

Attachment B: Hearing Meeting Report from 24 July 2025

Hearing Panel

24 July 2025

Report for Agenda Item | Rīpoata moto e Rāraki take [1]

Department: Property & Infrastructure

Title | Taitara: Submissions to the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025

Purpose of the Report | Te Take mō te Pūroko

The purpose of this report is to present the written submissions received by the Queenstown Lakes District Council (QLDC) on the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025 (WMMP) to provide submitters the opportunity to be heard, and to outline options related to the draft WMMP 2025 to the Hearing Panel.

Executive Summary | Whakarāpopototaka Matua

On 29 May 2025, Council endorsed a Statement of Proposal (SOP) (Attachment A), which included the draft WMMP (Attachment B) for public consultation. Submissions were received between 29 May 2025 and 30 June 2025. The Hearing Panel (the Panel) is asked to receive written and oral submissions and recommend to Council a final form of the draft WMMP. This report provides an analysis of the submissions received. The submission pack (Attachment C) contains all feedback received through the submission process. This hearing also provides members of the public the opportunity to speak to their submission.

Council received a total of 67 submissions on the draft WMMP. Seven submitters asked to be heard on this matter and will speak at this meeting and a schedule of speakers is included (Attachment D). Council officers request the Panel consider all submissions and identify a final form of the WMMP. Once any identified changes have been made, officers propose to present the final WMMP to Council for consideration and adoption at the scheduled 4 September 2025 Council meeting.

Recommendation | Kā Tūtohu

That the Hearing Panel:

1. **Note** the contents of this report;
2. **Receive** all submissions to the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025 and hear the submitters who wish to be heard;
3. **Receive** the late submissions; and

4. **Recommend** to Council a final form of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025 to be adopted, following consideration of public feedback from the submissions.

Prepared by:



Name: Sophie Mander
Title: Strategy Planning Manager - Waste Minimisation and Management

11 July 2025

Reviewed and Authorised by:



Name: Tony Avery
Title: General Manager – Property & Infrastructure

14 July 2025

Context | Horopaki

The WMMP Review Process

1. The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) requires that all territorial authorities (TAs) adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). The WMA also requires TAs to review their existing WMMP no later than six years after the last review.
2. The review of the Queenstown Lakes' current WMMP 2018 is included in the 2023 Otago Region Waste Assessment (Waste Assessment), which provides information and analysis to support the development of a new WMMP. The Waste Assessment was received by Council in October 2023 and concluded that the WMMP 2018 should be revoked and replaced. Council agreed in October 2023 to initiate this process.
3. A briefing paper was brought to Council in October 2024 updating on progress towards the development of the draft WMMP for public consultation. The paper presented outcomes from early stakeholder engagement and sought input from elected members on the overall strategic direction for the WMMP.
4. Following this, a draft WMMP was developed reflecting the outcomes from the community engagement, feedback from elected members, input from officers across the organisation, and alignment with Council's wider strategic framework.
5. In June 2025, the draft WMMP and SOP was presented to Council for adoption and agreement to undertake the special consultative procedure (SCP) with the wider public. The consultation was carried out between 29 May and 30 June 2025.
6. The release of the consultation documents was undertaken through Council's 'Let's Talk' page, supported through local media channels, social media and community events.
7. Key milestones to the development of the WMMP are summarised below:

Date	Milestone
October 2023	Council receives the Waste Assessment and the review of the WMMP 2018. In considering the outcomes of the Waste Assessment and the review of the WMMP 2018, Council recommends that the WMMP 2018 be revoked and replaced. Council appoints three elected members to participate in a waste working group to support the development of a new WMMP.
September 2024	Staff undertake early engagement with key stakeholders.
October 2024 - April 2025	Draft WMMP developed including feedback from waste working party and Council officers.

Date	Milestone
May 2025	Council adopts the draft WMMP in accordance with the SCP and appoints Councillors Bartlett, Guy and Tucker (Councillor Whitehead as reserve) to receive submissions.
29 May - 30 June 2024	Formal consultation period (SCP).
24 July 2025	Hearings and consideration of options by the Panel confirmed as Councillor Tucker (as Chair), Councillor Bartlett and Councillor Whitehead.
4 September 2025 (proposed)	Council consider the draft WMMP 2025 for adoption.

Analysis and Advice | Tatāritaka me kā Tohutohu

Submissions Received

8. This report provides analysis and a summary of the submission responses received during the consultation period.
9. A total of 67 submissions were received. The full submission pack is included as Attachment C. Due to a technical issue with Council's 'Let's Talk' page on 29 and 30 June, two submissions were received on 1 July (after the close of the consultation period). These two submissions are included as part of the analysis provided in this report.
10. 61 submitters responded by completing a proforma response form comprising of administrative and targeted questions and including free text fields for additional feedback.
11. Seven submitters provided a longform written submission as an attachment. In general, the longform submissions responded to all the targeted questions and expanded on specific issues. The longform submissions are discussed in greater detail below.
12. Seven submitters have asked to be heard, the details and timings are provided in the Schedule of Submitters (Attachment D).

Targeted Questions - Summary of Feedback

13. A summary of the feedback received to the six targeted questions is noted below.
14. Submitters were asked if they support the overall direction of the draft WMMP.

Summary – Overall Direction: The majority of submitters expressed strong support for the overall direction. Submitters commonly saw the draft plan as a step in the right direction but highlighted the need for clearer implementation details, timeframes, and funding mechanisms. While some raised concerns around fairness of cost allocation, or realism of achieving zero waste these were mostly framed as constructive suggestions rather than opposition. Only one submitter expressed disagreement with the draft WMMP's overall direction.

15. Submitters were asked if they agree with the proposed WMMP vision, “Together towards zero waste and a circular economy”, as the right long-term direction.

Summary – Vision: The majority of submitters agreed that the proposed vision is the right long-term direction. Many expressed strong alignment with the aspiration to reduce waste and transition toward circular systems, viewing the vision as positive, necessary, and future focussed. Some submitters praised the intent and noted the importance of moving from aspirational language to tangible action. Several submitters called for clearer links between the vision and implementation steps, funding, and regulatory levers particularly in the construction and tourism sectors. One submitter disagreed, describing the vision as unrealistic “greenwashing” and critiquing its lack of practical grounding. Overall, support for the vision was widespread, with most feedback reinforcing the vision’s relevance and importance.

16. Submitters were asked if they support the key actions in the proposed WMMP.

Summary – Key Actions: Most submitters expressed strong support for the key actions. Kerbside organic waste collection received widespread backing, with many submitters emphasising its urgency and the need to catch up with other councils. Several also advocated for complementary measures, such as smaller red bins, user-pays waste systems, and improved public education. Support for construction and demolition waste initiatives was strong, particularly among those in the building sector, who called for clearer policies and enforcement especially at the consent stage. While a few submitters raised concerns about reduced general waste collection frequency, most still endorsed the overall suite of actions. Only one submitter explicitly opposed the key actions, questioning their effectiveness and cost justification.

17. Submitters were asked if they understood the terms ‘circular economy’ and ‘zero waste’ in relation to waste management and minimisation.

Summary – Meaning of Terms: The majority of submitters indicated that they understood the meaning of these terms. However, the supplementary commentary suggested there is an underlying perception that ‘zero waste’ is a goal or target, rather than an approach.

18. Submitters were asked if they agreed with the guiding principles, particularly in the sense of informing future waste decisions.

Summary – Guiding Principles: Submitters overwhelmingly supported the proposed guiding principles to inform future waste decisions. Many submitters agreed these principles provide a strong foundation for long-term change, with several highlighting the importance of aligning waste decisions with broader goals like climate action, biodiversity protection, and local economic development. While detailed comments were less on this topic compared to other areas, some submitters reinforced the need for these principles to be more than aspirational, suggesting they must be clearly embedded in implementation, policy enforcement, and funding decisions. One dissenting voice acknowledged the value of the principles but argued they should be led by central government rather than placed solely on local authorities. Overall, there was

broad consensus that the principles are appropriate and necessary to guide future waste decisions.

19. Submitters were asked if they agreed with the key opportunities identified in the draft WMMP.

Summary- Key Opportunities: Most submitters agreed with the five key opportunities. There was strong support for tackling C&D waste, particularly among submitters with industry experience, who emphasised the need for policy requirements at the building consent stage and better 'on-site' waste management. Reducing organic waste was also widely supported, often linked to calls for urgent implementation of kerbside organics collection and better public education. Submitters generally agreed that the opportunities were relevant and well targeted, though a few recommended additions such as increasing visitor responsibility for waste. One submitter disagreed with the opportunities, arguing they placed too much responsibility on ratepayers and overlooked the role of central government and industry. Overall, feedback showed strong alignment, often accompanied by suggestions to strengthen delivery through clearer targets, enforcement, and resource allocation. Submissions that disagreed with the five key opportunities, indicated slight differences in perspective rather than complete opposition.

Summary of Free-text Comments

20. In addition to the responses received to the specific questions, submitters also provided free-text comments. These comments were analysed and summarised in the following themes.

21. Theme: Support for Wastebusters

28 submitters expressed appreciation for Wastebusters and their hope that Wastebusters continue to receive strong support from Council and the community. The submissions included repeated calls for Wastebusters land expansion at Ballantyne Road, increased funding and recognition and the replication of a similar Wastebusters facility in Queenstown.

22. Theme: Reducing Organic Waste

26 submitters specifically mentioned their support for the introduction of a Council kerbside organic waste collection with calls for its urgent implementation and prioritisation. Three submitters specifically requested a focus on organic waste diversion for businesses.

23. Theme: Reducing Construction and Demolition Waste

The submissions indicated widespread concern about the volume of construction waste going to landfill, with 19 submitters emphasising how important it was to take more action in this area. Many submitters made suggestions that would require central government intervention, such as requiring the use of recycled materials in buildings and making building consents conditional on completion of a construction site waste management plan.

24. Theme: Enhancing Infrastructure

Submissions frequently mentioned support for expansion and improvement of existing facilities in Queenstown and Wānaka to increase resource recovery and circular economy opportunities, including requests for improved public place bins and drop off opportunities for e-waste and batteries. Specifically, there was widespread support for upgrading the Wānaka Refuse Transfer Station and providing more land for Wastebusters to expand their operations.

25. Theme: Behaviour Change and Education

Submissions strongly emphasised the need for behaviour change and education to support waste minimisation outcomes. Many highlighted public confusion around recycling rules and called for continued guidance through school programmes, household information, improved signage, and community campaigns. Education was described as essential to reduce recycling contamination and improve participation in recycling and composting activities. Community-led initiatives including Wastebusters and Plastic Free Wānaka were praised for fostering sustainable habits and delivering grassroots education. There were also calls for incentives and penalties to reinforce correct waste practices and encourage long-term behavioural shifts.

26. Theme: Tourism and Visitor Waste

Many suggested that visitors generate disproportionately more waste than residents and called for a visitor levy or industry contributions to cover associated costs. There were repeated calls for better public place recycling infrastructure, especially in areas frequented by tourists and camping areas, and improved education for visitors on local waste practices.

27. Theme: Policy and Advocacy

Submissions emphasised the need for stronger leadership from Council and central government with many calling for regulatory tools such as product stewardship schemes, bans on non-recyclable packaging and mandatory waste minimisation practices in construction. Submitters also urged Council to continue advocating for these systemic changes to be implemented. There was strong support for increased funding particularly for community-led initiatives and for regulatory tools such as user-pays waste systems, building consent requirements, and penalties for non-compliance. Submitters stressed the importance of transparent costing and timelines for the WMMP actions. Internal feedback received suggests the WMMP would benefit from strengthening its commitment to te ao Māori and highlighting alignment with the Destination Management Plan and Spatial Plan.

Longform Submissions

28. Seven submitters provided longform submissions. The seven longform submissions are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Submission 19: Wastebusters

29. Wastebusters strongly supports the WMMP and seeks formal recognition as a strategic partner in achieving a zero waste and a circular economy. The submission outlines ten recommended actions for Council to enable long-term collaboration with Wastebusters, including secure land tenure, preferred provider status, joint infrastructure planning, and co-investment in initiatives. A key priority for Wastebusters is securing additional land to expand their operations and future-proof capacity. The submission recommends strengthening the WMMP by prioritising upstream waste reduction, enhancing community behaviour change through enabling infrastructure, and aligning targets with more ambitious diversion and engagement outcomes. Wastebusters offers specific recommendations across the five WMMP objectives, including mandatory C&D waste minimisation plans, support for organic waste initiatives, and development of circular economy infrastructure. Overall, the submission calls for deeper partnership, stronger policy, and increased investment to enable community-led, scalable solutions that support the district's waste and broader environmental goals.

Submission 40: Florence Micoud.

30. This submission supports the draft WMMP and commends its circular economy principles and visual design. The submission highlights the need for greater detail in areas such as landfill capacity, facility upgrades, and recommends a 'polluter pays' principle via bin tracking technology. The submission advocates for stronger behaviour change campaigns. The submission also suggests better business engagement, more reuse infrastructure and clearer goals in progress monitoring.

Submission 49: Destination Queenstown (DQ) and Lake Wānaka Tourism (LWT).

31. This submission supports the WMMP and its alignment with the Queenstown Lakes Destination Management Plan (DMP), which aims for a carbon-zero visitor economy by 2030. The submission commends the WMMP's focus on waste reduction, behaviour change, circular economy practices, and integration with broader strategies. To strengthen alignment and implementation, the submission recommends:

- Explicitly referencing the DMP as a complementary strategy.
- Collaborating with tourism organisations to co-design targeted waste reduction strategies for accommodation, hospitality, events, and activities.
- Developing better methodologies to identify and attribute tourism-related waste.
- Aligning visitor infrastructure and messaging (e.g. bins, signage) with regenerative tourism values and the Tiaki Promise.
- The submission reaffirms DQ and LWT's commitment to collaborative delivery of waste minimisation projects that support both the WMMP and the DMP, and to helping transition the district to a low-waste, high-value visitor economy.

Submission 55: Better Building Working Group (part of WAO)

32. The submission strongly supports QLDC's commitment to reduce construction and demolition (C&D) waste. The submission urges QLDC to prioritise the designing out of waste at the planning stage, which can prevent up to 80% of C&D waste. The submission recommends specific design practices (e.g. material optimisation, deconstruction, flexible design), education campaigns, and incorporating waste standards into QLDC's own builds. The submission also advocates for the establishment of C&D resource recovery hubs, supports Wastebusters' proposal to expand its Wānaka site, and calls for similar infrastructure in Queenstown. The submission emphasises that without resource recovery/C&D hubs, the WMMP's goal to divert 52,000 tonnes of C&D waste is unlikely to be met. The group strongly recommends implementing mandatory Site Waste Minimisation Plans (SWMPs) and improving onsite compliance, increased education, and measurement. The submission highlights the urgent need for behaviour change strategies, industry training, and Council led incentives to embed circular practices across the construction sector.

Submitter 52: Queenstown Lakes Community Housing Trust

33. This submission supports the draft WMMP and emphasises prioritising the 'Rethink' and 'Reduce' stages of the waste hierarchy, particularly in construction waste. The submission advocates for smarter, simpler, and smaller design principles during the concept phase of construction to minimise future waste, maintenance, and demolition. The submission urges QLDC to focus on efficient construction over deconstruction, and best-use design over reuse. It recommends integrating qualitative data to capture the long-term impact of early-stage waste reduction efforts and ensuring regulatory tools are practical and non-burdensome.

Submitter 53: WAO Better Events Collection

34. This submission expressed strong support for the overall direction of the draft WMMP. The submission encourages the Council to more explicitly integrate sustainable event practices across all relevant objectives. The submission recommends aligning event waste strategies with community-led initiatives and calls for more support in areas such as organic waste collection for venues, food rescue from events, reuse infrastructure, and improved data collection. Overall, the feedback reflects clear alignment with the WMMP's vision and a strong desire to support and contribute to practical, sector-specific solutions.

Submitter 54: Sustainable Queenstown

35. This submission supports the draft WMMP and commends the plan's focus on behaviour change, reuse infrastructure, and collaboration with community partners. The submission strongly endorses actions to develop reuse systems (e.g. serveware used at public events) and community-led waste education. The submission highlights the need for consistent messaging and accessible infrastructure to make reuse the default choice. The submission supports the WMMP's emphasis on behaviour change and localised education, emphasising that many

residents want to do more but lack the tools or clarity to act. The submission advocates for continued support of local partners to deliver grassroots programmes like repair cafés, low-waste workshops, and Plastic Free July events. The submission supports formal partnerships, encouraging QLDC to treat community organisations as collaborators in long-term waste solutions. Sustainable Queenstown considers the WMMP as a vital step toward a more resilient and community-led waste system and are committed to helping bring the plan’s vision to life.

Response to Feedback

36. The majority of submitters expressed strong support for the overall direction of the draft WMMP and its vision. Submitters welcomed the inclusion of kerbside organics, action on construction waste, and investment in infrastructure. Key themes included a desire for clearer implementation detail, stronger education and enforcement mechanisms, and increased visitor and industry responsibility.

37. The feedback received (particularly in the long-form submissions) suggest that Council would benefit from formalising key partnerships with aligned organisations such as Wastebusters, WAO and Sustainable Queenstown.

38. The following table provides a proposed response to the general feedback across all submissions.

Theme/Topic	Summary	Proposed Response
Vision	Strong overall support. A few requested clearer links to delivery.	Implementation plans and LTP will identify alignment between vision, guiding principles, actions, and measurable outcomes.
Guiding Principles	Broad support for all principles. A few wanted them embedded more visibly in decision-making.	Strengthen connection between principles and delivery actions in implementation planning.
Key Opportunities	Strong support for all five key opportunities. Suggestions include adding tourism waste focus, and stronger language around circular economy.	Strengthen visitor focused actions to implementation phase.
Kerbside Organics Collection	Widespread support. Seen as urgent and overdue. Submitters stressed the need for education, smaller red bins, and options for organic waste.	Include rollout details and education strategies in the implementation planning stages. Communications and service design will aim to address operational concerns.
Waste Collection Frequency	Most supported the proposed reduction when organics are collected, but a few submitters preferred continued weekly pickup of residual waste.	Collection frequency reduction is consistent with best practice and is linked to increasing organics diversion. Communications will emphasise this link. No change to frequency proposal. Reaffirm rationale in public messaging during implementation.

Theme/Topic	Summary	Proposed Response
C&D Waste	Strong support across residents and industry. Suggestions include mandatory measures at building consent stage and improved on-site waste practices.	Clarify action plan includes investigation of consent-related compliance tools and industry partnerships. Integration with building processes and further sector engagement will be explored. Additional resourcing may be required to provide timely support.

Options

39. This report identifies and assesses the following reasonably practicable options for assessing the matter as required by section 77 of the Local Government Act 2002.

40. Option 1: The Panel receive all submissions and recommend that Council adopt the draft WMMP 2025 with no changes to the version that went out for public consultation.

Advantages:

- Council will fulfil its obligations under the WMA and the LGA to consult on a draft WMMP and receive submissions.
- The draft WMMP provides a well-considered plan for managing and minimising waste in the district.
- The draft WMMP will provide a roadmap for future priorities including infrastructure, education, and service delivery planning.
- The draft WMMP establishes targets for measuring progress, improving data capture, and tracking waste diversion outcomes.

Disadvantages:

- The draft WMMP may not reflect feedback or address community views.

41. Option 2: The Panel receive all submissions and recommend that Council adopt the WMMP 2025 with changes as an outcome of the consultation and deliberations process.

Advantages:

- Council will fulfil its obligations under the WMA and the LGA to consult on the draft WMMP and to receive submissions.
- Changes will reflect feedback received during the consultation period and provide a well-considered plan for managing and minimising waste in the district.

- The draft WMMP will provide a roadmap for future priorities including infrastructure, education, and service delivery planning.

Disadvantages:

- The draft WMMP may not align or address all community views.

42. **Option 3** The Panel receive all submissions and recommend that Council do not adopt the WMMP 2025.

Advantages:

- No advantages have been identified

Disadvantages:

- Council will not fulfil its obligations under the Waste Minimisation Act.
- Council will not be eligible to receive Waste Levy funding from the Ministry for the Environment, which is aligned with the requirement of having an adopted WMMP.
- Council will not have an updated roadmap for future priorities including infrastructure, education, and service delivery planning.

43. This report recommends **Option 2** for addressing the matter.

Consultation Process | Hātepe Matapaki

Significance and Engagement | Te Whakamahi i kā Whakaaro Hiraka

44. This matter is of medium significance, as determined by reference to the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy 2024 because when adopting, amending, or revoking a WMMP, a Council must use the Special Consultative Procedure (SCP) as set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002). This means Councils must:

- Prepare a Statement of Proposal (SOP) that outlines the draft WMMP and the reasons for the proposal.
- Make the SOP publicly available.
- Allow at least one month for people to make submissions.
- Provide an opportunity for submitters who wish to be heard.
- Consider all submissions before adopting or amending the WMMP.

45. The persons who are affected by or interested in this matter are all residents and ratepayers of the Queenstown Lakes district community and visitors to our district. In particular the following key stakeholder groups may be affected:
- The construction and demolition sector (including designers, builders, developers, clients, and waste management companies that handle construction and demolition waste).
 - Businesses and industry that generate significant quantities of waste and priority material types (such as food scraps, recyclables, and agricultural wastes).
 - The waste sector that collects, transfers, and handles waste for the district (other than through Council's services).
 - Non-profits, community and sector groups that support waste minimisation and management through provision of research, lobbying, services, facilities, and education.
46. The Council undertook early engagement in 2024 with the above stakeholder groups through a series of in-person workshops supported by an open public webinar and web-based tools. The draft WMMP was developed in response to feedback received from the stakeholders.
47. Council will consider the views and preferences of persons likely to be affected by, or to have an interest in, the matter, as required by the LGA (s.78(1)). The Council undertook formal consultation via the special consultative procedure in June 2025 which has enabled feedback from the community and key stakeholders.
48. The statement of proposal and draft WMMP were publicly notified by advertisement on QLDC's website, in local newspapers, including Wānaka Sun, Mountain Scene, Lake Wānaka Bulletin, Otago Daily Times (digital) and Stuff (digital), on Council's Facebook page, Councils Climate Newsletter and local radio ads.
49. The draft WMMP, the Statement of Proposal and other supporting documents were made available on Council's website via Let's Talk/Korero Mai and at the Council offices at 10 Gorge Road, Queenstown, and 47 Ardmore Street, Wānaka.
50. Posters and free standing signs with links to key information and the Statement of Proposal were placed between various locations during the course of the consultation including at: Council Refuse Transfer Stations facilities, the Material Recovery Facility, Frankton and Wānaka libraries and Recreation Centres, New World Supermarket Wānaka, Mitre Ten Wānaka and Wastebusters.
51. In person and online engagement was provided at a 'Meet the Councillors' event in Arrowtown, Remarkables Market, Sustainable Queenstown's June Green Drinks, Better Build Working Group meeting, Repair Revolution event, Low Waste Living event, Better Events Collective meeting, Southern Lakes Kai Collective.

Māori Consultation | Iwi Rūnaka

52. The Council has not undertaken targeted consultation with iwi on the draft WMMP. The opportunity to participate in the special consultative procedure has been highlighted to Council's Māori Strategy and Partnerships Manager.

Risk and Mitigations | Kā Raru Tūpono me kā Whakamaurutaka

53. This matter relates to the Regulatory/Legal/Compliance risk category. It is associated with RISK10006 Ineffective planning for property and infrastructure within the QLDC Risk Register. This risk has been assessed as having a high residual risk rating.

54. The approval of the recommended option will allow Council to implement additional controls for this risk. This will be achieved by providing the Council with additional strategic planning guidance for infrastructure, services and policy planning for waste activity.

Financial Implications | Kā Riteka ā-Pūtea

55. The actions described and ascribed to QLDC in the draft WMMP largely reflect commitments included in the Long Term Plan 2024/34.

56. Any additional financial commitments identified through further detailed planning will be sought through the appropriate annual and/or Long Term Plan process.

Council Effects and Views | Kā Whakaaweawe me kā Tirohaka a te Kaunihera

57. The following Council policies, strategies and bylaws were considered:

- Alignment with the principles of "Vision Beyond 2025" including the Wellbeing Outcomes Framework
- Climate and Biodiversity Plan
- Long Term Plan 2024/34
- 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy
- Destination Management Plan – Regenerative Tourism
- Waste Management and Minimisation Asset Management Plan (2021)

58. The recommended option is consistent with the principles set out in these Council documents.

59. This matter is largely included in the Long Term Plan, in that several key investments have been confirmed and budgeted through LTP process including the redevelopment of waste facilities, a new household kerbside organic waste collection service (which will enable a reduction in residual waste collection frequency), and replacement of the Materials Recovery Facility.

Legal Considerations and Statutory Responsibilities | Ka Ture Whaiwhakaaro me kā Takohaka Waeture

60. The WMMP is a requirement under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, and certain components of the document itself and the process are also set in regulation. For example, the portion of the MfE Landfill Levy that is returned to Council must be spent in accordance with the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 also prescribes that the Special Consultative Procedure must be undertaken when considering the review, revocation of any preceding WMMP.

Local Government Act 2002 Purpose Provisions | Te Whakatureture 2002 o te Kāwanataka ā-Kiaka

61. Section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 states the purpose of local government is (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and (b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future. As such, the recommendation in this report is appropriate and within the ambit of Section 10 of the Act.

62. The recommended option:

- Can be implemented through current funding under the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan;
- Is consistent with the Council's plans and policies; and
- Would not significantly alter the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of the Council or transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council.

Attachments | Kā Tāpirihaka

A	Statement of Proposal for Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025
B	Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2025
C	Full Submission Pack
D	Schedule of Submitters Speaking