> 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 2019<sup>20</sup>. 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.

<sup>20</sup> 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 2021/22<sup>21</sup>. 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&D<sup>22</sup>. The region's solid waste bylaws have allowed for multi-unit development storage and collection provisions, and waste

<sup>21</sup> Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023

<sup>22</sup> Saving Construction Waste, Ministry for the Environment (2021)

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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

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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

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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:

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***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***

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

### 4.2 Guiding principles

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

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

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

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

### 4.3 Objectives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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.

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

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

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

### 5.1 Roles and responsibilities

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

This working approach with stakeholders and partners will endeavour to:

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

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

#### 5.1.1 Collective Ownership of the Waste Problem

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

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

#### 5.1.2 Councils' Role

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

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

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

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

### 5.1.3 The Role of Regional Council

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

### 5.1.4 The Role of Central Government

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

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

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

### 5.1.5 The Role of Community Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations

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

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

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

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

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



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.

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- **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 made<sup>23</sup>. They can be reviewed and updated if changes are needed to ensure the Councils are heading in the right direction. This ensures that the Wellington region is agile and able to adapt and respond to any unforeseen or emerging issues, or changes in waste minimisation initiatives, both nationally and internationally.

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

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

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

### 6.1 Regional actions

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

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

The key regional actions are summarised in the below list:

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

<sup>23</sup> 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.

| Ngā mahere mahi | Action plans |

## Regional Action Plan

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
<b>Reduce, rethink, redesign</b>						
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
<b>Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion</b>						
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
<b>Dispose</b>						
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**:

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



## 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
<b>Reduce, rethink, redesign</b>						
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

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#	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
<b>Reuse, repair, repurpose</b>						
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
<b>Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion</b>						
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
<b>Recover value</b>						
16	Recover value	Maximise the destruction of methane emissions at Silverstream Landfill and recover energy via the powerplant.	1	Provider	Fees and charges	Ongoing
<b>Dispose</b>						

#	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
<b>Reduce, rethink, redesign</b>						
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</i>   Waste strategy, Waste Minimisation Act, Litter Act, and Resource Management Reforms.				
<b>Reuse, repair, repurpose</b>						
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 Otaihanga Zero Waste Hub.	4, 5	Partner	Other	Ongoing
<b>Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion</b>						
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

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#	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
<b>Dispose</b>						
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
<b>Reduce, rethink, redesign</b>						
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

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#	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
<b>Reuse, repair, repurpose</b>						
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
<b>Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion</b>						
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
<b>Recover value</b>						
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
<b>Dispose</b>						
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

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#	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
<b>Reduce, rethink, redesign</b>						
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

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#	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
<b>Reuse, repair, repurpose</b>						
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
<b>Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion</b>						
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
<b>Dispose</b>						
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

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## Wairarapa Joint Action Plan

#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
<b>Reduce, rethink, redesign</b>						
1	Reduce, rethink, redesign	<p><b>Implement waste communication programmes for community outreach</b></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><b>Zero Waste and environmental sustainability education in schools</b></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><b>Monitor to reduce use and disposal of hazardous materials</b></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><b>Advocate for waste product ownership</b></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

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

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#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
		groups to become more sustainable and implement circular business models.				
<b>Reuse, repair, repurpose</b>						
11	Reuse, repair, repurpose	<b>Support groups that promote diversion from landfill</b> 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	<b>Divert construction and demolition waste</b> 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	
<b>Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion</b>						
13	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	<b>Options for an organic processing facility</b> 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	<b>Investigate behaviour change systems for kerbside collections</b> 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	<b>Establish organic food collection service</b> 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

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#	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	<b>Improve waste diversion facilities at landfill transfer stations</b> 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	<b>Improve data collection on diverted materials</b> 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	<b>Enable better waste diversion and collection in rural and coastal areas</b> 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"> <li>• Providing extra collections in holiday areas during the busy season. Providing recycling facilities for visitors.</li> <li>• Facilitating collection, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes and providing information on management of such wastes.</li> <li>• Ensuring recycling facilities are accessible within a 20-minute drive for 95% of the community.</li> <li>• Investigating potential level of service changes. Exploring options for extra satellite recycling hubs in coastal and rural areas.</li> </ul>	3, 4, 5	Provider	General Rates Waste Levy	Ongoing
19	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	<b>Divert biosolids from landfill</b> 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

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#	Waste Hierarchy Level	Action	Alignment with Objectives	Primary Role of Council	Funding Options	Timeframe
20	Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion	<b>Improve signage at landfill transfer stations</b> Improve signage at landfill transfer stations to enable clear and consistent instructions to users.	3, 4, 5	Provider	Waste Levy General Rates	2023 - 2024
<b>Dispose</b>						
21	Dispose	<b>Reduce litter and illegal dumping</b> Investigate ways to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reduce litter and illegal dumping,</li> <li>report on volume of litter and illegally dumped items to public, and</li> <li>educate public on the harm litter causes to the environment.</li> </ul>	2, 9	Provider	Waste Levy General Rates	Ongoing
22	Dispose	<b>Monitoring and implementing landfill transfer station management plans</b> 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
<b>Reduce, rethink, redesign</b>						
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

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#	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
<b>Reuse, repair, repurpose</b>						
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

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#	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

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#	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
<b>Recycle, compost, anaerobic digestion, recover value</b>						
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

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#	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
<b>Dispose</b>						
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

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#	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 activities<sup>24</sup>.
- **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.

<sup>24</sup> 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"> <li>a) Means extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and</li> <li>b) Includes making waste or diverted material into compost.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>a) Lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products; and</li> <li>b) In relation to a product, lessening waste generation in relation to the product.</li> </ul>
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

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

	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"> <li>a) anything disposed of or discarded; and</li> <li>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</li> </ul> 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












**KEY:**









Fully Implemented  Partially Implemented  In Development/Not Started 

Title	Description	Implementation Status	Notes
<b>Working with schools</b>	Provide support services to schools wishing to explore the effects of waste and waste reduction opportunities.		
<b>Support for recycling in schools and early learning centres</b>	The council will provide funding support for recycling in schools and early learning centres, where this is linked with waste minimisation education activities		
<b>Promoting and supporting waste minimisation at events</b>	Promoting and supporting waste minimisation at events and festivals.		
<b>Promote and support the reduction and diversion of organic waste</b>	Continue to support and promote organics waste reduction and diversion programmes.		
<b>Promote, educate and support residents to minimise waste</b>	Support and educate residents to promote and undertake waste minimisation by the provision of information, services and events.		
<b>Optimise regional communications</b>	Work collaboratively with the WMMP partner councils on waste-related communications.		
<b>Wellington Regional Waste Education Strategy</b>	Ensure systems and resources are in place for implementing the Regional Waste Education Strategy and, if necessary, review the strategy.		
<b>Household recycling collection</b>	Continue to deliver and optimise the household recycling service.		
<b>Household waste collection</b>	Continue to deliver and optimise household waste collection service that supports increased diversion and a cost-effective service for households.		











Title	Description	Implementation Status	Notes
<b>Recovery of energy from landfill gas</b>	Support landfill gas electricity generation and optimisation of capture systems to assist the council in meeting its ETS responsibilities.		
<b>Closed landfills</b>	Continue to manage closed landfills to ensure relevant environmental and safety standards are met and in accordance with all relevant policies and plans.		
<b>Provide grants for community and business development Projects</b>	Provide contestable grants for stakeholder groups and individuals to develop waste minimisation initiatives.		
<b>Advocacy and lobbying</b>	WCC will continue to advocate and lobby for progressive waste management and minimisation policy and support actions in order to deliver on the goals and objectives of the WMA and the WMMP.		
<b>Innovation and technology</b>	Investigate, support and promote innovation and technology that enables or enhances increased diversion and reduced waste.		
<b>Reducing junk mail</b>	Investigate, support and implement initiatives to reduce junk mail.		
<b>Bylaw development, implementation and enforcement</b>	Ensure systems and resources are available for implementing, monitoring and enforcing the Wellington Consolidated Bylaw Part 9: Waste Management, the future Regional Waste Bylaw and any other waste-related bylaws.		The Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2020 was developed and has been partially implemented. This is ongoing.
<b>Building Waste Management Facilities</b>	Work with key internal and external stakeholders to ensure multi-unit residential and commercial buildings include allocated space for waste management including appropriate facilities that move potentially wasted resources up the hierarchy.		Ongoing as a part of the Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2020 implementation.
<b>Implement Waste Data Framework</b>	Collect and manage data in accordance with the National Waste Data Framework, as well as conducting SWAP surveys and other measures to improve data availability and management.		Implemented Waste Licensing under the Solid








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Title	Description	Implementation Status	Notes
			Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2020, and is ongoing.
<b>Support marae and iwi groups to minimise waste</b>	Support iwi and marae to promote and undertake waste minimisation by the provision of information, services and events.		Working to establish Iwi representation on the Waste Minimisation and Management Joint Committee
<b>CBD recycling collection</b>	Continue to deliver and optimise CBD recycling and waste services and support increased diversion of other wastes given the special needs of apartment and multi-unit development residents.		Ongoing as a part of the current Redesigning Collections business case
<b>Household food and/or green waste collection</b>	Investigate and recommend options for a household food and/or green waste collection service or other alternatives that deliver similar outcomes.		Ongoing as a part of the current Redesigning Collections, and Organics Processing business cases
<b>Biosolids</b>	Collaborate with Wellington Water and other stakeholders to investigate options that would divert biosolids mainly from the Southern Landfill.		
<b>Resource recovery centre</b>	Operate the resource recovery centre at the Southern Landfill. Identify and implement opportunities for improvements that increase diversion, supporting the region's resource recovery network at the Southern Landfill.		
<b>Compost operation</b>	Operate and make capacity improvements to an organics processing plant.		Ongoing as a part of the current Organics Processing business case
<b>Transfer station (waste drop-off facility)</b>	Operate and make capacity improvements to the transfer station.		
<b>Waste education centre</b>	Research and develop options for an effective waste education facility at the Southern Landfill (or elsewhere) that meets the needs of the community and council.		Ongoing as a part of the current Redesigning Collections business case

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Title	Description	Implementation Status	Notes
<b>Public place recycling</b>	Work with relevant stakeholders to design and submit for approval an efficient and cost-effective public place recycling system that maximises material recovery.		Ongoing as a part of the current Redesigning Collections business case
<b>Signage at waste/ recycling facilities</b>	Provide clear and consistent signs at landfills and transfer stations to show correct disposal, compost, re-use and recycling facilities.		
<b>Support community groups and the business sector</b>	Provide support to businesses and community groups to develop waste minimisation initiatives and opportunities.		Detailed in Zero Waste Strategy objectives
<b>Industry-based reuse</b>	Support business sector stakeholders wishing to reuse materials.		Detailed in Zero Waste Strategy objectives
<b>Behaviour change</b>	Lead, deliver, support and promote change initiatives that shift stakeholder behaviour and waste management practices up the waste hierarchy.		Ongoing as a part of the current Redesigning Collections, and Organics Processing business cases, as well as through the Zero Waste Strategy objectives
<b>Collaborate with private sector and community to work with local groups and waste companies</b>	Work with local groups to investigate opportunities to enhance economic development through waste minimisation.		Detailed in Zero Waste Strategy objectives
<b>Funding options</b>	Explore and where feasible implement new funding models for waste management and minimisation activities.		Ongoing as a part of the current Redesigning Collections, and Organics Processing business cases
<b>Shared Services</b>	As appropriate, investigate shared service options for potential regional, sub regional and super regional scaled waste management and minimisation initiatives.		Continued in the proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029

Absolutely Positively  
**Wellington City Council**  
 Me Heke Ki Pōneke

Title	Description	Implementation Status	Notes
<b>WCC internal waste minimisation</b>	Council leadership through waste minimisation initiatives that reduce waste and increase diversion at WCC facilities		Waste minimisation initiatives such as recycling bins and reusables are now available to staff, and further initiatives are ongoing into the next WMMP
<b>Waste levy funding from MfE</b>	Investigate and support applications for contestable waste levy funding from MfE for both council and community waste reduction and minimisation initiatives.		MfE Applications have been submitted as part of the Redesigning Collections and Organics Processing business cases.
<b>Managing hazardous waste</b>	Investigate options for domestic hazardous waste tracking and safe disposal.		
<b>Resilient waste management systems</b>	In conjunction with the wider work on the resilience of the Wellington region include through our communication and educational channels, how to deal with waste in an emergency as well as undertaking further analysis on the resiliency of our waste systems in Wellington City		Emergency disposal protocols have been developed with WREMO
<b>Limiting adverse environmental impacts</b>	Promote the reduction of adverse environmental impacts from waste management and disposal within the city.		
<b>Landfill capacity review</b>	Work in collaboration with other councils to review landfill capacity with potential for closure of one landfill regionally, in the future.		Need to assess the effectiveness of existing waste minimisation activities on landfill capacity.
<b>Investigation of additional regulatory measures</b>	Investigate additional regulatory measures, including for example licensing options, single use plastic bags.		

Title	Description	Implementation Status	Notes
<b>Investigate and implement polystyrene recycling options</b>	Consider options for recycling and/or reprocessing of polystyrene. Consider business case for a polystyrene drop-off service at Southern Landfill.		
<b>Actively enforce, control and reduce littering and illegal dumping.</b>	Ensure systems and resources are in place for actively enforcing, controlling and reducing littering and illegal dumping.		
<b>Procurement policy</b>	Investigate the option for WCC construction and demolition procurement activities to include the requirement for waste minimisation and management plans.		

DRAFT



# ACTIONS TRACKING AND FORWARD PROGRAMME

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## Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

### Purpose

1. This report provides an update on past actions agreed by the Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee (the Committee) at its previous meetings (hui).
2. Additionally, this report provides a list of items that are scheduled to be considered at the next two hui of the Committee.

### Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

#### Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031

- Sustainable, natural eco city
- People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
- Innovative, inclusive and creative city
- Dynamic and sustainable economy
- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
- Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
- Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
- Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
- Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
- Strong partnerships with mana whenua

#### Relevant Previous decisions

Not applicable.

### Financial considerations

Nil

Budgetary provision in Annual Plan / Long-term Plan

Unbudgeted \$X

### Risk

Low

Medium

High

Extreme

Author	Tian Daniels, Democracy Advisor
Authoriser	Liam Hodgetts, Chief Planning Officer

## **Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations**

Officers recommend the following motion:

That the Kōrau Tūāpapa | Environment and Infrastructure Committee:

1. Receive the information.

## **Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary**

### **Actions Tracking**

3. Since the previous actions tracking reporting, the Committee passed 32 resolutions at the hui on 30 Whiringa-ā-rangi 2023 (30 November 2023):
  - 13 are complete and 19 are still in progress.
4. The Committee had 78 in progress actions carried forward from previous action tracking reports:
  - 24 are now complete and 54 are still in progress.

### **Forward Programme**

5. The following items are scheduled to go to the next two hui of the Committee:

#### **Rāpare 14 Poutū-te-rangi 2024 (Thursday 14 March 2024):**

- Decisions on the (ISPP) Intensification Streamlined Planning Process components of the Proposed District Plan.

#### **Rāpare 24 Pāenga-whāwhā 2024 (Thursday 24 April 2024):**

- Resource Recovery Network Expansion - Detailed Business Case
- Approval of Fale Malae Trust Key Heads of Terms and Operational Principles

## **Takenga mai | Background**

### **Actions Tracking**

6. Attachment 1 and 2 list clauses agreed by the Committee that are still in progress and clauses that have been completed since actions were last reported on respectively.
7. For public excluded resolutions, individual clauses will not be reported on in a public hui. An overall status for the item will be given and it will remain in progress until all clauses are complete.
8. Actions will be removed from the list once they have been reported as complete.
9. Where applicable, this report contains actions carried over from the equivalent Committee of previous trienniums.
10. The purpose of the actions tracking report is to ensure that all resolutions are being actioned over time. It does not take the place of performance monitoring or full updates. The Committee could resolve to receive a full update report on an item, if it wishes.



### **Forward Programme**

11. The forward programme sets out the reports planned for to go to the Committee for consideration in the next two hui.
12. It is a working document and is subject to change on a regular basis.

### **Attachments**

- Attachment 1. Actions Tracking - In Progress [!\[\]\(38441ceaa711016e0bf2ad46ad394ff4\_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(6e027340d4263908f264926b1ad81c5e\_img.jpg\)](#)
- Attachment 2. Actions Tracking - Completed [!\[\]\(781510d64f329bf3c880acf086e884d6\_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(93cdf5b84f2bfec404f7441e84b6ba5c\_img.jpg\)](#)

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Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
24/06/2021	114	3.2: Approval of 30-year Spatial Plan	6	Agree that officers will report on the implementation of the Spatial Plan and the supporting Action Plan on an annual basis, or more regularly as required.	In progress	Progress on implementing the Spatial Plan's actions will be reported on in September 2024. Decisions on the Proposed District Plan Intensification Planning Instrument are due March 2024
24/06/2021	115	3.2: Approval of 30-year Spatial Plan	14	Agree that Council will seek to get the agreement of Kāinga Ora to develop at least one Specified Development Project through under the Urban Development Act 2020 to facilitate more affordable and sustainable housing.	In progress	Officers are in ongoing conversations with Kāinga Ora about the potential to use the tools provided under the Urban Development Act 2020. Council will receive a briefing on Urban Development, including Specified Development Projects, on 27 March.
24/06/2021	119	3.2: Approval of 30-year Spatial Plan	29	Request officers report back on the capacity to implement the National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity once it is released, as well as options for incentivising maintenance of Significant Natural Areas (SNAs), such as a rates rebate on the percentage of private land designated as a Significant Natural Area.	In progress	Decisions on the NPS-IB are due to be taken by the Council later in 2024 once the Governments position on these matters is made clear.
23/09/2021	127	2.2 Frank Kitts Car Park and Fale Malae	6	Agree that if the Fale Malae project goes ahead on Frank Kitts Park that compensatory open green space will be created elsewhere in the central city which will be designed in line with Water Sensitive Urban Design principles and that the overall objective of the Council's planning work is to significantly increase the amount of green open space overall. Note that part of the Fale Malae will be open space.	In progress	A landscape design statement will be submitted as part of the Resource Consent Submission which will confirm green space approach.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
23/09/2021	128	2.2 Frank Kitts Car Park and Fale Malae	8	Direct officers to assist the eight businesses connected to the Frank Kitts car park with relocation.	In progress	<p>As discussed at the Environment and Infrastructure Committee (08.06.23), if and when Resource Consent is granted for the car park demolition and the wider park redevelopment works Council will undertake an investigation to assess what relocation options there are available at the time. Please note however that no guarantees can be made that suitable relocation options can be found for the existing tenants.</p> <p>In terms of timing, Council expects to lodge the Resource Consent end of 2023/ early 2024 with a return on a decision expected to take up to 18 months.</p> <p>We will provide updates to the businesses as we progress and will notify them of when we intend to lodge the Resource Consent.</p>
27/10/2021	130	2.1 Let's Get Wellington Moving - Golden Mile Single Stage Business Case	5	Require LGWM to engage closely with the local business community on design and delivery implementation to ensure the needs of business are as best as possible met through detailed design of the project.	In progress	Decision on TRs and design approved by Council on 29 June 2023. Engagement with businesses, key stakeholders and mana whenua will continue as we progress design and move into construction.
27/10/2021	131	2.1 Let's Get Wellington Moving - Golden Mile Single Stage Business Case	7	Note the funding allocation report will need to explicitly incorporate the loss of parking revenue to Council.	In progress	Noted.
27/10/2021	133	2.3 Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme And Te Mahere Wai O Te Kāhui Taiao	2	Note that officers will continue to work with Greater Wellington Regional Council to understand the impact of the Te Whanganui-ā-Tara Whaitua Implementation Plan and will report back on implementation to the Committee.	In progress	Report back scheduled for the 2022-25 triennium

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
11/10/2021	140	2.2 Fossil Fuel Free Central City	5	Agree that officers investigate opportunities for low traffic streets in areas outside of the scope of LGWM, in line with Council’s strategic vision and within current programmes of work and budgets.	In progress	A low traffic street trial is underway as part of the Kilbirnie Connections Project. (Jan 2024)
11/10/2021	141	2.2 Fossil Fuel Free Central City	7	Agree to open up Dixon Street (Taranaki Street - Victoria Street) as budgeted in the Pōneke Promise and agree to open up Cuba Street (Ghuznee Street - Vivian Street) to people by limiting private vehicle access, for consideration in the LTP 24-34 process.	In progress	Dixon St project is complete. Cuba St business case development is currently on hold due to resource constraints. LGWM City Streets has developed a pedestrian improvement proposal for Cuba St as part of the targeted improvements programme. (Jan 2024)
24/11/2021	144	3.1 Evans Bay Parade Stage 2 - Greta Point to Cobham Drive	5	Note that Council officers intend to bring a paper to the Pūroro Hātepe   Regulatory Processes Committee outlining parking restrictions for the marina and public boat ramp areas. This expenditure is not included in the current budget.	In progress	19/01/2024 Completed engagement with Parking Enforcement on proposed restrictions within the marina and public boat ramp areas. Finalising parking layout and working through how the different areas can be enforced. Aiming for a Report to Regs Committee before end June 2024.
12/05/2022	153	2.4 Wellington Central City Green Network Plan Update	5	Note that officers will continue to work with mana whenua as a part of our partnership and engagements around the Open Space and Recreation Strategy and through the LGWM Iwi Partnership Working Group to ensure that their values and aspirations are incorporated into the delivery of the Green Network Plan objectives and targets	In progress	underway
12/05/2022	154	2.4 Wellington Central City Green Network Plan Update	6	Note that officers are developing a business case as input into the 2024/25-34 LTP.	In progress	Target delivery options being developed. Partially included in the draft LTP LoS.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
23/06/2022	177	2.1 Approval of Proposed District Plan for Public Notification	19	Request that officers investigate options to incentivise development on underdeveloped land as part of the wider review of the Rating Policy, including land value only rating (as recommended by the Productivity Commission) and a targeted rate on underdeveloped land in the city centre, metropolitan, local and neighbourhood centres.	In progress	Has been consulted on and will be continued further after LTP
23/06/2022	178	2.1 Approval of Proposed District Plan for Public Notification	20	Agree that officers report back early in the new triennium on the short stay accommodation market in Wellington provided by AirBnB and other providers, and the effectiveness of options used here in New Zealand and abroad to manage and or regulate the short stay accommodation market provided by AirBnB and other providers.	In progress	

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
27/04/2022	333	3.1 Land Disposal (Isolation Strips) - Hanson Street Service Lane, Mount Cook	2 (c)	<p>Recommend to Council that it:</p> <p>a. Declare that an approximately 7.24m<sup>2</sup> (subject to survey) part of fee simple land adjoining the Hanson Street service lane and being Lot 3 DP 67283, ROT WN36C/236 and part of Part Lot 1 DP 8308, ROT WN379/283 (the Land) is not required for a public work and is surplus to operational requirements.</p> <p>b. Agree to dispose of the Land to the adjoining owner of 25 Hanson Street (Lot 1 DP 358660, ROT 238839), for amalgamation with that property.</p> <p>c. Delegate to the Chief Executive Officer the power to conclude all matters in relation to the disposal of the Land, including all legislative matters, issuing relevant public notices, negotiating the terms of the sale or exchange, imposing any reasonable covenants, and anything else</p>	In progress	15/01/2024 settlement pushed out to 26 January to give purchaser time to secure mortgagee approval of covenant
24/01/2024	769	2.1 Approach to Speed Management	8	Note that the next Council will consider the feedback from the consultation and make decisions on safe and appropriate speed limits considering feedback from the public.	In progress	29.08.23 The consultation on this has been retracted with a briefing to be undertaken with Councillors in November
15/09/2022	770	2.1 Approach to Speed Management	9	Agree that officers will work with mana whenua and Waka Kotahi to implement bilingual Te Reo traffic signs to support this mahi where possible in accordance with the vision of Te Tauihu, Wellington City Council's Te Reo Policy.	In progress	29.08.23 A submission has been made on behalf of WCC to Waka Kotahi to enable this. We are awaiting the results of the Waka Kotahi consultation to be able to implement fully.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
24/01/2024	781	2.4 Future Access Road between Strathmore and Moa Point	3	Agree that Council includes the acquisition and construction of a public road in the 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy for consultation through, and consideration at, the next LTP.	In progress	In progress (12.07.23)
24/01/2024	783	2.4 Future Access Road between Strathmore and Moa Point	5	Note Officers will continue engaging with WIAL on Stewart Duff Drive, and work towards a solution if public access through this road is restricted as WIAL plan their airport terminal expansion.	In progress	Continuing progress (12.07.23)
15/09/2022	801	2.7 Newtown to City bike and bus improvements - traffic resolution approval	7	Request officers report back to Council on the initial monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of the Newtown to City bike and bus improvements, particularly the economic impacts on businesses within 6 months of installation being complete.	In progress	Initial economic impact report "changing Lanes" was published in September. A post installation survey has been completed to feed into the report back scheduled for Q4 of this financial year.
15/09/2022	802	2.7 Newtown to City bike and bus improvements - traffic resolution approval	9	Request that officers investigate improvements to the bike network that will provide alternatives to the waterfront route.	In progress	Investigations are underway
24/08/2022	816	2.5 Let's Get Wellington Moving - Aotea Quay Roundabout Notification and Traffic Resolution Approva	4	Request officers investigate options to improve wayfinding signage encouraging pedestrians to use Hutt Road/Thorndon Quay rather than Aotea Quay	In progress	[23/01/23] Delayed due to termination of Kiwirail's IReX project.
24/08/2022	819	2.5 Let's Get Wellington Moving - Aotea Quay Roundabout Notification and Traffic Resolution Approva	7	Request officers to bring back a traffic circulation report which shows the traffic flow around the city early in the new triennium	In progress	LGWM concluding. Transport Modelling and Analysis work will continue.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
8/12/2022	968	2.2 E-Bike Share Trial Scheme	3	Agree that officers will report back to committee on the outcome of the trial late in 2023 to inform any future licence beyond 30 March 2024	In progress	Jan 2024 This will remain in progress until mid 2024 when we report back to Committee with a recommendation on how to proceed. In the interim the existing licences will be extended under the current code of practice
16/03/2023	1390	2.1 Major slip events of July & August 2022	2	Note that Officers will undertake a review of the available budgets for resilience activities in time for the next LTP with a view on ensuring that funds are deployed into climate change adaption strategies as well as mitigation.	In progress	29.11.23 Progress is underway via the LTP to put in sufficient funding for this activity
27/04/2023	1469	2.2 Climate Adaptation Community Engagement Roadmap	4	Direct officers to proceed implementing the first three phases of the Roadmap which includes: a. Phase 1 – Scoping and groundwork b. Phase 2 – City-wide engagement on education of impacts c. Phase 3 – Public consultation on the draft Adaptation Framework that will guide how and where the local adaptation planning (phases 4-6) are implemented.	In progress	New staff to support the delivery have been appointed and the delivery of actions in phases 1 and 2 are being progressed.
27/04/2023	1470	2.2 Climate Adaptation Community Engagement Roadmap	5	Direct officers to report back on the progress of the Roadmap delivery to the Kōrau Tūāpapa   Environment and Infrastructure Committee as part of quarterly Te Atakura Reporting processes and/or at key milestones.	In progress	



Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
27/04/2023	1471	2.2 Climate Adaptation Community Engagement Roadmap	6	Direct officers to ensure that from the outset, a structure for the programme will be created which strongly and specifically reflects our partnership agreement, guaranteeing mana whenua decision-making rights throughout. Mana whenua and Māori values will be embedded into the approach, and sufficient time and support (financial if necessary) to mana whenua will be provided to allow for meaningful engagement. This will mitigate any potential limitations in our current consultation framework and ensure that the engagement process recognises Māori rangatiratanga over their own lands, resources, and taonga.	In progress	Staff have been appointed and advice from Mataaho Aronui is guiding the approach.
27/04/2023	1472	2.2 Climate Adaptation Community Engagement Roadmap	7	Agree to recommend to Kōrau Tōtōpū   Long-term Plan, Finance, and Performance Committee that priority is given to funding parts 4 to 6 of the programme in the Long-term Plan in order to speed up implementation of the Adaptation Roadmap.	In progress	In progress as part of the LTP
8/06/2023	1677	2.3 Frank Kitts Park Development Plan and Fale Malae	2	Agree to the preferred development plan for Frank Kitts Park and request officers to prepare resource consent submission.	In progress	Resource Consent preparations currently underway. Aiming for submission by early 2024.
8/06/2023	1680	2.3 Frank Kitts Park Development Plan and Fale Malae	5	Note that officers will come back to Council to seek the approval of the Key Commercial Terms and Operational Principles that would inform a lease between Council and the Fale Malae Trust, prior to Resource Consent.	In progress	Council decision for this scheduled for 24 April 2024.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
8/06/2023	1684	2.1 Wellington City Council Housing Action Plan 2023 - 2025	2 a-c	Rental Housing a) Direct officers to report back to the Kōrau Tūāpapa   Environment & Infrastructure Committee on the pilot programme agreed with MBIE to inspect rental properties in 2024 in time for Long Term Plan discussions to assess whether additional resourcing is needed to run the scheme on a permanent basis. b) Organise two meetings annually between the Council and renting organisations to evaluate the health of homes in the city with a report going to the Committee outlining the experience of renters once a year. c) Direct officers to provide a stocktake of legislation and standards pertaining to renting that need to be amended and advocated for by elected members, for example reform of the Residential Tenancies Act, Income Related Rent Subsidies and the Health Act	In progress	An update on the progress of this action will be provided at the 5 June 2024 E&I Committee in the Housing Action Plan 6-monthly report.
8/06/2023	1685	2.1 Wellington City Council Housing Action Plan 2023 - 2025	2 d-f	Planning for Growth d) Agree to investigate the possibility of including a Papakāinga chapter in the District Plan, likely to be introduced in late 2024 once the district plan is operative. e) Agree to develop targets for public and affordable housing along the Mass Rapid Transit route. f) Request officers bring advice on how to implement the Urban Design Panel that include recommendations on who pays, as part of the LTP 2024.	In progress	An update on the progress of this action will be provided at the 5 June 2024 E&I Committee in the Housing Action Plan 6-monthly report.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
8/06/2023	1686	2.1 Wellington City Council Housing Action Plan 2023 - 2025	2 g-h	<p>Consenting and Compliance Improvements (also note change of title in this section to include compliance)</p> <p>g) Consider and advise on appropriate improvements in the consenting function to assist owners of earthquake buildings and those wanting to build affordable and public housing.</p> <p>h) Scope and cost for Council approval an advocacy programme to the Government with technical support from officers on the following matters relating to the Building Act and Code:</p> <p>i. Improving fire safety in multi-storey developments</p> <p>ii. Increasing universal design and ensuring accessibility for all</p> <p>iii. Assessing whether requirements around earthquake resilience are fit for purpose and affordable for owners</p>	In progress	An update on the progress of this action will be provided at the 5 June 2024 E&I Committee in the Housing Action Plan 6-monthly report.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
8/06/2023	1687	2025	2 i-m	Mana Whenua and Māori Housing i) This programme supports whānau Māori achieving housing security, with a focus on increasing Māori home ownership and long-term rentals in Te Whanganui-a-Tara. j) Assisting with establishing or re-establishing marae within the city and associated (kaumātua) housing traditionally coupled with marae. k) Supporting mana whenua to create wāhi kāinga, whenua kāinga, and papakāinga within Te Whanganui-a-Tara. l) Collaborating with mana whenua to establish housing solutions allowing Māori to transition into a whare they own. m) Providing whanau with better access to support that helps them get into and out of temporary/emergency housing as their needs change.	In progress	An update on the progress of this action will be provided at the 5 June 2024 E&I Committee in the Housing Action Plan 6-monthly report.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
8/06/2023	1689	2.1 Wellington City Council Housing Action Plan 2023 - 2025	2 o-s	Affordable Housing o) Provide advice on how local and central government can encourage more co-housing developments in the city by the end of 2024 from a policy, consenting and funding perspective. p) Add Polytechnics and organisations representing young people not in tertiary education to regular forums to address housing for young people. q) Advocate to the government for financial support to scale up the Te Kāinga programme. r) Direct officers to provide advice on how to scale up the Warm Up Wellington and the Home Energy programmes to improve the environmental performance of more Wellington homes in time for the Long-term Plan. s) Advocate to Government to undertake the	In progress	An update on the progress of this action will be provided at the 5 June 2024 E&I Committee in the Housing Action Plan 6-monthly report.
8/06/2023	1693	2.1 Wellington City Council Housing Action Plan 2023 - 2025	4	Agree to find at least the equivalent-size green space as the Old Johnsonville Library site, in the Johnsonville metropolitan centre.	In progress	24/01/2-24 - procurement process for ex Jville Library site will commence early 2024, officers to provide advice on whether proceeds can be used for investment in green space as requested by Cllrs in Nov 23 EIC.
8/06/2023	1695	2.5 Chaytor Street, Raroa Crescent, Curtis Street, Karori - Safety Improvements Options	2	Note that Council Officers will progress with the preferred safety improvements Option 1: Traffic calming combination.	In progress	29.08.23 Progress is underway to implement this option in 23/24
8/06/2023	1701	3. Public Excluded	2	Note that, following the meeting, the information that can be released pertaining to the resolutions will be made publically available for item 3.1 Te Kāinga Update and Review.	In progress	24/01/2024, commercial negotiations ongoing. Not ready for release.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
3/08/2023	1849	2.1 Proposed Land Acquisition - Kaiwharawhara	2	Recommend that Te Kaunihera o Pōneke   Council agree to acquire approximately 98m2 of land being part of 1 Curnow Way, Kaiwharawhara, legally described at Lot 15 DP 321404 and held on ROT 85348 (the Land).	In progress	14/11/23 - Sale and purchase agreement signed by CEO, waiting on vendor countersignature and subdivision resource consent decision.
3/08/2023	1856	2.2 Frank Kitts Park Playground Options	4	Agree to delegate to the Chief Executive to review the public release of the decisions and report by 31 December 2023.	In progress	Release planned post completion.
14/09/2023	2165	2.1 Zero Waste Programme - Collections and Processing Business Case	7	Request that officers report back prior to the final approval of the 2024-34 Long-term Plan (likely May 2024) with updated details on these changes to levels of service including: a) the progress of the regional organics processing procurement process b) a procurement approach for a new collections contract to implement the councillor selected preferred option, including detailed specifications such as bin types and truck fleet requirements. c) Updated cost estimates for the proposed changes to levels of service, including both operating and capital costs. d) Additional information about the implementation of these changes to levels of service, including proposals for phasing the transition	In progress	Work to prepare this updated report has begun.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
14/09/2023	2166	2.1 Zero Waste Programme - Collections and Processing Business Case	8	<p>Agree to include the short listed options for new waste collection service configuration shown in the table below and detailed in the attached business case, as well as a status quo "do nothing" option, in the Long-term Plan 2024-34 consultation document:</p> <p>Option   Rubbish   Recycling   Organics  D Fortnightly 120L wheelie bin Fortnightly 240L wheelie bin excl glass + four-weekly 80L wheelie bin Weekly 80L food and garden wheelie bin  E Fortnightly 120L wheelie bin Fortnightly 240L wheelie bin + fortnightly 45L glass only crate Weekly 23L food only  F (preferred) Fortnightly 120L wheelie bin Fortnightly 140L wheelie bin + fortnightly 45L glass only crate Weekly 80L food and garden wheelie bin</p>	In progress	These options will be included in the LTP Consultation Document as it is developed in the coming months. It is expected that this will be one of the key issues for consultation for the 2024-34 LTP.
14/09/2023	2171	2.1 Zero Waste Programme - Collections and Processing Business Case	13	<p>Agree to consult on a change to the Revenue and Financing Policy to introduce a new targeted rate to fund organics and rubbish collection starting in 2026/27 as part of the Long-term Plan 2024-34 consultation.</p>	In progress	This will be included during the preparation of the LTP consultation document.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
14/09/2023	2173	2.1 Zero Waste Programme - Collections and Processing Business Case	15	Agree to include the following operating costs for new collections services in the Long-term Plan 2024-34 budget for consultation (adjusted for household growth and inflation): 2023/24 \$0.6 million 2024/25 \$0.9 million 2025/26 \$1.6 million 2026/27 \$26.4million 2027/28 \$26.3 million 2028/29 \$26.3 million 2029/30 \$26.8 million 2030/31 \$27.5 million 2031/32 \$28.3 million 2032/33 \$29.1 million 2033/34 \$32.1 million	In progress	These costs will be included in the LTP provisional budget.
14/09/2023	2178	2.1 Zero Waste Programme - Collections and Processing Business Case	20	Agree to continue our funding application to the Ministry of the Environment for \$4.7M contribution to the roll out of changes to collections services, including \$4M the cost of new organics bins, to be reimbursed on receipt of payment.	In progress	The funding application for new organics bins and implementation costs has moved to the next stage. The expression of interest application for the organics processing facility will be submitted shortly.
14/09/2023	2184	2.1 Zero Waste Programme - Collections and Processing Business Case	25	Agree to continue working with our regional partners Hutt City Council and Porirua City Council on the procurement of an organics waste processing facility.	In progress	Staff from the three councils are working together on the expression of interest for the grant application to MfE and on the early stages of the procurement process.
14/09/2023	2185	2.1 Zero Waste Programme - Collections and Processing Business Case	26	Agree to continue the joint funding application to Ministry of the Environment for \$35M contribution to the new regional organics waste processing facility.	In progress	The expression of interest will be submitted to MfE shortly.



Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
14/09/2023	2187	2.1 Zero Waste Programme - Collections and Processing Business Case	28	Agree to begin a regional procurement process for a regional organics processing solution, which could involve constructing a facility that is jointly owned with other councils, partnering with a waste management company to build a new facility, or a contractual agreement to process organic material at a privately owned facility.	In progress	The procurement plan is being developed. Soft market engagement has begun. A Request For Information will be put into the market before Christmas.
14/09/2023	2194	2.1 Zero Waste Programme - Collections and Processing Business Case	35	Agree to investigate transporting collected organic material to existing facilities in the North Island until the new regional facility is operational, the estimated cost of which is included in the operational costs in resolution 15.	In progress	An update on this will be included in the detailed commercial case in May 2024.
14/09/2023	2197	2.1 Zero Waste Programme - Collections and Processing Business Case	38	Note that the procurement process will be structured to enable smaller operators to bid for parts of any wider contract, as part of the Broader Outcomes strategy. This may allow some organic material to be processed locally in the interim to reduce the amount of material that needs to be transported long distances to existing out of region facilities. Any bids for local processing will be considered alongside all other proposals and will consider the net cost and net environmental effects.	In progress	Soft market engagement and a Request for Information will assist staff in making the procurement process accessible to smaller operators.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
14/09/2023	2204	2.2 Zero Waste Programme - Resource Recovery Network Expansion Business Case	5	Agree to investigate an option that will meet the objectives of the Te Kopahou Track Network Plan (including the entrance carpark to 221 & 223 Happy Valley Rd.) and an expansion of the resource recovery hub (option C) on the same site for inclusion in the detailed business case in May 2024. This will be considered alongside other options.  5A) Instruct officers to explore all four options in the detailed business case due in May 2024.	In progress	This work is underway and initial meetings have been held with PSR staff.
14/09/2023	2210	2.2 Zero Waste Programme - Resource Recovery Network Expansion Business Case	11	Agree to develop a proposal for two additional resource recovery centres including identifying priority locations, partnering, and operating models in the detailed business case for May 2024.	In progress	Work is underway on the detailed business case.
30/11/2023	2717	2.1 Quays Please Petition	2	Direct officers to work with partners to prioritise determining the best way to deliver a central city connection for bikes and scooters that connects from the Railway Station to Oriental Bay, that is consistent with resource and staff availability.	In progress	This is being considered as part of the transition of projects from LGWM.
30/11/2023	2722	3.1 Newtown & Berhampore Parking Scheme	5	Agree to officers investigating offering options for lower income groups and options for a subscription payment scheme for residents parking permits to allow people to pay in regular instalments.	In progress	Jan 2024 While this is still in the investigation phase it appears that this will be available for the Newtown/Berhampore parking scheme are at the time residents will be asked to pay for a permit
30/11/2023	2723	3.1 Newtown & Berhampore Parking Scheme	6	Agree the Newtown and Berhampore Parking Scheme be progressed as outlined in this paper, noting further details will be determined through a Traffic Resolution process in early 2024, and that final decisions resulting in changes are not sought from the Committee today.	In progress	Jan 2024 The traffic resolution will be advertised on Tuesday 30 January. It is proposed to be with Regs Committee on 4 April for consideration.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
30/11/2023	2724	3.1 Newtown & Berhampore Parking Scheme	7	Agree to remove electric vehicle priority as an eligibility criterion for a permit and note that this is inconsistent with the Parking Policy	In progress	Jan 2024 The draft traffic resolution out for consultation from 30 January has the EV eligibility criterion removed.
30/11/2023	2725	3.1 Newtown & Berhampore Parking Scheme	8	Agree that officers will undertake a Traffic Resolution consultation process in early 2024 that broadly follows the preferred option for the Scheme as consulted on, but incorporates into the consultation documents the following changes/proposals: a) Change the length of stay for all proposed restrictions from P120 Resident Permit Exempt to P180 Resident Permit Exempt. b) Change the hours of operation from 8am-8pm Monday to Sunday to 8am-8pm Monday to Friday c) Propose to introduce both the Newtown West and Berhampore zones mid-2024, and to undertake a review of these zones prior to implementing the Newtown East zone in Mid-2025 d) Below are three locations near the shopping centre where we will make changes to zone boundaries, so properties are "within zone".	In progress	Jan 2024 The traffic resolution will be advertised on Tuesday 30 January. It is proposed to be with Regs Committee on 4 April for consideration.
30/11/2023	2726	3.1 Newtown & Berhampore Parking Scheme	9	Direct officers to investigate leasing between 50-60 on-street carparks on the hospital side of Mein St to Wellington Hospital for the exclusive use of hospital staff as a transitional solution for hospital staff carparking. The outcome of this investigation with recommendations to be reported back to committee alongside the results of the wider 6-month parking review.	In progress	Jan 2024 Officers have met and will continue to meet with Hospital Management to explore opportunities to provide on street parking for Hospital Staff
30/11/2023	2728	3.4 Civic Administration Building demolition	2	Note there is currently \$8.4m allocated in the 2024/25 budget for the demolition of the Civic Administration Building (CAB)	In progress	

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
30/11/2023	2729	3.4 Civic Administration Building demolition	3	Agree to bring forward \$2.4m of this funding into 2023/24 to enable the first stages of CAB demolition to begin	In progress	
30/11/2023	2730	3.4 Civic Administration Building demolition	4	Note officers are currently exploring options for demolition – the full cost is expected to be between \$7-13.99m, depending on the option chosen, and the additional up to \$5.59m required will be included in the LTP in the 2025/26 year	In progress	
30/11/2023	2731	3.4 Civic Administration Building demolition	5	Note through the CAB/MOB development procurement process, officers will explore the possibility for MOB demolition to be funded by the successful developer	In progress	
30/11/2023	2732	3.4 Civic Administration Building demolition	6	Note that officers are releasing a tender through a competitive procurement process for the CAB and MOB buildings, seeking proposals that: a. Redevelop CAB; b. Redevelop or strengthen MOB, and include delivery of the Council's Town Hall requirements; c. As far as possible, deliver both buildings in a way that minimises impact on the Town Hall's construction timetable and seeks to align the delivery of MOB with the completion of the Town Hall to minimise costs to the Council; and d. Meet the vision and objectives of the Te Ngākau Civic Precinct Framework	In progress	
30/11/2023	2733	3.4 Civic Administration Building demolition	7	Note these tender documents will be released in early December 2023 with selection of the successful tenderer expected by March 2024	In progress	

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
30/11/2023	2734	3.4 Civic Administration Building demolition	8	Note the completion of a development plan for the wider Te Ngākau precinct will be provided to the Council by June 2024, following the completion of a tender process.	In progress	
30/11/2023	2741	3.3 Housing Action Plan 6-monthly report	4	Note that officers will continue with the Rental Inspection Service pilot for a further twelve months, working with key stakeholders to refine the referral process and determine the scale of the issue regarding damp and mouldy homes.	In progress	An update on the progress of this action will be provided at the 5 June 2024 E&I Committee in the Housing Action Plan 6-monthly report.
30/11/2023	2744	3.5 Old Johnsonville Library	2	Agree to enter a competitive procurement process to select a development partner, including the unsolicited proposal.	In progress	Council officers are preparing a procurement plan to give effect to this decision.
30/11/2023	2745	3.5 Old Johnsonville Library	3	Recommend to Council that it: a. Declares the property at 116 Johnsonville Road and 3-5 Broderick Road, Johnsonville being 1,840m2 (subject to survey) described as Lots 3, 4 and 5 DP6130 surplus to requirements; b. Authorises the Chief Executive Officer to dispose of the site for the purpose of achieving outcomes on the site; c. Delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer to carry out all necessary disposal actions; d. Delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer to enter into a development agreement for the development of the site. e. Agree that a requirement of the agreement will be that the successful developer has a proven track record of working well with local communities. f. Agree to investigate options for the proceeds of the sale to be used for the purchase of greenspace in the Johnsonville	In progress	Council officers will prepare a report to go to full Council for the Committee decision to be affirmed.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
30/11/2023	2799	3.1 Newtown & Berhampore Parking Scheme	10	Agree that taxi cars and couriers be treated as a business and ranked in parking allocation hierarchy accordingly.	In progress	Jan 2024 The traffic resolution will be advertised on Tuesday 30 January. It has been made clear in this consultation that taxi and couriers will be treated as business vehicle in the parking eligibility criteria.
30/11/2023	2800	3.1 Newtown & Berhampore Parking Scheme	11	Direct officers to further engage with the Newtown Hospital, Otago University, Mary Potter Hospice, the Salvation Army, local schools, churches and other local communities to work on the short term and long term solutions including options of WCC providing offstreet car park and report back before May 2024.	In progress	Jan 2024 Key stakeholders have been contacted about the upcoming consultation on the traffic resolution, officers will follow up during the consultation period to explore opportunities for short and long term parking that could work alongside the Newtown/Berhampore parking scheme
30/11/2023	2801	3.1 Newtown & Berhampore Parking Scheme	12	Agree to apply a 50% discount for parking permits for people who hold a Community Services card and free for disability card holder, subject to legal advice.	In progress	Jan 2024 Officers are continuing to investigate how to best meet the intent of this decision. We expect to be in a position to report back to Committee prior to the Regs committee considering the traffic resolution paper in April.,

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
24/06/2021	120	3.2: Approval of 30-year Spatial Plan	31	Support whenua Māori (Māori Land) exemption from national SNA designation under the National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity.	Completed	The National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB) was gazetted in August 2023. It contains exclusions for whenua maori.
24/06/2021	122	3.2: Approval of 30-year Spatial Plan	43	Request officers review the provision of open and green space in Johnsonville as part of the District Plan review.	Completed	Analysis of Johnsonville's open space provision has been undertaken as part of the 'Our Capital Spaces' strategy review. A qualitative assessment has been completed and a communications/ stakeholder plan is being developed.
23/09/2021	126	2.2 Frank Kitts Car Park and Fale Malae	5	If the recommendation to demolish is agreed to then direct officers to prepare a demolition plan to be reported back to council alongside the development plan by June 2022.	Completed	Demolition confirmed as part of the adoption of the development plan.
23/06/2022	175	2.1 Approval of Proposed District Plan for Public Notification	17	Agree that a 'grey water reuse incentives programme' be considered as part of the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan, to assist affected landowners with the retention and reuse of grey water. This will be done with Wellington Water and Greater Wellington Regional Council and give particular emphasis to Mana Whenua with respect to water reuse.	Completed	Council was advised that due to water reform uncertainty and levels of resources to develop a scheme this work is on hold. The task remains on the Council Strategy & Policy work programme.
15/09/2022	804	2.7 Newtown to City bike and bus improvements - traffic resolution approval	10	Request that officers work with LGWM to deliver permanent upgrades as soon as practicable to remove the need for shared paths.	Completed	LGWM programme has concluded. This remains an objective in the Bike Network Plan.
15/09/2022	805	2.7 Newtown to City bike and bus improvements - traffic resolution approval	11	Report back to council on the use of the bus platforms, particularly how they operate in Adelaide Road where they are in more constrained space.	Completed	Reported back through briefing re. change of approach in 2023. NOte, Waka Kotahi research project underway which will provide robust monitoring and evaluation data of Adelaide Rd bus stop
15/09/2022	806	2.7 Newtown to City bike and bus improvements - traffic resolution approval	12	Request officers to continue working with walking and disability groups to refine detailed design concerns raised following installation.	Completed	Following feedback from disability groups, a new approach to bus stop platforms is being progressed.

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
15/09/2022	807	2.7 Newtown to City bike and bus improvements - traffic resolution approval	13	Request officers to work further with willing businesses along the route to properly understand what signage might help direct customers to off street and side street parking.	Completed	Met with newly established Newtown Business Group mid June. No additional signage requested.
2/02/2023	1261	2.1 Residual Waste - Southern Landfill Extension (Piggyback Option) Business Case	2	Note the project is at preliminary design stage and has identified a range of potential future risks that will be eliminated or validated through the detailed design and procurement processes. This is planned for June and September 2024 respectively.	Completed	as per previous update
2/02/2023	1267	2.1 Residual Waste - Southern Landfill Extension (Piggyback Option) Business Case	8	Request officers do more work to come up with a suggested due date for the closure of the southern landfill.	Completed	To provide an answer, Officers need to a council/LTP decision on the kerbside and organics Business Case in June 2024. The officers need to determine the effectiveness of system changes and sludge removal, and SLEPO go live date. It will take a few years to truly understand the diversions tonnes and remaining capacity. Officers will be a position to report back the SLF closing date in March 2030.
16/03/2023	1391	2.1 Major slip events of July & August 2022	3	Note that Officers have identified that a policy review is required in line with Council's rights, obligations, and relevant legislation and this policy review is currently underway and is due for completion before the end of 2023.	Completed	29.11.23 A policy review is underway with an aim to bring a paperback to Council early in 2024
8/06/2023	1670	2.2 Submission on the Climate Change Commission's advice to government for the second emissions reduction plan	2	Approve the submission and covering letter to the Climate Change Commission (due 20 June 2023).	Completed	



Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
8/06/2023	1671	2.2 Submission on the Climate Change Commission's advice to government for the second emissions reduction plan	3	Authorise the CEO, the Chairperson, and the Deputy Chairperson of the Committee to make minor editorial changes to the cover letter and submission to give effect to any feedback from Councillors.	Completed	
8/06/2023	1678	2.3 Frank Kitts Park Development Plan and Fale Malae	3	Agree to approve the initial stage of landowner approval for the proposed development plan, ensuring compliance with the Waterfront Framework and the Significance and Engagement Policy. Noting, therefore, this does not trigger the strategic asset transfer process	Completed	
8/06/2023	1681	2.3 Frank Kitts Park Development Plan and Fale Malae	6	Note that funding will be allocated as part of the 2022/23 Year-End Capital Carry Forward & Prioritisation process to support resource consent lodgement.	Completed	
8/06/2023	1683	2.1 Wellington City Council Housing Action Plan 2023 - 2025	2	Adopt the Housing Action Plan 2023-25, which sets the priorities and tangible actions for the next three years regarding the Council's work toward delivering on the long-term outcomes set by the Wellington City Council Housing Strategy (2018 – 2028), with the following changes:	Completed	Housing Action Plan 2023 - 2025 was adopted in June 2023

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
8/06/2023	1688	2.1 Wellington City Council Housing Action Plan 2023 - 2025	2	n) Homelessness Develop a new strategy to end homelessness by the beginning of 2024 for approval by Kōrau Mātinitini Social, Cultural and Economic Committee. This work would be undertaken in part to enable the development of business cases for new initiatives to end homelessness in time for the Long Term Plan that do not duplicate any work currently being undertaken	Completed	In response to the action requesting a new Homelessness Strategy, the Connected Communities team proposed six actions be added to the Homelessness programme within the Housing Action Plan. Decisions on including these actions were made as part of the Homelessness report delivered to the SCE Committee on 23 Nov 2023.  At the SCE Committee, this action was superseded, and a new resolution is now in place. Which reads "Continue to work on a fully developed Action Plan (by the end of 2024) with a commitment to develop a full strategy (by 2025), noting that this will require a reprioritisation of the existing strategy and policy work programme to fit the work in and that options for a decision will be brought back to the Social, Cultural and Economic Committee in due course"
8/06/2023	1690	2.1 Wellington City Council Housing Action Plan 2023 - 2025	2	t-u) Further amendments that do not sit within a priority programme Direct officers to report back to the Committee on their progress on the council's response to private housing that are earthquake prone for the December 2023 December meeting. Request officers to produce targets and outcomes for each new project and initiative into the plan by December 2023 for approval by committee.	Completed	

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
8/06/2023	1691	2.1 Wellington City Council Housing Action Plan 2023 - 2025	3a	In relation to the Old Johnsonville Library Project: Note that there is a Green Space review in progress for Johnsonville to ensure sufficient access for residents with intensification under the proposed District Plan	Completed	
8/06/2023	1692	2.1 Wellington City Council Housing Action Plan 2023 - 2025	3b	In relation to the Old Johnsonville Library Project: Note that there is a potential legal barrier to using the site of the Old Johnsonville Library for a purpose other than housing and that legal advice is being sought on this matter	Completed	
3/08/2023	1854	2.2 Frank Kitts Park Playground Options	2	Agree to adopt the recommended option of a rescoped playground design to a total budget of \$3.5m.	Completed	
3/08/2023	1855	2.2 Frank Kitts Park Playground Options	3	Agree to delegate to the Chief Executive to enter a contract for construction and delivery of the playground.	Completed	
15/11/2023	2562	2.1 Berhampore Newtown Transport Project Hearings	2	Note that the final decision for the Newtown Parking Scheme will be made at the Kōrau Tūāpapa   Environment and Infrastructure Committee on 30 November 2023.	Completed	This is set to go back to Kōrau Tūāpapa   Environment and Infrastructure Committee on 30 November 2023.
15/11/2023	2563	2.1 Berhampore Newtown Transport Project Hearings	3	Note that the final decision for the Berhampore to Newtown Bike, Bus and Pedestrian Improvements will be made at the Koata Hātepe   Regulatory Processes Committee on 13 December 2023.	Completed	
30/11/2023	2716	2.1 Quays Please Petition	1	Receives the information and thanks the petitioners	Completed	

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
30/11/2023	2718	3.1 Newtown & Berhampore Parking Scheme	2	Note the submissions made by the community, the summary of submissions and responses to themes and design feedback shown in Attachments 1 and 2.3	Completed	Jan 2024 No comment required
30/11/2023	2719	3.1 Newtown & Berhampore Parking Scheme	1	Receive the information.	Completed	
30/11/2023	2720	3.1 Newtown & Berhampore Parking Scheme	3	Agree that in accordance with the Councils 2020 Parking Policy, a parking scheme is needed as shown by parking surveys and data collected over the past 3 years, future growth projections and as part of mitigating impacts of the Berhampore to Newtown bike, bus, and pedestrian improvements.	Completed	Jan 2024 No comment required
30/11/2023	2721	3.1 Newtown & Berhampore Parking Scheme	4	Agree that the Newtown and Berhampore Parking Scheme as outlined in this paper is aligned to the Councils 2020 Parking Policy Objectives (Section 4.1 of the policy) and Principles (Section 4.2 of the policy).	Completed	Jan 2024 No comment required
30/11/2023	2727	3.4 Civic Administration Building demolition	1	Receive the information	Completed	
30/11/2023	2735	3.2 WCC Submission to GWRC on Natural Resources Plan Change 1 - Freshwater Management	1	Receive the information.	Completed	
30/11/2023	2737	3.2 WCC Submission to GWRC on Natural Resources Plan Change 1 - Freshwater Management	3	Note that the closing date for receiving submissions is 15 December 2023.	Completed	Submission was lodged by the due date. WCC will speak to the submission at an upcoming hearing - likely to be in July 2024.
30/11/2023	2738	3.3 Housing Action Plan 6-monthly report	1	Receive the information.	Completed	
30/11/2023	2739	3.3 Housing Action Plan 6-monthly report	2	Note the updates included in the first 6-monthly Housing Action Plan 2023-25 report. (Included as Attachment 1)	Completed	

Date	ID	Title	Clause number	Clause	Status	Comment
30/11/2023	2740	3.3 Housing Action Plan 6-monthly report	3	Agree to amend the Housing Action Plan 2023-25 to include the timeline targets for actions added by the Environment and Infrastructure Committee in June 2023 across four of the seven priority programmes. (Included as Attachment 2)	Completed	
30/11/2023	2742	3.3 Housing Action Plan 6-monthly report	5	Note officer advice not to scale up the Warmer Kiwi Homes programme but to improve the current funding impact by focusing on those hard-to-reach homes.	Completed	An update on the progress of this action (improving current funding impact) will be provided at the 5 June 2024 E&I Committee in the Housing Action Plan 6-monthly report.
30/11/2023	2743	3.5 Old Johnsonville Library	1	Receive the information.	Completed	