



Rangitīkei District Council

Waste Assessment

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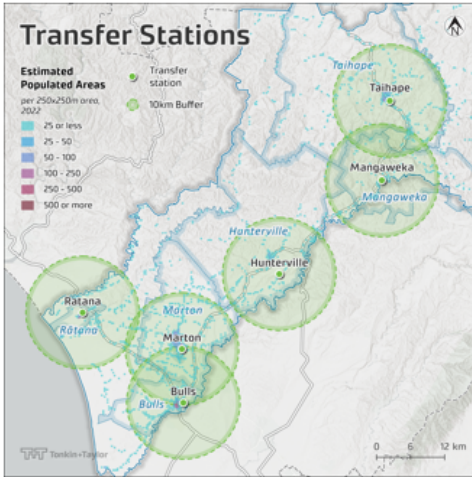
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Rangitīkei District Council Waste Assessment 2024

Where are we now?

What the information is telling us:

Current state:	Future state:
<p>Tonnes / capita / annum of waste to Class 1 landfills</p> <p>0.375</p> <p>Our transfer stations provide good coverage. We're generating more materials year on year. Our community cares about our resources and where they end up.</p>	<p>We could consider collecting more diverse materials at our transfer stations or increasing our opening hours. We'll need to invest in the network to cater to our future needs. We'll focus on reducing, reusing, composting and repurposing materials moving forward. We'll learn how to use resources efficiently and safely dispose of residual waste.</p>



Opportunities

- Recovery network infrastructure
- Processing infrastructure
- Proactive behaviour change education
- Bylaws
- Partnerships
- WMMP collaboration

Challenges

- Kerbside collection services
- Aging infrastructure
- Data collection and management
- Resourcing and population spread

Where do we want to be?

Vision

“To maintain a healthy + protected environment for Rangitīkei by reducing our impact on the environment”

We'll achieve our vision by providing convenient, effective, and efficient waste management services to maximize the recovery of resources from waste streams and reduce the need for landfill disposal.

Goals

1. More activity is circular, and we produce less waste.
2. Rangitīkei is engaged in waste management and minimisation.
3. We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs.

Objectives

- Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials.
- Enable iwi and hapū to fulfil their aspirations.
- Improve data capture to monitor progress and to enable evidence-based investment decisions.
- Build sufficient capacity for future waste generation, the recovery of materials at their highest value and incentivise a reduction in the total material generated.
- Develop and maintain working relationships with community, local businesses, Iwi and industry to explore innovative solutions towards reducing waste to landfill.
- Sustainably finance waste management in the Rangitīkei District.

Targets

1. Waste generation: reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 10 per cent per person.
2. Waste disposal: reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 30 per cent per person.
3. Waste emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, by at least 30 per cent.

How are we going to get there?

Services

Education

Connections

Infrastructure

Understanding Iwi aspirations

Policies

1 Introduction

This Waste Assessment (**WA**) has been prepared for Rangitikei District Council (Council) in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (**WMA**). The WA serves to meet Council’s obligation to evaluate and plan for waste minimisation and management in the District under the WMA.

The WA provides a 'point in time' view of Rangitikei’s waste management systems, describing the current waste situation, setting the vision, goals, objectives, and targets for the District, and developing options for meeting future demand. With increasing challenges from extreme weather events because of Climate Change it should be acknowledged that the situation described in this document may be subject to change.

The outputs from this WA will be summarised in the final Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (**WMMP**) for Rangitikei. The WA also positions council to adequately protect public health by providing facilities for the safe recovery and disposal of waste. A statement from the Medical Officer of Health is provided at the conclusion of this document.

For this document waste is defined according to Section 5 (1) of the WMA, being:

“Any thing disposed of or discarded; and includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.”



1.1 WA Structure

This WA has three parts:

Part 1 – Where are we now?

This covers policy and legislative context, the current waste situation including waste flows, infrastructure, services and forecast of future demand. This will be summarised in the WMMP.

Part 2 – Where do we want to be?

This includes the vision, goals, objectives, and targets for the WA, which will form part of the WMMP.

Part 3 – How are we going to get there?

This part identifies options and assesses the suitability of each option (as required by Section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008) and includes a summary of the outcome of consultation with the Medical Officer of Health. The preferred options from the Part 3 assessment will be presented in the WMMP.

The outputs from this WA will be summarised in the final WMMP(WMMP) for Rangitikei.

Section 43 of the WMA states that a WMMP must provide for:

- Objectives and policies for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority’s District.
- Methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority’s District, including:
 - collection, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal services for the District to meet its current and future waste management and minimisation needs (whether provided by the territorial authority or otherwise).

- any waste management and minimisation facilities provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority.
- any waste management and minimisation activities, including any educational or public awareness activities, provided, or to be provided, by the territorial authority.

- How implementing the plan is to be funded.
- If the territorial authority wishes to make grants or advances of money in accordance with Section 47, the framework for doing so.
- In addition, a WMMP must have regard to the waste hierarchy, the Waste Strategy, and a council’s most recent WA (this document).

This WA has made every effort to answer parts 1 to 3 with the available information in order to inform the final WMMP for the District.



Current Situation

2 New Zealand legislative context

Legislation surrounding waste management and minimisation continues to evolve in New Zealand.

Figure 2.1 visualises the key legislation, policy, and tools used to govern waste management and minimisation in New Zealand.



Figure 2.1: New Zealand Policy Environment 2024.

Specific commentary is provided in Sections 2.2 - 2.7 including for:

- Te Rautaki Para Waste Strategy.
- Kerbside standardisation.
- Waste Levy Expansion.
- Container Return Scheme.
- Emissions Reduction Plan.
- International Commitments.

2.1 Te Rautaki Para Waste Strategy

Te Rautaki Para Waste Strategy (2023) is the Government’s core policy document concerning the future direction of waste management and minimisation in New Zealand. The vision of Te Rautaki Para commits New Zealand to a low-emissions, low-waste, circular economy by 2050.

Te Rautaki Para includes three national targets to achieve by 2030. The targets focus on the three most important changes we need to make:

- 1 Waste generation: reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10 per cent per person.
- 2 Waste disposal: reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal by 30 per cent per person.
- 3 Waste emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by at least 30 per cent.

With these targets, Te Rautaki Para aims to shift New Zealand toward a circular economy. A circular economy describes a system where materials never become waste and nature is regenerated. In a circular economy, products and materials are kept in circulation through processes like maintenance, reuse, refurbishment, remanufacture, recycling, and composting.

The circular economy system/process is depicted in Figure 2.2.

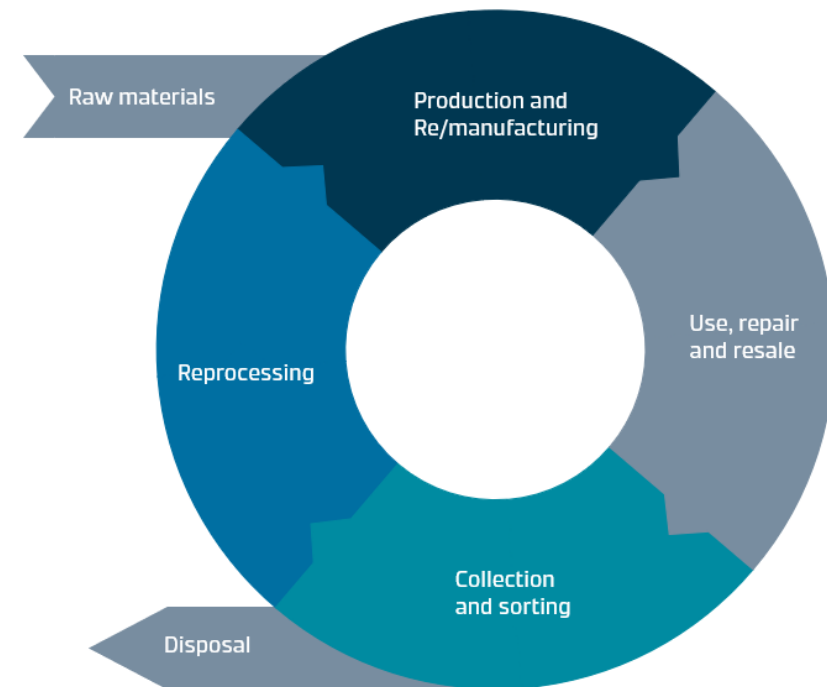


Figure 2.2: Circular Economy Diagram.

The aspirations of Te Rautaki Para are underpinned by several acts, including:

- Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (under review).
- Local Government Act 2002.
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.
- Climate Change Response Act 1996.
- Resource Management Act 1991 (under review).
- Litter Act 1979 (under review).

There is some uncertainty about what the future legislative framework will look like given a number of these acts are under review. This includes proposals relating to nationally coordinated investment in infrastructure, clearer obligations for producers of waste (households and businesses) and specified services such as food waste collection from households.

At the time of writing, Section 44 of the Waste Minimisation Act requires Councils to have regard to the waste strategy when preparing their WMMP.

Key parts of the Strategy that RDC may need to plan for include:

- Implications from regulated product stewardship schemes.
- Data collection and reporting requirements.
- Resource recovery infrastructure network (local and national).
- Behaviour change programmes (local and national).
- Contaminated land and remediation.

2.2 Kerbside standardisation

Early in 2023, the Ministry for the Environment (**MfE**) announced a move to standardise kerbside recycling across the country as part of the workplan/priorities laid out in Te Rautaki Para. This announcement signalled:

- A standardised set of recyclable materials would be collected from households in urban areas (see Figure 2.3).
- Kerbside organics collections be available to households in all urban areas.
- Minimum standards for diverting waste from landfill would apply to Councils, with reporting requirements for private waste companies.

¹ Standard materials for kerbside collections Notice 2023 (Notice No. 1) [2023-go4222].

- Businesses would be required to separate food scraps from general waste by 2030.

The announcement was followed by a Gazette Notice released on 13 September 2023. The September Gazette Notice sets out the first tranche of performance standards¹ related to standardisation of materials collected for recycling at the kerbside. The standard set of materials are shown in Figure 2.3.



Figure 2.3: Materials for kerbside collection (MfE).

As of 1 February 2024, the standard materials gazette notice applies to all Councils that collect kerbside recycling, food scraps or food organics and garden organics (**FOGO**) receptacles from households and kerbside services that are planned for in their WMMPs. The notice also applies to private waste companies that collect household kerbside recycling or organic waste on behalf of Councils. The notice does not apply to transfer stations, community recycling centres, other drop-off recycling schemes or private waste companies and social enterprises that operate collections independently of Councils.

The September 2023 Gazette Notice also signalled that further regulations under Section 48 of the Waste Minimisation Act will be developed and that these regulations would:

- Ensure kerbside recycling services are provided to households in urban areas (i.e., towns of 1000 people or more) by 2027.
- Make kerbside organics collection services available to households in all urban areas by 2030.

The need for businesses to also separate food scraps from general waste by 2030, as signalled in the original announcement, is likely to be considered as part of the broader waste legislation review process.

The lack of clarity regarding the timing of some of these proposals creates a degree of uncertainty for Council: however, Te Rautaki Para clearly sets out a pathway towards a more circular economy.

2.3 Waste Levy Expansion and Increase

For every tonne of waste disposed to landfill, a levy is applied and collected by MfE. Since 1 July 2021, the landfill waste disposal levy has been progressively increased and expanded to include a broader range of disposal sites.

The waste disposal levy is equally shared between Councils (City and District) and the central waste minimisation fund. To date the funding allocated to Councils must be spent on promoting or achieving the waste minimisation activities set out in their waste management and minimisation plans. Table 2.1 provides an overview of the waste levy funding allocated to Council since 2021/22.

Table 2.1: Waste Disposal Levy Expansion

Financial year	Per tonne levy (Class 1 Landfill)	Approximate levy payment to Rangitikei District Council
2021/22	\$20	\$53,660
2022/23	\$30	\$83,080
2023/24	\$50	\$149,900
2024/25	\$60	\$254,720

Given the expansion of the waste levy, the funding received by Council is anticipated to continue increasing.

Government signalled further increases in the 2024 Budget (May 2024) with the levy on Class 1 landfills increasing to \$75 by July 2027 through three \$5 increases. The same will apply to construction and demolition fill (\$45 by 2027) and managed or control fill (\$20 by 2027).

Government also announced changes to the way the waste disposal levy can be spent. Previously the funding allocated to Councils was required be spent on promoting or achieving the waste minimisation activities set out in their waste management and minimisation plans.

The scope of projects which can now be funded through the Waste Disposal Levy will be expanded to include a wider range of projects supporting the environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation in addition to minimising waste. These projects can include costs associated with disposal of waste generated by an emergency such as a cyclone, and to clean up contaminated sites and landfills vulnerable to severe weather events – before they cause a problem.

2.4 Container Return Scheme

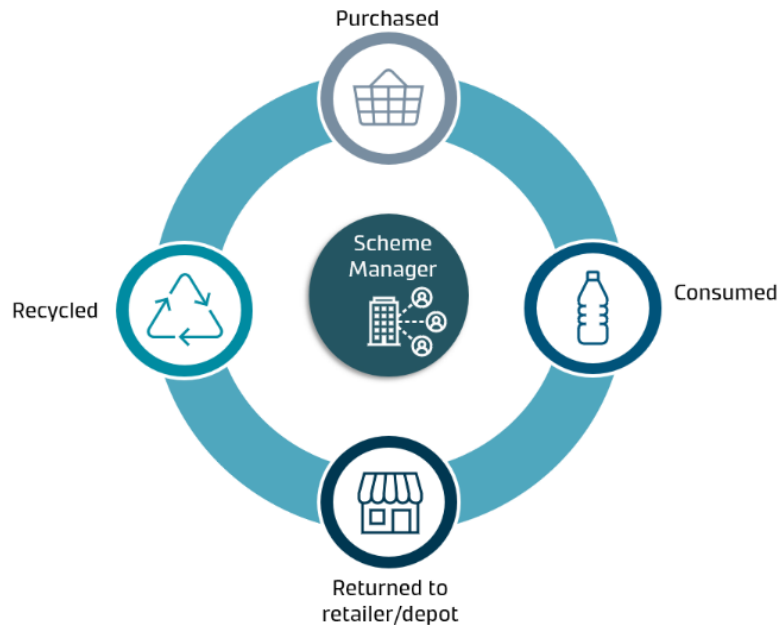


Figure 2.4: New Zealand Container Return Scheme model (figure adapted from MfE).

Alongside kerbside standardisation announcements in early 2023, Government deferred the introduction of a national beverage container return scheme (CRS). Container return schemes encourage consumers and businesses to return beverage containers (e.g., bottles, cans etc) for

recycling and/or re-use. They do this by including a refundable deposit (e.g., 20-cents or more) in the price of purchase.

While the scheme has been deferred it has not been abandoned. Depending on the design of a CRS, any future scheme may have an impact on the quantity of containers collected through kerbside recycling services and drop-off locations including transfer stations and may significantly increase the value of some collected materials. The current design of the deferred CRS is illustrated in Figure 2.4.

2.5 Emissions Reduction Plan

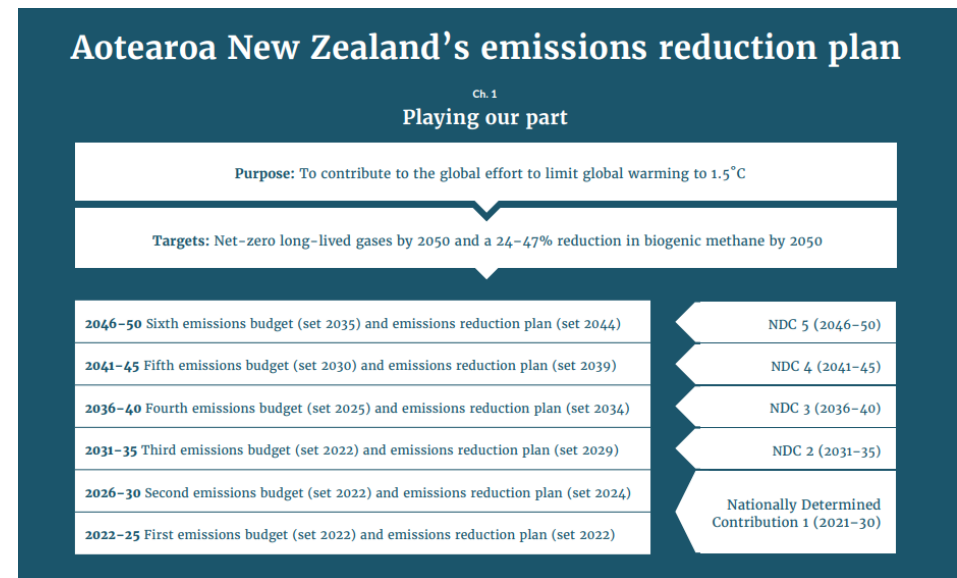


Figure 2.5: Emissions Reduction Plan Vision and Forward Work Plan².

² Image sourced from Aotearoa New Zealand's first emissions reduction plan, Ministry for the Environment, 2022.

In May 2022, the national Emissions Reduction Plan (**ERP**) was released. The ERP sets out the planned targets and objectives for climate action over the next 15 years. The plan aims to enable a transition to a low-emissions, climate resilient future for Aotearoa New Zealand. As the first of its kind, Government is placing new requirements on Councils to reduce their emissions from waste with particular focus on emissions from organic materials and landfill gas. A key action outlined in the ERP for Local Government to reduce emissions is to offer a food scraps collection service by 2030 in line with the kerbside standardisation program of work.

Planning is now underway on the second emissions reduction plan. This will cover the emissions budget for the years 2026 to 2030.

2.6 International Commitments

New Zealand is party to the following key international agreements that are of relevance to waste minimisation and management:

- **Montreal Protocol** – to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of ozone-depleting substances.
- **Basel Convention** – to reduce the movement of hazardous wastes between nations.
- **Stockholm Convention** – to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants.
- **Waigani Convention** – bans export of hazardous or radioactive waste to Pacific Islands Forum countries.

New Zealand has also joined other countries in supporting the launch of negotiations towards a new treaty to combat plastic pollution. This legally binding treaty is expected to be negotiated by the end of 2024. After negotiation, countries will go through their own treaty-making processes to determine whether they will sign up to the treaty.

2.7 Impact for Rangitīkei

Te Rautaki Para clearly sets out a pathway towards a more circular economy and the legislation surrounding waste management are likely to reflect this in future. The key impacts of this shift that Rangitīkei will need to plan for are:

- Ensuring Council is positioned to align with kerbside standardisation regulations within the timeframes outlined by MfE.
- Planning for how the increase in waste levy funding will be allocated.
- Accounting for, and future proofing, waste management infrastructure to adapt to changes in material quantities resulting from any CRS or product stewardship.

3 Our District

This WA and the resulting WMMP have been prepared within the unique local and regional context of Rangitikei. Given this, the actions and objectives identified in the WA and WMMP reflect, intersect with, and are expressed through other planning documents and local factors. Factors influencing waste management and minimisation are discussed in this section.

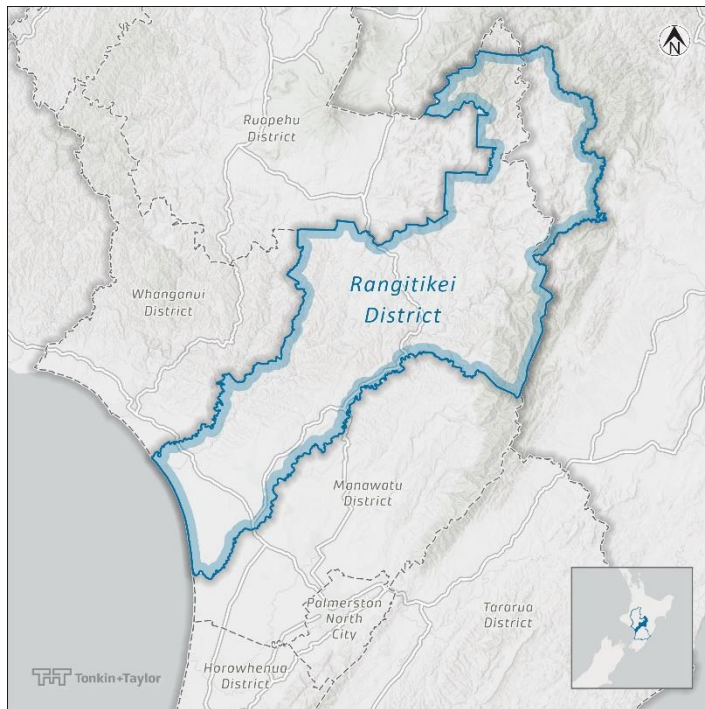


Figure 3.1: Map of Rangitikei District.

Rangitikei District sits within the Manawatū-Whanganui region, on the west of the North Island. The District spans 4,500 km² of mainly rural land, ranging from the sand plains on the south coast to the remote Kaimanawa Ranges. Rangitikei’s location presents unique opportunities and challenges. A number of towns in the District function as rest/services stops for travellers with State Highway 1 crossing through Bulls, Hunterville, Mangaweka and Taihape.

The District is made up of nine small towns and settlements with the majority of the population centred in Marton, Bulls, and Taihape. A summary of the population spread, and expected growth, is provided in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Population growth projections

Settlement	2024	2034	2044	2054	% change 24/54
Mokai Patea	1,844	1,869	1,900	1,936	5%
Ngamatea	20	20	20	20	0%
Turakina	1,371	1,438	1,532	1,639	20%
Otairi	1,341	1,408	1,502	1,609	20%
Taihape	1,809	1,865	1,943	2033	12%
Marton Rural	1,082	1,291	1,400	1,526	41%
Marton North/South	5,648	6152	6,838	7,627	35%
Parewanui	919	1,045	1,123	1,213	32%
Bulls	2,234	2,859	3,249	3,697	65%
Total Population	16,268	17,947	19,507	21,300	31%

Note: Data sourced from Infometrics Manawatū-Whanganui Region population projections 2023.

3.1 Economic factors



Figure 3.2: Construction of Base Ohakea.

Based on projections provided for the Rangitīkei Long-Term Plan, population growth is expected to be centred in Marton (rural and urban) and Bulls. Over the next 30 years, population is anticipated to grow by 31% overall, representing significant growth for the District.

The primary sector dominates the Rangitīkei economy making up more than 30% of the District’s GDP, which in 2019/20 was \$700 million. Rangitīkei’s primary sector centres on agriculture, forestry, and fishing. Alongside the primary sector, forestry in the District is expected to grow

in the future. Large scale forests that were established during the 1990s will be harvested, with peak harvest from 2027–2029.

Council has acknowledged that the primary sector is likely to be a key driver in developing additional economic activity for Rangitīkei: however, there is also opportunity for the District to incubate industries and technologies that increase the production of higher value-added products rather than just raw materials. Alongside this, food manufacturing capacity in the District is well established and could be adapted to realise these opportunities. Primary processing and food manufacturing in the district includes ANZCO Foods Manawatū and Rangitīkei, and Hautapu Pine (Taihape).

Nearby the District, the New Zealand Defence Force operates their Base Ohakea. The 320-hectare site houses around 1,000 personnel and is the primary air force base in New Zealand. A newly constructed hangar and associated infrastructure houses the No. 5 Squadron who operate four Boeing P-8A Poseidon aircraft. The base has been a significant driver of growth, particularly for Bulls, noting its proximity to the base.

3.2 Iwi

There are three Iwi that have an interest in the Rangitīkei District. These are Ngāti Tamakōpiri, Ngāti Hauti, and Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa.

Within the Council structure there is:

- 1 Councillor to represent Tiikeitia ki Uta (Inland) Māori.
- 1 Councillor to represent Tiikeitia ki Tai (Coastal) Māori.

From 2018 Census data, 26.2% of the Rangitīkei population identify as Māori. Data released by StatsNZ for the 2023 Census shows that nationally, the usually resident population of those of Māori descent has increased by 12.5% since the 2018 Census. Although this is a national average, and while specific Rangitīkei District data was not available at

the time of writing, the information suggests that Rangitikei can expect to see an increase in the proportion of the usually resident population who are of Māori descent.

3.3 Regional collaboration

Rangitikei’s central location provides the opportunity to collaborate with neighbouring territorial authorities. Neighbouring Councils to Rangitikei include Ruapehu, Manawatū, and Whanganui District Councils. An overview of collaboration to date and potential for future collaboration with each Council is provided below:

Ruapehu District Council

Ruapehu faces similar challenges to Rangitikei, covering a large land area but with a small and widely spread population. The District is home to the Waiouru Military Camp, with a strong defence force presence in the District. The District is also home to the Whakapapa and Turoa Skifields and significant part of Tongariro National Park.

Manawatū District Council

Manawatū District Council has a larger urban centre (Fielding) and large rural area/townships similar in nature to Rangitikei District. Until 2018 Rangitikei’s waste services were delivered on behalf of Council by Manawatū District Council. The Councils have retained a close working relationship: however, there is no formal collaboration at this point in time.

Whanganui District Council

Whanganui District neighbours Rangitikei, with a mostly urban population of 48,000.

From July 2024, Whanganui District Council are providing a new kerbside recycling collection service to all residential-rated households in the city. In addition, Council has delivered a kerbside food scraps collection service trial to 400 urban households.

3.4 Resilience

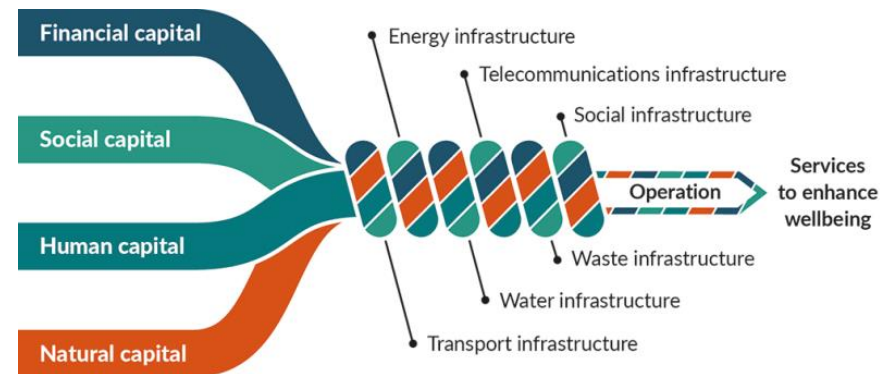


Figure 3.3: Infrastructure underpinning resilience³.

In planning for the future, it is sensible and prudent for Council to consider the impacts of disruption and their ability to respond to these. Resilience involves successfully coping with and managing the impacts of change while preventing those impacts from growing worse.

Disruptions that impact the activities of Council’s solid waste activity may include impacts of climate change including severe weather events,

³ Image sourced from Aotearoa New Zealand’s First Adaptation Plan Ministry for the Environment, 2022.

disruptions to lifeline services e.g. power and communications, and access to markets and disposal infrastructure.

In planning for resilience in regard to waste management and minimisation there will need to be a focus on:

- Council’s capacity to respond to natural disasters and disruption (operational and infrastructure capacity). For example, allowing for satellite waste storage if transport links to disposal infrastructure are interrupted.
- Council’s ability to reduce emission from waste (encouraging waste reduction, resource efficiency, and appropriately managing residual waste).

Ensuring equitable access to waste services, education, and infrastructure for the community, particularly for Māori and those in more rural communities.

3.5 Long Term Plan (2024 – 2034)

The LTP 2024 - 2034 is being developed alongside this WA. Where possible, work on the draft LTP 2024 - 2034 has been informed by the information, findings and outcomes highlighted in this WA document.

As part of the LTP consultation Council is consulting on two options related to household collection services in the District. These are:

Option 1 (Preferred option)

Provide a Council-run collection to the urban households in Bulls, Marton, Hunterville, Mangaweka, and Taihape with three bins for: organics, rubbish, and recycling from January 2027.

Option 2

Provide a Council-run collection to the urban households in Bulls, Marton, Hunterville, Mangaweka, and Taihape where one bin is issued from 1

January 2027 for recycling and a second bin is provided for organics (food and garden waste) from 1 January 2030. Residents will need to have a separate contract for rubbish disposal.

Following public consultation, Council received 454 submissions for the long-term plan. Of this, 369 submissions were received on the kerbside collection options.

54% of all submitters who submitted on kerbside collections supported a Council provided service option and preferred rolling out three bins in January 2027 (Option 1). 31% of submitters preferred Option 2 i.e. a recycling service offered in 2027, followed by an organic materials collection in 2030.

An infographic summarising the LTP consultation outcomes with particular focus on kerbside collections is provided over the page.

3.6 Impact for Rangitikei

Based on the factors described in this section, Council will need to plan for:

- Unequally distributed population growth, particularly for urban areas where kerbside services will need to be provided.
- Management of material quantities from growing industries, particularly organic materials from forestry and the primary sector.
- Supporting Mana Whenua aspirations in regards to waste management and minimisation
- Increased collaboration with other Councils and stakeholders in the waste sector: for example, leveraging learnings from other Councils’ approaches to delivering services.

Long Term Plan 2024 - Waste Collections Feedback

What did we consult on?

Council consulted on two options relating to solid waste collection services as part of the 2024 LTP Consultation

Option 1 - Roll out a three bin kerbside collection service in one go starting January 2027 (preferred option)

Option 2 - Stagger the provision of a recycling bin (issued in January 2027) and an organic waste bin (issued in January 2030). Residents would need a separate contract for disposing of their general waste.

Who did we hear from?

**354 Individuals
4 Businesses**

**2 Schools
3 Rural representees**

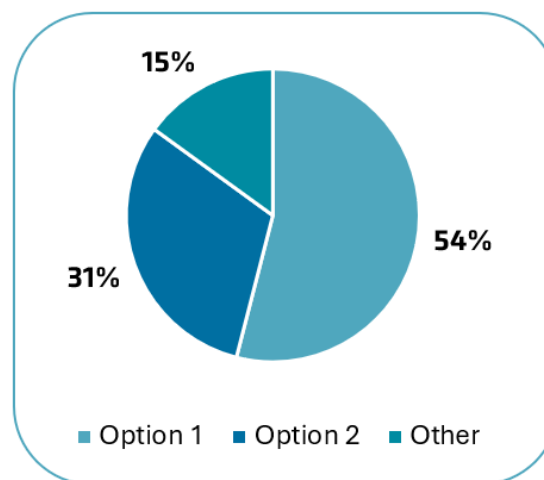
369

Total Submitters on our LTP

81%

of LTP submitters submitted on solid waste collection services

Which option did they prefer?



Why?

Option 1

- Environmental benefits
- Convenience
- Support earlier implementation

Option 2

- Cost of option 1
- Need for education
- Implications for composters

What did they say?

Our community care about reducing waste

“Anything Council can do to reduce rubbish that goes to landfill is excellent”

“Let’s reduce the amount of waste that gets produced in Rangitikei!”

Our community are eager to learn more about waste management and minimisation

“Let’s educate our community about recycling”

“We should promote the concept of reduce, renew & compost”

“We need clear information about what and how to recycle”

“Let’s involve schools and Tamariki in reducing waste”

Our community want to access waste and recycling services

“Transfer stations need to be accessible with convenient opening times”

“Our rural community want to engage in waste reduction”

“People in Rangitikei want to do the right thing – let’s make it easy”

4 Waste Infrastructure

Rangitīkei District utilises waste management infrastructure in and outside of the District. Services and infrastructure are provided and delivered by a combination of Council and commercial entities.

4.1 Waste Transfer Stations

Waste transfer stations provide facilities for the public and commercial operators to dispose of waste and recoverable materials. The Council operates six waste transfer stations across the District (refer Figure 4.1). Five sites are operated by Smart Environmental under a contract. At the time of writing a new contract for operations is yet to be signed, but is anticipated to operate for seven years, with a three-year extension. One site, in Mangaweka, is operated by Mangaweka adventure.

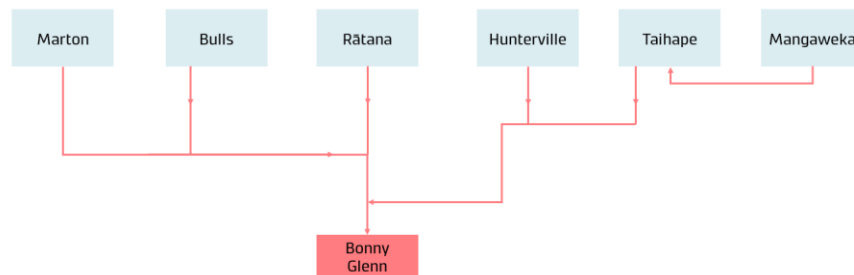


Figure 4.1: Rangitīkei Transfer Stations movement of materials

The Marton waste transfer station currently has the only weigh bridge in the District. Commercial operators, including kerbside collection service providers, regularly bring rubbish to the Marton transfer station where it is consolidated on site before being disposed of at the privately owned and operated Bonny Glen Landfill.

The Taihape and Bulls waste transfer stations operate similarly to Marton: however, they do not have any weighing facilities on site. Because of this, typically only household waste is accepted and is charged based on load size rather than per tonne – e.g. car boot, van/station wagon, small, medium, or large trailer. Because of its location, and the fact that a small volume of waste is collected at Mangaweka, rubbish is transported to the Taihape transfer station before disposal at Bonny Glen (Figure 4.1). Rubbish from the other transfer stations is collected on site and taken directly to Bonny Glen for final disposal.

Occasionally some commercial waste loads are accepted at the Bulls transfer station but only if operators can supply a weighbridge receipt to support appropriate charging.

Rātana, Hunterville and Mangaweka are smaller sites with no weighing facilities. As a network the transfer stations provide good infrastructure that is consistent with the national approach to resource recovery networks. In addition, the network provides a good level of equity in providing opportunities for waste diversion, as illustrated by Figure 4.2, showing the coverage of the Districts' transfer stations including a 10 km radius of each site.

Plastics and cans, greenwaste and glass collected at the transfer stations is transported to the Fielding Materials Recovery facility. Where markets exist directly, materials including paper and cardboard, and e-waste are sent directly for reprocessing.

Council provides Agrecovery collection points at each of the waste transfer stations. Agrecovery provides agrichemical container recycling and chemical recovery including for drums, IBCs and small seed, feed, and fertiliser bags.

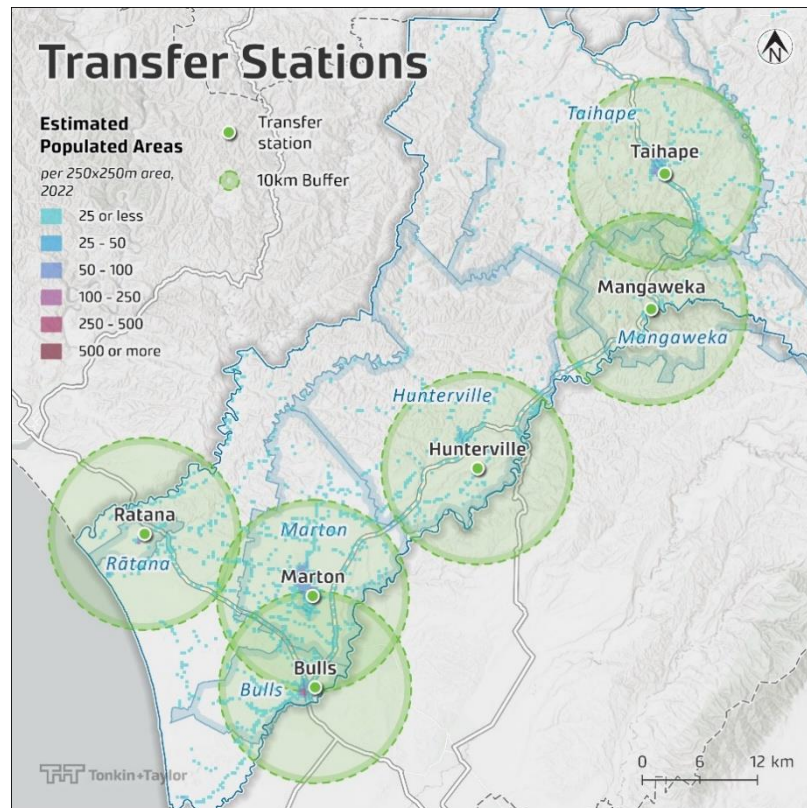


Figure 4.2: Rangitikei District transfer stations including 10 km radius of each site.

A summary of the materials accepted at each waste transfer station, and 2024 disposal charges, are provided in Appendix A and Appendix B.

4.2 Landfills

A number of active and closed landfills are located in Rangitikei (Figure 4.3). This section describes each of the landfills in the District.

Class 1 Landfills

All rubbish that is consolidated at the Marton waste transfer station is currently transported to Bonny Glen Landfill.

The landfill is operated by Midwest Disposals Ltd. Bonny Glen has a total airspace of 12.7 million m³ and is expected to service the surrounding region for the next 50 years. The landfill gas capture system at Bonny Glenn was upgraded in 2020 leading to a significant reduction in emissions generated at the site.

Bonny Glenn is a Class 1 landfill accepting materials including but not limited to:

- Mixed municipal waste from residential, commercial, and industrial sources.
- Construction and demolition waste.
- Contaminated soils.
- Rocks, gravel, sand, and clay.
- Sludges.
- Slurries.
- Putrescible waste.
- Greenwaste.
- Biosolids.

In addition, accepting materials from the Rangitikei District Bonny Glen Landfill receives material from across the lower North Island including Taranaki, Taranaki, Tararua, Manawatū, Palmerston North, Whanganui, Wairarapa, Horowhenua, and Kāpiti.

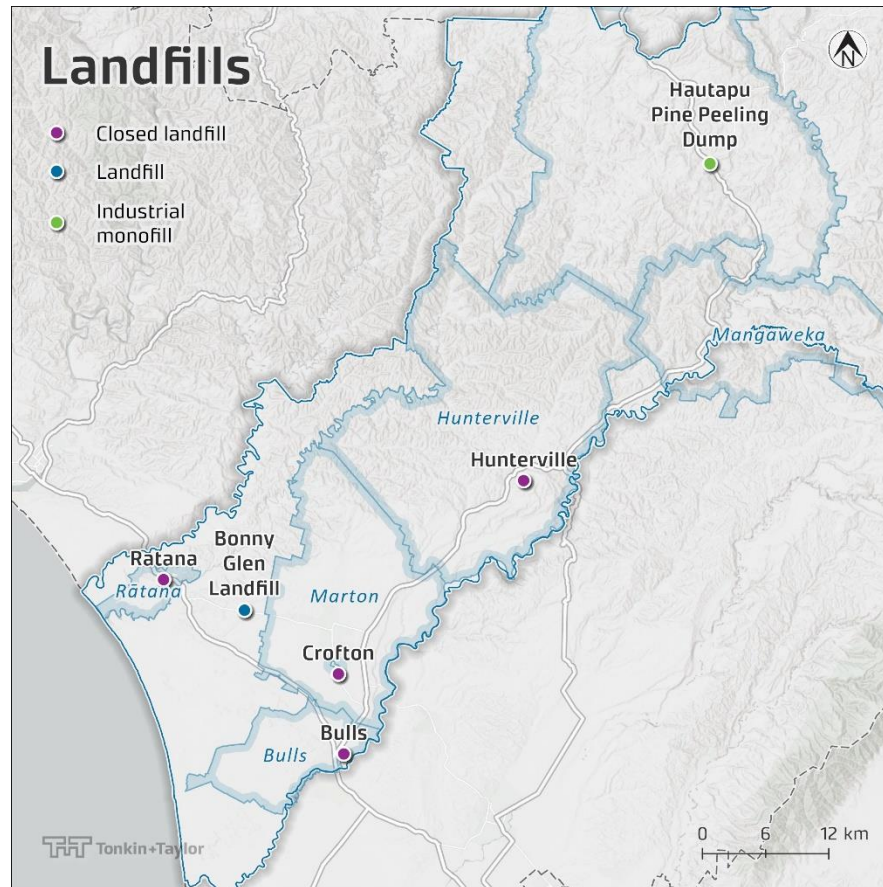


Figure 4.3: Closed and operational landfills in Rangitikei.

Closed landfills

There are four closed landfills in Rangitikei that require ongoing monitoring: Crofton, Bulls, Hunterville, and Rātana.

The of Bulls landfill in landfill was closed in 1994. The Crofton, Hunterville, and Rātana sites were closed in 1995. All the sites have been capped, and the Rātana and Bulls waste transfer stations are located on the closed landfill sites. Council holds individual consents for each site (Consent numbers 4820, 4848, 4808, and 4811/1 respectively). These consents authorise the discharge of leachate from each site for 35 years and expire in 2029/2030. Groundwater monitoring is a condition of the consents until 2030. The most recent monitoring reports state that all sites are within the consent limits and in good condition.

Class 2 – 4 Landfills

There are no known Class 2-4 landfills in the Rangitikei District.

Some cleanfill materials were disposed of on the Taihape closed landfill site, mainly consisting of concrete. These quantities are considered largely insignificant.

There is one industrial monofill in the region – Hautapu Pine Peeling Dump. Hautapu Pine is a large specialist producer of fence posts, poles and house piles located north of Taihape. Quantities of material disposed of at the site are not publicly available.

Due to limited information, the number of on-farm dump sites in Rangitikei is unknown: however, given the scale of primary production in the District, and the prevalence of burning and burying as waste disposal methods on farms, it is likely that there are a number of on-farm dump sites in Rangitikei.

4.3 Waste Education and Minimisation Programmes

Council currently employs one solid waste officer whose role is primarily focused on strategic, compliance and operational aspects of waste and resource recovery across the District. There is limited capacity and resource available to also function as the provider of education. Instead,

Council supports and funds a number of education initiatives in the District. With 22 schools in the District, Council has so far focused efforts on educating school aged people in the community. Initiatives being supported by Council include Para Kore, Zero Waste Education and Enviroschools. Council also funded an exercise book with recycling messaging on the cover for students (Figure 4.4).



Figure 4.4: Enviroschools education.

Enviroschools

The Enviroschools Programme supports and empowers children and young people to plan, design and implement sustainability actions that are important to them and their communities.

For 2022 – 2023 the following was achieved by the Enviroschools Programme in Rangitikei:

1241 Students reached

13 Enviroschools

50% of RDC schools are Enviroschools

28% of RDC early childhood centres are Enviroschools

4 District/regional hui were held

The Enviroschools programme has been effective in driving regional collaboration with examples including:

- A regional road trip in Whanganui visiting two other Enviroschools, one rural one urban.
- A regional hui on sustainable communities through kai held in Manawatū.
- Regular peer mentoring and supervision.

Given that Te Rautaki Para emphasises behaviour change, there may be an opportunity for Council to dovetail into future national education initiatives, or access funding to increase the capacity of Council to provide District specific education. Council will need to consider their role in education and behaviour change should they introduce a council provided kerbside service in the future.

Composting Pilot

Council officers have worked closely with local farmers to pilot a bay composting initiative. Green materials (mixed food waste, cabbage, broccoli, green waste) from local processing were combined with brown waste (saw dust, fibre products e.g. cardboard) and turned for 6 weeks to produce a compost.

Council officers have undertaken laboratory testing by an independent provider to assess the composts quality against New Zealand Guidelines (New Zealand Standard 4454 – Compost, soil conditioners and mulches). The project has aimed to prove that a quality product can be generated in the District, and to educate key stakeholders about the composting process and benefits of compost outputs.

4.4 Litter and illegal dumping

Litter and illegal dumping are looked after by Council’s environmental health department, using Higgins as a contractor for service requests (picking up illegal dumped material). Resourcing constraints at Council have resulted in minimal enforcement taking place in regards to illegal dumping at this time. The number of instances of dumping is reported in Section 5 of this WA.

4.5 Non-Council Services in Rangitikei

Non-Council waste and recycling services

There are a number of non-Council waste service providers operating in the District (Table 4.1). The focus of these services is rubbish collections for households. Kerbside recycling collections for households are unavailable in Rangitikei.

The existing collection companies provide kerbside collection services to rural and urban settlements. For some rural settlements where collection from the kerbside is not possible, collectors have set out a number of communal collection points where households are expected to take their bag or bin to an agreed location.

Table 4.1: Kerbside rubbish services in Rangitikei

Operator	Services	Locations serviced
EnviroNZ	Kerbside wheelie bin collection	Bulls, Hunterville, Marton, Rātana, Taihape, Turakina
Rangitikei Wheelie Bins	Kerbside wheelie bin/ bag collection	Bulls, Hunterville, Marton, Rātana, Taihape,

Other non-Council waste and recycling services

Medical waste is predominantly disposed of through the 3 medical centres across the District. There is no hospital in Rangitikei, and therefore medical waste is mostly unused medication, or equipment associated with medication administered at a household level or from aged care facilities.

Business waste services

There is little information available on how small to medium businesses across the District are disposing of their waste and recycling. It can be expected that some of these businesses will have private arrangements with one of the private companies collecting across the District. Alternatively, and in particular for the smaller businesses, disposal via the transfer station or drop off points for domestic type waste is likely.

There is some anecdotal evidence, reflecting the mainly rural nature of the District, that food waste is transported to and disposed of via some of the pig farmers across the District.

4.6 Infrastructure outside of the Rangitīkei District

Recycling and reprocessing

Materials collected for recycling or recovery at the waste transfer stations are transported out of the region for recycling and reprocessing. The facilities and processing providers used by Council are detailed in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Other recycling and reprocessing facilities

Facility	Location	Description
Oji Fibre Solutions	Auckland/Wellington	Collect and process various paper and cardboard grades in New Zealand and for export.
Visy Glass	Auckland	Process colour-sorted glass at their Penrose (Auckland) facility.
Tyre Recycling Waikato	Hamilton	Collect used tyres for reuse or recovery.
ED Hills	Palmerston North	Collect chemicals and paints for safe disposal.
Central Environmental Limited	Fielding	Concrete crushing (recycled aggregate).
Agrecovery	Hamilton	Accept unwanted agrichemicals and empty containers.

Facility	Location	Description
Sims Pacific	Lower Hutt	Collect scrap metal throughout the North Island for recycling.
Manawatū District Council	Fielding	Collect greenwaste.
Smart Environmental	Fielding	Collect and sort plastics, and cans grades in New Zealand for reprocessing.
E-Cycle	Auckland	Recycling of end-of-life electronic products.
Waste Petroleum Combustion	Auckland/Palmerston North	Collect waste oil throughout the North Island for processing at Pukekohe or Palmerston North.

4.7 Impact for Rangitīkei

Based on the infrastructure available to Rangitīkei that is described in this section, Council will need to consider:

- How similar or increased diversion opportunities can be provided across the RTS network.
- Closed landfill management and resilience.
- The role of Council in community waste education, in particular, how this might change if Council becomes a kerbside service provider for urban households.
- How commercial operators utilise the transfer station network.
- Reliance on out of District processing of materials.
- Impacts of increasing transport and waste levy costs of disposal and management of material.

5.1 Data availability

Tonnages for the various transfer stations are recorded by transporting rubbish to Marton for weighing and consolidation. This means that there is no understanding of activity sources at RTS sites other than Marton. Weighbridges are scheduled to be installed at the Taihape and Bulls transfer station sites allowing for improved reporting.

Data received from the transfer station operations contractor has had varying levels of detail over recent years and streamlined year on year reporting will be beneficial going forward.

5.2 Recovered material

Council controlled materials

Total recovered materials from all RTS are shown in Figure 5.1.

Greenwaste represents the largest stream of material overall (by weight), followed by glass and paper & cardboard. It should be noted that metals include scrap metals (iron, steel, tin, aluminium) and whiteware.

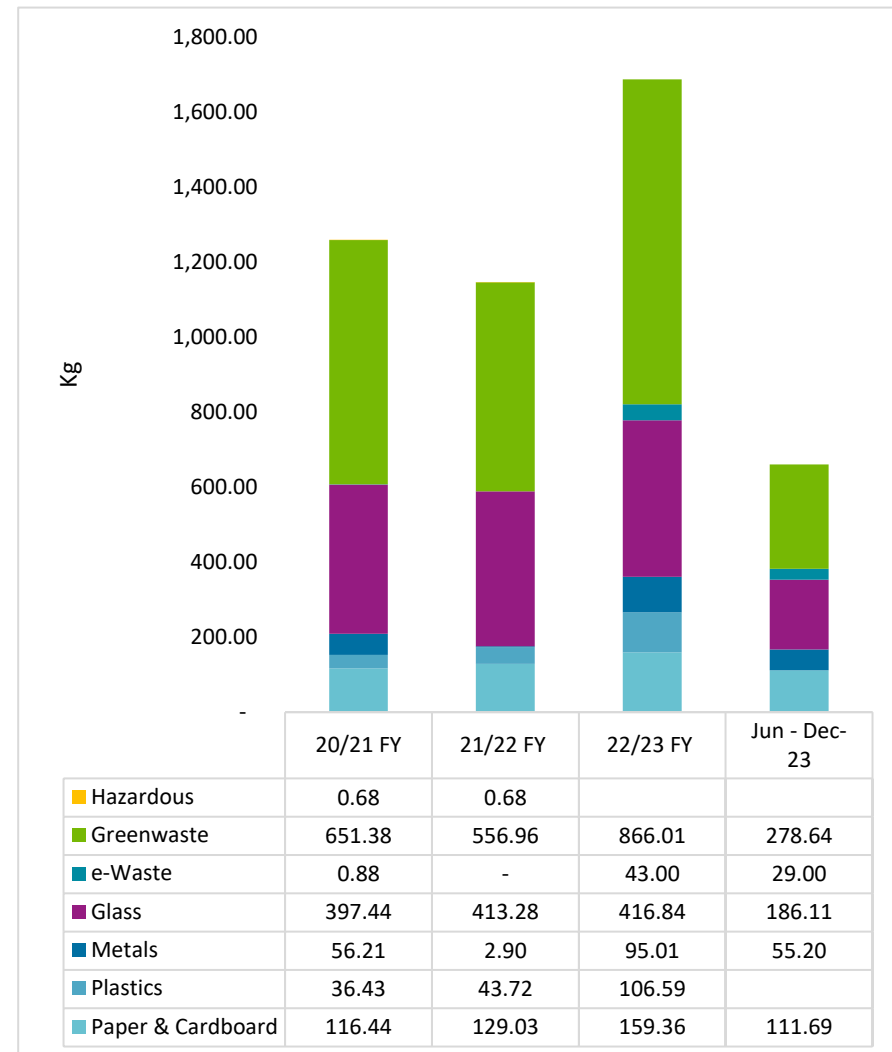


Figure 5.1: Kg of diverted materials from transfer stations March 2020 – December 2023.

Data is not held by Council on the activity sources of recyclable materials. Because of this, it cannot be established if these volumes are solely from domestic users, or if commercial users of the waste transfer stations are contributing to these volumes.

However, the data (Figure 5.1) does show a significant increase (559 t) in the quantity of materials entering transfer stations in Rangitikei between FY2021/22 and FY2022/23, particularly for greenwaste. It is important to recognise that the quantities listed in Figure 5.1 are recorded against the dates they were removed from the site and do not accurately reflect the volume of materials entering through the waste transfer stations at a point in time. For example, in 2022 a stockpile of tyres was cleared from across the sites, and this may similarly be the case for greenwaste.

Based on available data, the diversion rates achieved by Rangitikei’s network of waste transfer stations are summarised in Figure 5.2.

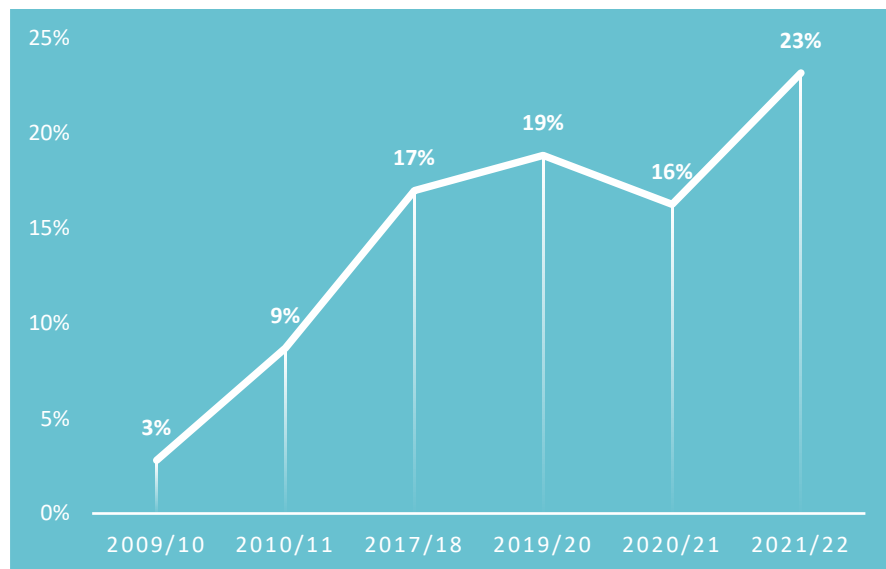


Figure 5.2: Diversion rates achieved by waste transfer stations in Rangitikei.

Recovered materials via non-Council Services in Rangitikei

There is no information available on the quantity or composition of material diverted outside of the Council resource recovery system or where it is taken to for recovery. Examples are likely to include:

- Composting of organic waste on farms or private properties.
- Arborists chipping vegetation and commercial operations selling this as a mulch.
- Stock feed being diverted to piggeries instead of ending up in landfills.
- Commercial recycling from businesses e.g. New World where national contracts are likely to be in place, with the transportation of recyclables outside of the District for processing.

5.3 Waste to landfill

Total volumes of waste to landfill from the transfer stations is summarised in Figure 5.3.

For FY22/23 an estimated 5,648 tonnes of rubbish was collected across the RTS sites and disposed of at Bonny Glen Landfill. A breakdown of waste to landfill from each waste transfer station is available for FY22/23, while in previous years this has been recorded as total waste from all transfer stations (Figure 5.3).

Mangaweka transfer station generates relatively small quantities of waste and is operated by a community member. Because of this, waste tonnages for 2022/23 are not available and are likely included in the Marton RTS waste tonnage.

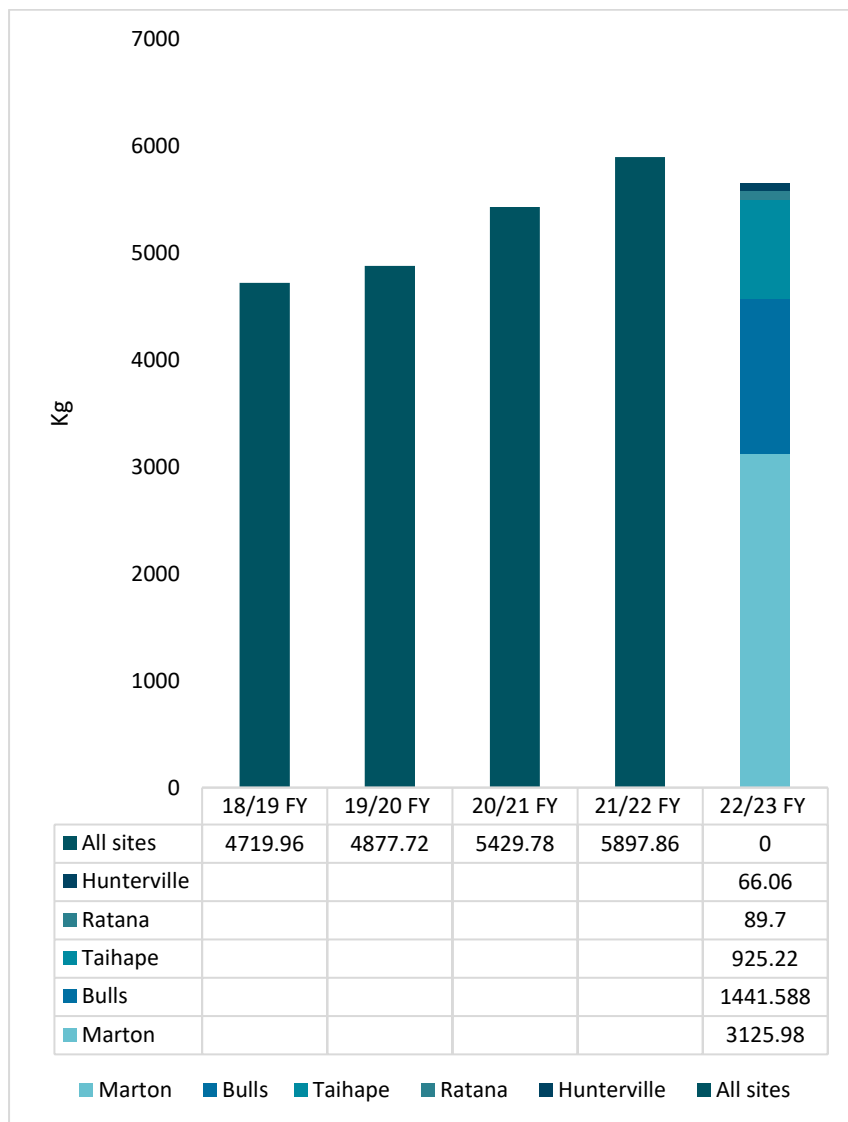


Figure 5.3: Waste to landfill from transfer stations.

Waste to landfill composition

Available waste composition data is summarised in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Household waste to landfill composition

Material	Sum of all waste sampled (gross weight kg)	Waste to Landfill Composition
Paper	301	17.2%
Plastics	376	21.4%
Putrescibles	683	39.0%
Ferrous metals	48	2.8%
Non-ferrous metals	22	1.3%
Glass	112	6.4%
Textiles	56	3.2%
Nappies & Sanitary	138	7.9%
Rubble, concrete etc.	8	0.5%
Timber	2	0.1%
Rubber	2	0.1%
Potentially hazardous	3	0.2%
Total	1,751	100.0%

Note: Using 2017 waste composition survey data.

Household waste from 283 properties was surveyed as part of Council’s 2017 waste composition survey, providing data for household waste only. It is likely that rubbish brought to the transfer stations is a combination of household, commercial and on-farm waste, and therefore the Rangitikei household waste composition data cannot be sensibly applied to the rubbish volumes across the transfer stations.

The available 2017 data (Table 5.1) does however indicate that more than 80% of rubbish generated by households is potentially divertible. Real world capture for recycling or recovery will be lower than this, reflecting access to services and the proportion of divertible material actually placed in the right container or location.

5.4 Waste per capita

Total waste per capita has been calculated with the information available for council operations only and has been provided below.

Table 5.2: Waste disposal per capita

Waste per capita	
2023 Population	16,181
Total waste to Class 1 landfill (tonnes 2022/23 year), note: Council operations only	6,082
Tonnes / capita / annum of waste to Class 1 landfills	0.375

5.5 Other wastes

Material transported outside of Rangitikei

There is no information available on the quantity or composition of material diverted or disposed of outside of the District or where it is taken to. Examples include:

- Commercial collections taken to Matthews Avenue Transfer Station in Palmerston North, Fielding Transfer Station or direct to Bonny Glen.
- Commercial collections that are transported out of the District as part of nationwide company or franchise contract arrangements.

Rural waste

Little research has been conducted on the quantities of waste generated on farms and disposed of on-site across New Zealand. There are two pieces of research, one conducted in the Waikato and Bay of Plenty in 2014⁴ and one in Canterbury in 2013⁵ on farm waste. The Canterbury study found that 92% of the farms surveyed practised one of the following methods (burn, bury, or bulk store indefinitely) for on-site disposal of waste.

Based on their being 612 farms across the District⁶ excluding forestry, generating an average of 37.1 tonnes of inorganic, organic and domestic waste each, there is a projected 22,705 tonnes of rural waste produced in Rangitikei per year.

Using the average composition of farm waste reported by GHD the composition and quantities of this waste is summarised in Table 5.3

⁴ GHD (2014) *Rural Waste Surveys Data Analysis Waikato & Bay of Plenty*, Waikato Regional Council Technical Report 2014/55, July 2014.

⁵ GHD (2013), *Non-natural rural wastes - Site survey data analysis*, Environment Canterbury Report No. R13/52.

⁶ StatsNZ Agricultural production statistics: Year to June 2022 (final) – farm counts by farm size, region, territorial authority, and farm type.

Table 5.3: Modelled RDC rural waste quantities

Modelled RDC rural waste quantities	Tonnes per annum	% Composition
Inorganic	19,481	86%
Organic	2,410	11%
Domestic waste	815	4%
Total	22,705	100%

Rural waste recovery

A number of materials generated on farms are recovered through the Agrecovery Scheme. Quantities of drums and containers collected in Rangitikei have been recorded since 2019. These are summarised in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Materials recovered through Agrecovery scheme

Year	Number of drums	Containers
2019	No records	1350
2020	17	4700
2021	125	4550
2022	72	4320
2023	112	4190
2024 (Jan – June)	No records	3450

Note: 2024 figures represent records available at the time of writing (June 2024).

Medical waste

Council does not hold any data surrounding quantities of medical waste produced, diverted, or disposed of in their District.

Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste collected at the waste transfer stations site is appropriately stored and collected as needed. Data for hazardous waste has only been collected since 2022. Based on this data, volumes of hazardous waste are increasing, and the majority of material capture is collected at the Taihape transfer station (Figure 5.4).

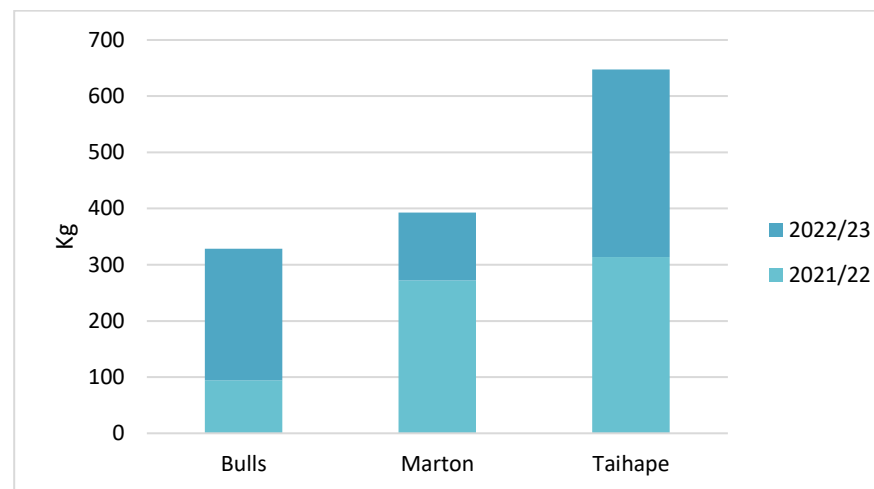


Figure 5.4: Hazardous waste collected at transfer stations.

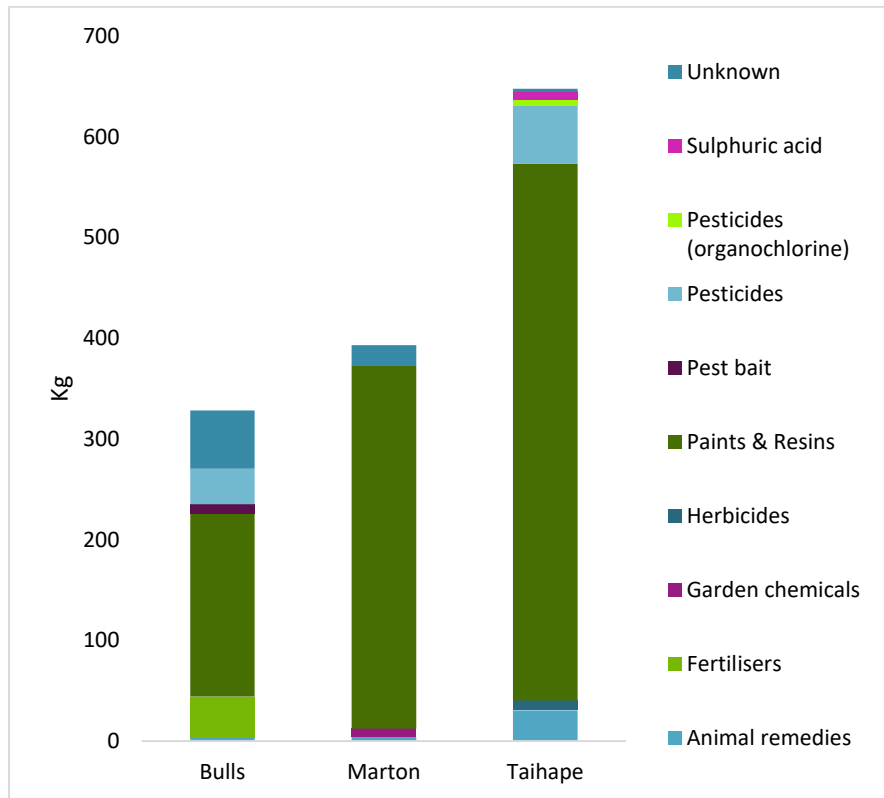


Figure 5.5: Composition of hazardous waste across RTS sites (2022/23).

Paints and resins constitute the majority of hazardous waste collected, followed by relatively small amounts of pesticides, fertilisers, and animal remedies (Figure 5.5).

5.6 Litter and illegal dumping

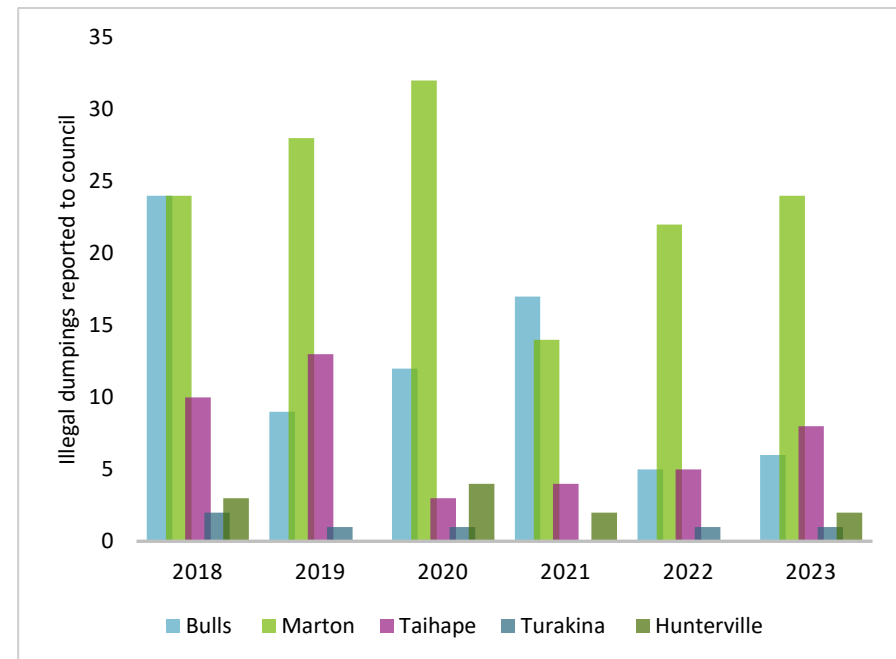


Figure 5.6: Illegal dumping since 2018/19.

Litter and illegal dumping have steadily decreased since 2018. Enforcement has been undertaken by Council officers who aim to identify those responsible and recover costs.

The decrease in 2021 may be attributed to COVID-19: however, relative to the start of the reporting period illegal dumping appears to be declining. This may be a result of the improved transfer station network providing opportunities for more appropriate disposal practices.

6 System performance

This section provides a range of indicators to benchmark the performance of Rangitikei’s waste management system.

6.1 2018 Rangitikei District WMMP

Council’s 2018 WMMP sets out two key targets for waste management and minimisation. These are:

A progressive reduction in tonnage to landfill (Population specific)

In 2017/18, per capita waste to landfill (council-controlled material) was 314 kg; in 2022/23, this has increased by 20% to 376 kg.

To increase waste diversion from landfill to 25%

Over the course of the previous WMMP waste diverted from landfill at Council’s transfer stations has increased from 17% to 23%.

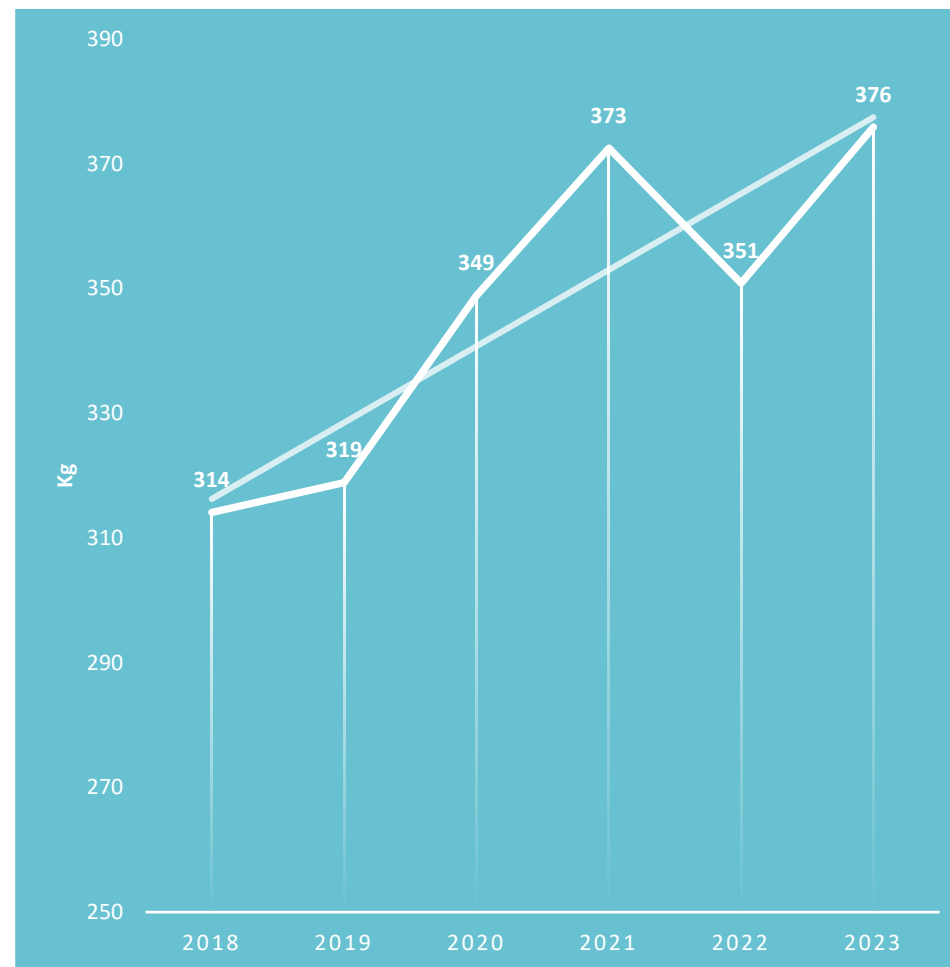


Figure 6.1: Waste per capita calculated using waste collected at transfer stations only.

6.2 Benchmarking against historic data and other Councils

Since 2018, waste to landfill per person in Rangitīkei has increased by 62 kg. Relative to other similar Councils Rangitīkei’s waste to landfill per capita is somewhat high.

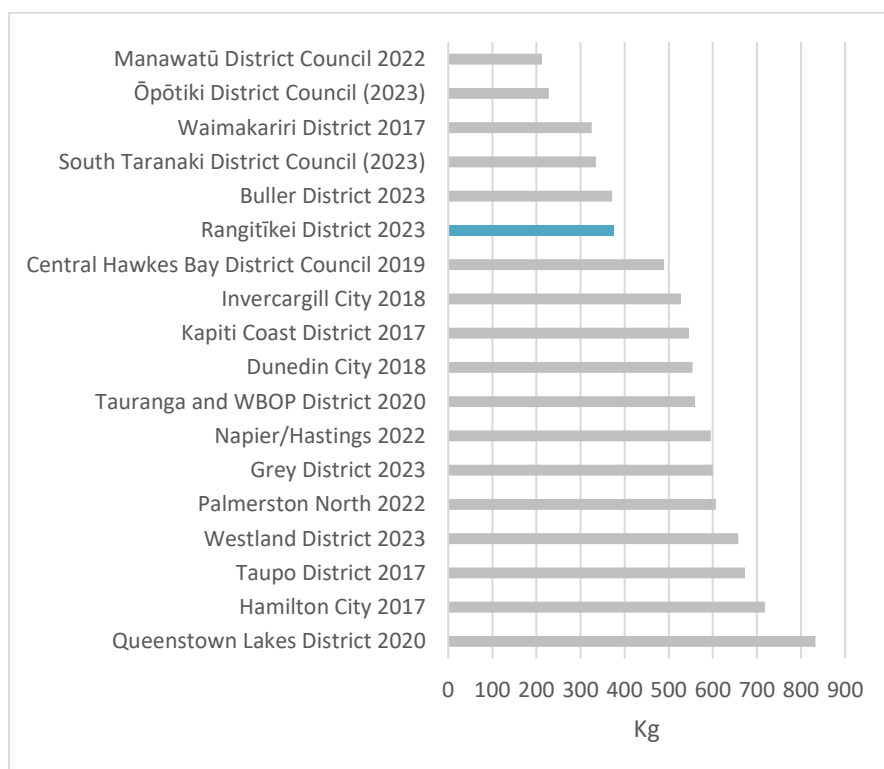


Figure 6.2: Rangitīkei Waste per capita relative to other Councils.

6.3 Household waste composition

Comparing the composition of household waste in Rangitīkei with similar Councils (Table 6.1), the following insights are apparent:

- 1 Households in Rangitīkei dispose of relatively fewer organic materials than in other areas.
- 2 Recycling quantities in household rubbish are relatively higher. This could be given that kerbside recycling is not available to households in Rangitīkei.

Table 6.1: Household waste composition relative to similar Councils

Material	Rangitīkei District	Ōpōtiki District	Manawatū District	Central Hawkes Bay District
Paper	17%	14%	13.9%	9.0%
Plastics	21%	12%	14.5%	12.1%
Putrescibles	39%	50%	45.1%	53.1%
Ferrous metals	3%	2%	2.7%	2.6%
Non-ferrous metals	1%	9%	2%	1%
Glass	6%	3%	3%	5.4%
Textiles	3%	4%	5%	4.8%
Nappies & Sanitary	8%	1%	8%	6.0%
Rubble, concrete	0%	2%	2%	2.9%
Timber	0%	1%	2%	1.0%
Rubber	0%	0%	1%	0.2%
Potentially hazardous	0%	1%	1%	1.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100.0%

7 Review of the 2018 WMMP

The last WMMP for Rangitikei District was prepared in 2018. The WMA requires that each WA include a review of the last WMMP, including an assessment of data, key issues from the last WMMP, any other issues not addressed, and an update on the action plan from the last WMMP including progress.

7.1 Data

The information presented in this WA is an improvement on that available to inform the preparation of the 2018 WMMP. The data informs the strategic approach and specific actions presented in this WA. The improved data reflects action taken at a district, regional and national level to improve data availability: however, the remaining gaps highlight that there is still work to do.

7.2 Key Issues

The key issues identified in the last WMMP are summarised in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Progress against key issues from last WMMP

Issue/opportunity	Comment on progress
Large amount of recyclables in rubbish bags	A SWAP has not been completed since 2017 and therefore it is not possible to conclude whether has been a change in waste composition.
Large amount of putrescible waste in refuse bags	A SWAP has not been completed since 2017 and therefore it is not possible to conclude whether has been a change in waste composition.

Issue/opportunity	Comment on progress
Provide urban kerbside recycling	Council is completing a feasibility study for kerbside recycling and organic materials collection/processing with funding support from MfE.
Provide paper and card recycling at Hunterville and Mangaweka WTSs	The Hunterville and Mangaweka transfer stations both accept paper and cardboard alongside other divertible materials. The services have been in operation since 2019/20.
Future growth in demand for services	The transfer station network is well utilised and provides for a range of materials to be collected. Council will continue to evaluate how fit for purpose the transfer station network is and should continue to consider the provision of more waste services.
On farm disposal of waste	Modelling indicates that more than 22,000 t of waste is potentially generated on farms in Rangitikei. There is limited data on the treatment and disposal of this material. Council has continued to provide Agrecovery collections: however, limited progress has been made toward diverting rural waste from disposal. Reasonable utilisation across the transfer station network, particularly in rural areas (Taihape) indicates there is demand for services and warrants further investigation.
Key	Achieved In progress No progress Can not progress

7.3 Targets

As discussed in Section 6.1, Council’s 2018 WMMP sets out two key targets for waste management and minimisation.

- A progressive reduction in waste to landfill was not achieved.
- Good progress was made toward increasing waste diversion from landfill to 25%, and an upwards trend in diversion has been observed with additional diversion initiatives proposed. The last reporting year indicates the transfer stations are achieving 23% diversion.

7.4 Implementation plan

Council did not set out a detailed implementation plan in the 2018 WMMP: however, initiatives to be considered were provided in the plan. These are summarised in Table 7.2 along with commentary on progress.

Table 7.2: Progress against proposed initiatives from last WMMP

Initiative	Comment on progress
Greenwaste acceptance - Rātana and Hunterville Waste Transfer Stations	Greenwaste is now accepted at all transfer stations bar Mangaweka.
Paper and cardboard acceptance – Hunterville and Mangaweka Waste Transfer Stations	Paper and cardboard are now accepted at all transfer stations.
Kerbside recycling collection	Council has received funding from MfE to undertake a feasibility study for kerbside recycling and organics collections. Consultation with the community has taken place as part of the 2024 LTP consultation.

Initiative	Comment on progress
Kerbside rubbish collection	As part of the 2024 LTP consultation Council has put forward an option to roll out a three-bin kerbside collection service (recycling, organics, and rubbish) starting January 2027.
Mobile Recycling Centres	Council has not progressed any action towards providing mobile recycling centres. These may be considered a complimentary initiative to urban kerbside collections.
Recycling in town centres	Council has begun to investigate public place recycling bins for town centres.
Subsidised compost bins	Council has not progressed any action towards subsidising compost bins or similar. This may be considered as a complimentary initiative as part of Council’s feasibility study for kerbside recycling and organics collections.
Key	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #d9ead3; padding: 2px;">Achieved</div> <div style="background-color: #f4cccc; padding: 2px;">In progress</div> <div style="background-color: #f4cccc; padding: 2px;">No progress</div> <div style="background-color: #d9ead3; padding: 2px;">Can not progress</div> </div>

8 Forecast of future demand

There are a range of drivers that mean methods and priorities for waste management are likely to continue to evolve, with an increasing emphasis on diversion of waste from landfill and recovery of material value. These drivers include:

- Increasing costs of waste disposal to landfill resulting from the waste levy expansion and emissions trading scheme.
- Changes resulting from Te Rautaki Para including potential changes to the WMA, and requirements for territorial authorities.
- The introduction of product stewardship schemes.
- Activities and policy resulting from the second emissions reduction plan.
- Changes to forestry slash removal requirements resulting from Cyclone Gabrielle.
- Increased private sector capacity to recycle and reprocess materials.
- Changes to markets for materials.
- Economic development in the region.

8.1 Forward projections

Forecasts of waste ‘generated’ have been developed using population projections, historic waste quantities, and the specific factors relevant to the District. Factors include consideration of economic activity (primary sector growth or contraction, NZDF Base Ohakea) and links to surrounding areas and national activity (for example, international visitors).

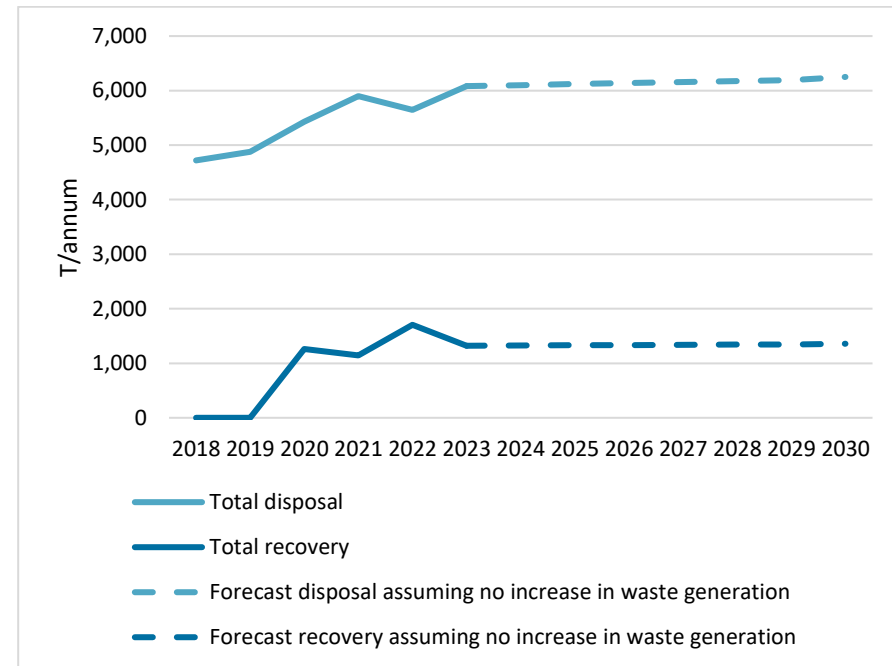


Figure 8.1: Forecast disposal and recovery (tonnes/annum).

Waste generated for disposal per person is in excess of 300 kg in Rangitikei. With a projected population of 16,750 in 2038, total waste generated is anticipated to exceed 6,250 tonnes assuming waste per capita remains constant. This assumes relatively static economic activity in the District, balancing flat primary sector growth and consolidation rather than further expansion at Ohakea.

There are several factors which create significant uncertainty in the forecasts and these need to be considered in any decisions made based on the forecast demands. For example, significant volumes of waste are generated on rural properties in the District and are assumed to be dealt with by farm dumps and burning farm waste. With the current (regional

and national) focus on rural waste it is possible there will be a significant increase in commercial quantities of rural waste such as plastic wrap, chemical containers and domestic waste being disposed of at the transfer stations.

Other factors impacting future waste generation include:

- The impact of kerbside standardisation on waste disposed of via the transfer station network.
 - Less domestic waste and recyclable materials if a Council kerbside service is introduced.
 - Potential to capture materials that are currently managed on property e.g. green waste.
- Introduction of product stewardship schemes, including container return scheme, impact on the quantity of materials to be handled and the economics of targeting specific materials.
- The impact of varying economic activity.

8.2 Challenges and opportunities

Analysis of the current situation, future demand, and progress against the previous WMMP highlights the following key issues and opportunities for Rangitikei:

Opportunities

- Provide similar or increased diversion opportunities utilising the existing transfer station network for example providing a reuse shop.
- Increased waste levy funding (allocated to Council and via contestable funding) available to support waste minimisation activities.
- Define Council's role in community waste education.

- Support Iwi aspirations in regards to waste management and minimisation across the District.
- Increase understanding of rural waste generation in the District.
- Deliver cost effective services to households.
- Future introduction of product stewardship schemes.
- Increasing quantities of organic materials from forestry harvesting and primary processing.
- Establish partnerships and opportunities for collaboration with industry e.g. forestry, wood processing, primary sector, and hospitality.

Challenges

- Use of the transfer station network by commercial operators as population grows (challenging capacity and costs).
- Reliance on out of District reprocessing infrastructure (and the associated increased transportation costs and connectivity risks).
- Unequally distributed population growth and waste generation.
- Management of emerging waste streams from industry (e.g. forestry).
- Limited mechanisms available to Council to directly achieved a reduction in the total waste generated in the District.
- Collecting and managing data surrounding waste generation and recovery.
- Limited existing options for effective management and disposal of medical waste

Where do we want to be?

9 Strategic framework

This section introduces the vision, goals, objectives, and targets (strategic framework) for waste management and minimisation in Rangitikei. Together, the vision, goals, objectives, and targets establish the planning foundations for the WMMP.

The relationship between Vision, Goals, and Objectives is illustrated in Figure 9.1



Figure 9.1: Vision, goals, objectives, and targets⁷.

⁷ Figure adapted from Waste Assessments and Waste Management and Minimisation Planning – A Guide for Territorial Authorities, MfE 2015.

The proposed strategic framework is the result of discussions with elected members and Council officers. In considering this framework, the broader direction, vision, and aspirations of the District as presented in the draft LTP and the Council’s 2024 Climate Change Strategy have also been considered.

The vision, goals, objectives, and targets have been presented in this document as draft. They are largely based on what the available data and information has indicated needs to be addressed: however, limited consultation has been undertaken with the Rangitikei Iwi, community, businesses, or key stakeholders during their development. It is therefore Council’s intention to take these concepts as draft into any WMMP development process so as to enable and encourage input and conversation from across the District.

9.1 Draft vision, goals, objectives, and targets

Draft Vision

The 2018 WMMP did not include a specific vision for the District: therefore, the draft vision for waste management and minimisation in the Rangitikei District is:

“To maintain a healthy and protected environment for Rangitikei by reducing our impact on the environment.”

The draft vision is proposed to be implemented *by providing convenient, effective, and efficient waste management services to maximise the recovery of resources from waste streams and reduce the need for landfill disposal.*

Draft Goals

The draft goals for waste management and minimisation in the Rangitīkei District are:

- 1 More activity is circular, and we produce less waste.
- 2 Rangitīkei is engaged in waste management and minimisation.
- 3 We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs.

Draft Objectives

The draft objectives for waste management and minimisation in the Rangitīkei District are to:

- Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials.
- Enable iwi and hapū to fulfil their aspirations.
- Improve data capture to monitor progress and to enable evidence-based investment decisions.
- Build sufficient capacity for future waste generation, the recovery of materials at their highest value and incentivise a reduction in the total material generated.
- Develop and maintain working relationships with community, local businesses, Iwi, and industry to explore innovative solutions towards reducing waste to landfill.
- Sustainably finance waste management in the Rangitīkei District.

⁸ Te Rautaki Para does not specify a baseline year. It is assumed that the national targets are set relative to 2024.

Draft targets

Te Rautaki Para Waste Strategy sets three national targets to be achieved by 2030⁸. This includes:

- Waste generation: reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, by 10 per cent per person.
- Waste disposal: reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, by 30 per cent per person.
- Waste emissions: reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, by at least 30 per cent.

These targets have been set at a national level and therefore they may not accurately reflect the situation in Rangitīkei: however, because there is a lack of robust data specific to the District and Council is not involved in kerbside services, it is difficult to establish targets for the District as there is not a reliable baseline of waste management in the District. The introduction of a weigh bridges to the transfer stations is likely to improve the quality of data available over the next few years. Similarly, the opportunity to include reporting requirements in any future kerbside contracts associated with a new kerbside contract will also improve the quality of data that Council has access to.

It would be sensible for Council to review the suitability of the above National targets to the local situation once one year's worth of data has been collected. Any changes to the targets, and therefore an associated WMMP, could then be re-confirmed through an Annual Plan process.

All these elements have been pulled together in Figure 9.2 as a visual overview of the draft strategic framework for waste and resource recovery across the Rangitīkei District.

<p>Draft Vision</p>	<p>To maintain a healthy and protected environment for Rangitīkei by reducing our impact on the environment.</p> <p><i>By providing convenient, effective, and efficient waste management services to maximize the recovery of resources from waste streams and reduce the need for landfill disposal.</i></p>		
<p>Draft Goals</p>	<p>More activity is circular and we produce less waste</p>	<p>Rangitīkei is engaged in waste management and minimisation</p>	<p>We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs</p>
<p>Draft Objectives</p>	<p>Improve data capture to monitor progress and to enable evidence-based investment decisions</p> <p>Enable iwi and hapū to fulfil their aspirations.</p> <p>Develop and maintain working relationships with community, local businesses, Iwi and industry to explore innovative solutions towards reducing waste to landfill</p>	<p>Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials</p> <p>Build sufficient capacity for future waste generation and incentivise a reduction in the total material generated</p> <p>Sustainably finance waste management in the Rangitīkei District</p>	
<p>Draft Targets</p>	<p>Waste generation reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system, <i>by 10 per cent per person</i></p>	<p>Waste disposal reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal, <i>by 30 per cent per person</i></p>	<p>Waste emissions reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste, <i>by at least 30 per cent.</i></p>

Figure 9.2: Draft strategic framework.

How are we going to get
there?

10 Options identified

10.1 Introduction

Section 51 of the WMA requires the WA to contain a statement of options that will meet the forecast demands of the District with an assessment of the suitability of each option.

This section identifies and evaluates options to meet the forecast demands of the District and to meet the goals and targets set out in Section 9. The process started by identifying key focus areas, or tools, which will enable the district to realise the vision, goals, objectives, and targets outlined in the draft strategic framework. From here, key focus areas were identified based on the key challenges or opportunities for waste management and minimisation in the Rangitikei District.

Options have been identified by combining tools to enable action with key focus areas e.g. education initiatives to address Zero waste education. These options have then been evaluated against their ability to realise the vision and goals to identify priority options. The priority options from this assessment will be incorporated into the draft WMMP Action Plan.

10.2 Key focus areas

There are a wide range of approaches that could be adopted in order to achieve, or work towards, Rangitikei’s vision and goals. To support an appropriate response the possibilities have been categorised into six key focus areas:



Services



Infrastructure



Education



Connections



Policy



Understanding Iwi aspirations

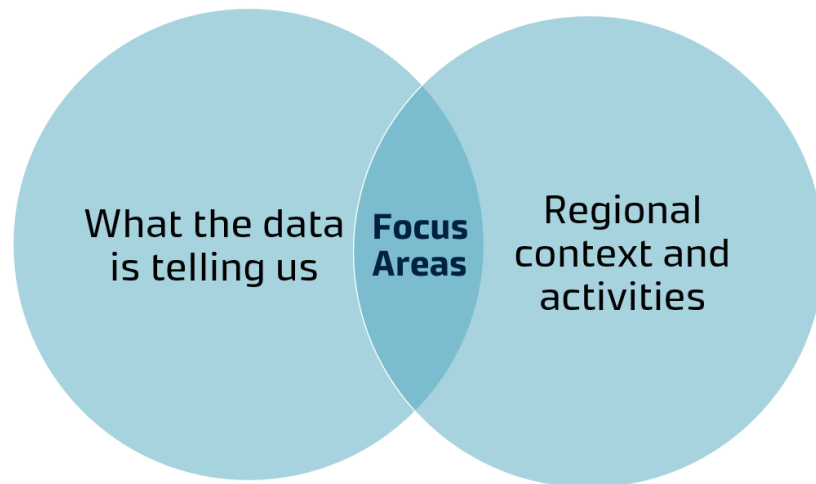
Considering the information available and the approaches adopted elsewhere, Council could consider the options listed in Table 10.1 for each of these focus areas.

10.3 Identifying options

For this WA, options have been identified by considering key challenges or opportunities for waste management and minimisation in the Rangitikei District, referencing approaches adopted elsewhere and looking for new solutions where appropriate. Options have also been considered with reference to the current recovery rates of key materials.

An important factor for this WA has also been consideration of options and their ability to support Council’s statutory requirements for waste and resource management or for any indicated future responsibilities.

In balancing what the information is showing against the broader regional and national context, including statutory requirements, a set of areas to focus on have been identified (Figure 10.1).



What the data is telling us

- More levy funding is available for waste minimisation initiatives
- We need to better understand our waste generation
- We need to reduce material generated and increase our diversion

Regional context and activities

- What is our role in managing emerging waste streams from industry across our district?
- What opportunities are created by the future introduction of product stewardship schemes?
- How will we respond to national kerbside standardisation requirements?

Figure 10.1: Focus area development.

10.4 Options Analysis

The following sections outline the potential options available to Council to meet the future waste and resource recovery needs and demands of the District under each of these focus areas. The options presented range


from continuing with the status quo, doing more, through to undertaking significant action and investment. For some of the services a reduction to the status quo service option has also been included. Some high-level benefits and risks for each option have been presented.

As noted elsewhere in this report, Council is in the process of developing their LTP 2024-2034 for the District. The events of the last few years (i.e. 2023 weather events, COVID, etc) have highlighted a number of pressing challenges for Council. In particular, it has highlighted the need for more investment in a range of aging and resilient infrastructure needs. Council has access to a limited pool of funding and resourcing, creating significant pressure on budgets and rates.

Some analysis has been included below as to the suitability of these options: however, this has primarily focused on waste minimisation. Further analysis and consideration will be needed within the wider context of Council’s commitments, resources, and budgets to determine the preferred approach for each system component.


Additionally, and as mentioned elsewhere in this document, it is Council’s intention to take these options into any WMMP development process. This will enable and encourage input and conversation from across the District rather than for this to be a definitive list at this point in the process.

Table 10.1: Focus area options

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current <i>What is happening? (Nationally and regionally)</i>	Possibilities <i>What opportunities are there to improve?</i>	Goal and objectives alignment <i>What goal does this possibility help us to achieve?</i>
 Services	Domestic kerbside collections – urban areas ⁹	<p>Council does not currently provide any kerbside collections to urban areas across the District. Private collection providers provide rubbish collections.</p> <p>Council instead offers a recycling drop off service at the transfer station and drop off points across the District. Any diversion of waste is achieved via the voluntary and proactive dropping off of materials by residents.</p> <p>Central Government has introduced some requirements in regard to standardisation of kerbside collections and have indicated requirements for the provision of domestic recycling and organics collections: however, while this is indicated it has not been formalised via legislation at the time of development of this WA.</p>	<p>Status quo: No Council provided kerbside collection for rubbish, recycling, or organics. Rubbish collections continue to be provided by the private sector, recycling to be available to residents at transfer stations and drop off sites.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – no significant increase in Capex/Opex. This is likely to limit any impact on rates.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> - this option may risk council becoming non-compliant with the broader requirements and proposals that are a part of standardising kerbside collections in Aotearoa. This option is unlikely to improve diversion of waste from landfill.</p> <hr/> <p>Do minimum: Council to introduce kerbside recycling collection to urban areas. Rubbish collections continue to be provided by the private sector. No kerbside organics collections provided.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – reduced increase in Capex/Opex. This is likely to limit the impact on rates. This option is likely to result in some improvements to waste diversion.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> - this option may risk council becoming non-compliant with the broader requirements and proposals that are a part of standardising kerbside collections in Aotearoa. Diversion of waste from landfill is likely to be restricted due to Council’s limited control over rubbish volumes. This option will require resourcing to procure new contracts.</p> <hr/> <p>Do more (A): Council to introduce regulatory measures via bylaws to specify that rubbish, recycling, and organics collections must be introduced by any private collector operating within the District. Council would be responsible for enforcing these requirements.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – reduced costs to council as minimal Capex/Opex costs associated with this approach. Improved waste diversion but limited control by council.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – this option may risk council becoming non-compliant with the broader requirements and proposals that are a part of standardising kerbside collections in Aotearoa. This option will require resourcing to design, develop and implement regulatory measures. This option may not gain buy in from the private sector. Limited enforcement powers under current legislation may make consequences difficult to administer. Availability of private processing for some materials may be an issue for the private sector (i.e. access to reliable and suitable organic materials processing).</p> <hr/> <p>Do more (B): Council to introduce kerbside recycling and organics collections to urban areas. Rubbish collections continue to be provided by the private sector.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> –Improved influence over waste diversion from landfill. This option is likely to meet the current requirements and proposals that are a part of standardising kerbside collections in Aotearoa. This option will limit negative impacts on existing local rubbish collection providers operating across the District.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> - Increase in Capex/Opex likely to have some impact on rates. Diversion of waste from landfill is likely to be restricted due to Council’s limited control over rubbish volumes. This option will require resourcing to procure new contracts.</p> <hr/> <p>Do maximum: Council to introduce kerbside recycling, organics, and rubbish collections to urban areas.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Council has more control and influence over waste diversion from landfill. Increased capture of materials for recycling and resource recovery. This option is likely to meet the current requirements and proposals that are a part of standardising kerbside collections in Aotearoa.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> - significant increase in Capex/Opex will result in rates impact. Potential to negatively impact existing local rubbish collection providers operating across the District. This option will require resourcing to procure new contracts.</p>	<p>More activity is circular, and we produce less waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build sufficient capacity for future waste generation, the recovery of materials at their highest value and incentivise a reduction in the total material generated. • Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials.

⁹ Urban areas defined by MfE as urban areas of 1,000 people or more (<https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/Waste/Improving-household-recycling-and-food-scrap-collections-Sept-2023.pdf>).


Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current	Possibilities	Goal and objectives alignment
	Domestic waste and recycling collections – rural areas	<p>Council does not currently provide any kerbside collections to rural areas across the District. Private collection providers provide rubbish collections.</p> <p>Council instead offers a recycling drop off service at the transfer station and drop off points across the District. Any diversion of waste is achieved via the voluntary and proactive dropping off of materials by residents.</p> <p>Central Government has introduced requirements in regard to standardisation of kerbside collections and have indicated requirements for the provision of domestic recycling and organics collections, although the collection requirement has not been formalised via legislation at the time of development of this WA. In the proposals and guidance issued to date kerbside collections only need to be provided to townships with a population greater than 1,000.</p> <p>Provision of kerbside services to rural communities with a population less than 1,000 is therefore likely to be at the discretion and decision of Council.</p>	<p>Status quo: No Council provided kerbside collection for rubbish, recycling, or organics. Rubbish collections continue to be provided by the private sector, recycling to be available to residents at transfer stations and drop off sites.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – no significant increase in Capex/Opex likely to limit rates impact.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> - This option will not improve diversion of waste from landfill. This option may create a service inequity between rural and urban areas across the District if alternate approaches are not adequately introduced e.g. more accessible/convenient services.</p> <hr/> <p>Do minimum: Council to introduce kerbside recycling collection to rural areas. Rubbish collections continue to be provided by the private sector. No kerbside organics collections provided.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – reduced increase in Capex/Opex likely to limit rates impact.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> - This option is unlikely to significantly improve diversion of waste from landfill. This option will require resourcing to procure new contracts. This option may create a service inequity between rural and urban areas across the District if alternate approaches are not adequately introduced.</p> <hr/> <p>Do more: Council to introduce kerbside recycling and organics collections to rural areas. Rubbish collections continue to be provided by the private sector.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> –Improved influence over waste diversion from landfill.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> - managed increase in Capex/Opex likely to have some impact on rates. This option will require resourcing to procure new contracts. This option may create a service inequity between rural and urban areas across the District if alternate approaches are not adequately introduced. Rural communities may have limited need of an organics collection service and may oppose the introduction of a fee for this service.</p> <hr/> <p>Do maximum: Council to introduce kerbside recycling, organics, and rubbish collections to rural areas.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Council has more control and influence over waste diversion from landfill. Increased capture of materials for recycling and resource recovery.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> - significant increase in Capex/Opex will result in rates impact. Potential to negatively impact existing local rubbish collection providers operating across the District. This option will require resourcing to procure new contracts. Rural communities may have limited need of an organics collection service and may oppose the introduction of a fee for this service.</p>	<p>More activity is circular, and we produce less waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build sufficient capacity for future waste generation, the recovery of materials at their highest value and incentivise a reduction in the total material generated. Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials.
	Business Waste and recycling collections	<p>Council does not currently provide any kerbside collections to businesses across the District. Private collection providers provide collections.</p> <p>Some businesses may be using the available drop off service at the transfer station and drop off points across the District. Any diversion of waste is achieved via the voluntary and proactive dropping off of materials by residents.</p>	<p>Status quo: No Council provided collection for rubbish, recycling, or organics to businesses in the District. Collections may be provided by the private sector. Some businesses may utilise the transfer stations and drop off sites.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – no significant increase in Capex/Opex likely to limit rates impact. Private sector can offer services that meet the needs of businesses.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> - This option is will not to improve diversion of waste from landfill.</p> <hr/> <p>Do more: Council allows businesses to use any future domestic kerbside collections.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – depending on rating and charging policies this is a new income stream to support any Capex/Opex impacts on rates. Minimal costs given that there is no new capital outlay. Improved influence over waste diversion from landfill.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Businesses may prefer to continue with a rubbish and recycling collection carried out by one provider. Existing volume and materials accepted may not be suitable to business specific needs.</p> <hr/> <p>Do maximum: Council to provide a separate business waste collection service to those properties rated commercial. A targeted rate would be applied to those properties who receive the service. The structure and methodology of this service would vary from the domestic option/s, as it would be a standalone collection service. The extent of the service outside of the existing urban area would also need consideration.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – uptake may be higher (relative to do more option) given that the service is designed for businesses. Council would have more control and influence over waste diversion from landfill.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> - council will need to undertake a procurement process for the supplier of any new collection service. Increased rates for businesses. Council may not have the economies of scale to offset the associated costs.</p>	<p>More activity is circular, and we produce less waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build sufficient capacity for future waste generation, the recovery of materials at their highest value and incentivise a reduction in the total material generated. Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials.


Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current	Possibilities	Goal and objectives alignment
	Take back schemes and product stewardship	<p>Council have offered battery recycling at libraries and transfer stations across Rangitikei since 2022.</p> <p>Council provides Agrecovery collection points at each of the waste transfer stations, for collection of agrichemical container recycling and chemical recovery including for drums, IBCs and small seed, feed, and fertiliser bags.</p> <p>The provision of product stewardship and take-back schemes by private manufacturers and producers are not mandatory: however, some companies have introduced their own schemes for their own branded products (e.g. Resene paint).</p> <p>The availability of product stewardship schemes is anticipated to increase in future due to its inclusion as a suite of tools proposed in Central Government work programme and as indicated in Te Rautaki Para.</p>	<p>Status Quo: Continue to offer battery and Agrecovery take back schemes at the transfer station and existing drop off locations across the District.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Consistent ability for residents to appropriately dispose of these items. Provides a safe disposal avenue for potentially hazardous waste streams.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Limited offering restricts increased diversion and reuse of materials.</p> <hr/> <p>Do more (A): Council to proactively engage with other national product stewardship schemes to introduce their offering at the transfer station and drop off points across the District.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Council maximise the use of their existing infrastructure network with limited financial burden from disposal as the scheme may/will cover these costs. Improved diversion of materials from landfill.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – reliant on national arrangements to be offered in Rangitikei. Risk of cost and disposal burden if the scheme finishes and council have products stockpiled for collection.</p> <hr/> <p>Do more (B): Council to work with local business and organisations to develop local take back systems and schemes. This may include introduction of fully closed looped services (for example offerings such as Again Again coffee cups or bottles) or use of the transfer stations and drop offs to support local take back of products and materials (e.g. wooden pallets)</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Improved local use of resources and materials. Introduction of a local circular economy to support waste diversion and local businesses.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Reliant on ongoing engagement and discussion with local businesses and their active participation in the scheme. Costs may need to be subsidised or seed funded by council in some instances. Increased use and offering at transfer station and drop off points may create space and access constraints. Will need to be supported by an adequate communication and engagement programme.</p> <hr/> <p>Do maximum: Council to proactively engage with other national product stewardship schemes to introduce their offering at the transfer station and drop off points across the District. Council to also work with local business and organisations to develop local take back systems and schemes.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Council maximise the use of their existing infrastructure network and have the potential to influence national schemes via their involvement.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Increased use and offering at transfer station and drop off points may create space and access constraints. Will need to be supported by an adequate communication and engagement programme.</p>	<p>More activity is circular, and we produce less waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rangitikei is engaged in waste management and minimisation. • We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs. • Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials. • Build sufficient capacity for future waste generation, the recovery of materials at their highest value and incentivise a reduction in the total material generated. • Sustainably finance waste management in the Rangitikei District.
 <p>Education</p>	Waste services education and behaviour change	Information available on Council website, at the transfer station/drop off site and occasionally via social media.	<p>Status quo: Information available on Council website, at the transfer station/drop off site and occasionally via social media.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – limited cost implications for council. Information can be targeted.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Information may be difficult to find and access for some communities/individuals. Limited influence on improving waste diversion from landfill.</p> <hr/> <p>Do more: Updated education and behaviour change programme supporting roll out of new services using existing frameworks and communication channels.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Managed costs for council as associated with roll out of services e.g. kerbside collections or product stewardship schemes at transfer stations.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> - Information may be difficult to find and access for some communities/individuals. As service is embedded, residents may need further communication which is not forthcoming.</p> <hr/> <p>Do maximum: Engage local community groups, associations, and organisations to run pro-active campaigns to support the roll out, implementation and enhancement of services via dedicated outcomes-based contracts.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Community led and driven which may lead to better engagement levels (i.e. peer to peer rather than authoritarian). Messaging and approach can be tailored to each community. Council supporting local groups and organisations.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – May be a new contractual arrangement for Council which will need to be fully considered. Community groups/organisations may not be interested in this kind of work/opportunity.</p>	<p>Rangitikei is engaged in waste management and minimisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials.

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current	Possibilities	Goal and objectives alignment
	Zero waste education	<p>Council supports and funds a number of education initiatives in the District, including Para Kore, Zero Waste Education, and Enviroschools.</p> <p>Additionally, Council provides some service use-based education and messaging: however, this is limited and is generally focused on transfer station, drop off or existing collections rather than general waste minimisation.</p>	<p>Status quo: Continue to support the existing zero waste education approach and funding mechanisms. <i>Benefits</i> – Consistent funding of established groups and approaches. Consistent messaging for the community. <i>Risks</i> – May not be providing value for money for the community as a whole as the District’s waste journey moves into its next phase.</p> <p>Do less: Council to withdraw funding support to all or some of the existing zero waste education initiatives with which they are currently working. <i>Benefits</i> – Funding can be re-directed to other waste minimisation proposals and initiatives in the work plan. <i>Risks</i> – Reduced zero waste focused education in the community. The community may respond negatively to a reduction in community-to-community education initiatives. Council will likely need to allocate internal resource and support to education and behaviour change in order to align or respond to any future waste service changes.</p> <p>Do more: Council to proactively partner with community providers in the provision of waste education and behaviour change initiatives. This may include purpose focused contracts with a prioritisation of outcomes-based delivery under a social procurement type model. <i>Benefits</i> – Reduced burden on council internal resource to deliver on these outcomes. Contract approach allows an opportunity for supplier and purchaser to manage and monitor outcomes. Improved formal relationship and partnering with community-based providers. <i>Risks</i> – If council has not undertaken this form of contract before there may be challenges to overcome, including resourcing, risk, and insurance. Ongoing collaboration with Council’s community and grants/funding teams is likely to be required.</p>	<p>Rangitikei is engaged in waste management and minimisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials.
 Infrastructure	Bulls, Marton and Taihape Transfer stations	<p>The network of Council owned waste facilities across the District operate as a hub and spoke model with a central, larger transfer station in Marton. The Marton waste transfer station currently has the only weigh bridge in the District. The Marton transfer station is used by commercial users, private waste collectors, and the general public.</p> <p>The Taihape and Bulls waste transfer stations operate similarly to Marton: however, they do not have any weighing facilities on site. Because of this, only household waste is accepted and is charged based on load size rather than per tonne</p>	<p>Status quo: Continue to operate the transfer stations as per the current approach with Marton being the main hub for the District with the only weigh bridge. <i>Benefits</i> – Reduces Capex/Opex likely to limit rates impact. Reduced need for any alternative education or messaging on use of the facilities. <i>Risks</i> – Potential for financial leakage from the system as charging is on load size rather than weight at the other transfer stations.</p> <p>Do less: Reduce the number of transfer stations in use by closing one or more of the existing sites. <i>Benefits</i> – Reduces Capex/Opex likely to limit rates impact. Opportunity for a private sector operator to own and operate the site(s). <i>Risks</i> – Reduced equity of waste services for the community. Reduced resilience across the District’s waste network and thereby reduced ability to respond to emergency, disaster, or changing waste futures. Reduces Council’s influence over waste management and diversion making it difficult to achieve target reductions. Increased risk of illegal dumping due to inability to access appropriate waste services.</p> <p>Do more: Invest in improvements to Marton, Bulls and Taihape sites so that there is a consistent service offering and operation at all three e.g. introduction of weigh bridges at all of the sites. <i>Benefits</i> – Improved and consistent service for users across the District. Improved ability to capture materials. Use of weigh bridges may improve cost recovery for all sites due to more accurate measuring and accounting. Improved recording and collection of data across all sites, thereby providing a better understanding of waste across the District. <i>Risks</i> – Increased Capex/Opex likely to impact rates unless additional funding can be sourced e.g. waste minimisation fund.</p> <p>Do maximum: Introduce additional transfer sites within the network. <i>Benefits</i> – Improved equity of services for some smaller, more rural communities. Supports further waste diversion and potentially reduces illegal dumping by having more accessible disposal/reuse options available. <i>Risks</i> – Needs to be considered alongside decisions for kerbside collections to avoid doubling up on service provision. Increased Capex/Opex likely to impact rates. Is reliant on appropriate site and land availability and resourcing, may also require consenting.</p>	<p>More activity is circular, and we produce less waste. We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve data capture to monitor progress and to enable evidence-based investment decisions. Build sufficient capacity for future waste generation, the recovery of materials at their highest value and incentivise a reduction in the total material generated. Sustainably finance waste management in the Rangitikei District.

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current	Possibilities	Goal and objectives alignment
	Drop off network	Rātana, Hunterville, and Mangaweka are smaller sites with no weighing facilities.	<p>Status quo: Continue to operate the existing three sites (Rātana, Hunterville and Mangaweka) as smaller, spoke locations with a more streamlined service offering.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Maximised use of the existing network and infrastructure. Reduces Capex/Opex likely to limit rates impact.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> - Reduced equity of waste services for the rural community in particular. This option is unlikely to significantly improve diversion of waste from landfill.</p> <hr/> <p>Do less: Reduce the number of drop off points by closing one or more of the existing sites.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – reduces Capex/Opex likely to limit rates impact. Opportunity for a private sector operator to own and operate the site(s).</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Reduced equity of waste services for the rural community in particular. Reduced resilience across the District’s waste network and thereby reduced ability to respond to emergency, disaster, or changing waste futures. Reduces Council’s influence over waste management and diversion making it difficult to achieve target reductions. Increased risk of illegal dumping due to inability to access appropriate waste services.</p> <hr/> <p>Do more: Increased investment in the existing sites to create a consistent baseline of service across the existing network. This may include additional infrastructure to better manage the sites. This could also look like increased opening days/times to better suit the needs of residents.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Improved equity of services for some smaller, more rural communities. Supports further waste diversion and potentially reduces illegal dumping by having more accessible disposal/reuse options available.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Needs to be considered alongside decisions for kerbside collections to avoid doubling up on service provision. Potential increase in Capex/Opex likely to impact rates. Is reliant on appropriate site and land availability, may also require consenting. Potential to impact on existing contract/s and is likely to need dedicated internal resourcing.</p> <hr/> <p>Do maximum: Introduce additional sites within the network.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Improved equity of services for some smaller, more rural communities. Supports further waste diversion and potentially reduces illegal dumping by having more accessible disposal/reuse options available.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Needs to be considered alongside decisions for kerbside collections to avoid doubling up on service provision. Increased Capex/Opex likely to impact rates. Is reliant on appropriate site and land availability, may also require consenting.</p>	<p>More activity is circular, and we produce less waste.</p> <p>We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build sufficient capacity for future waste generation, the recovery of materials at their highest value and incentivise a reduction in the total material generated.
	Waste and resource recovery processing infrastructure	Most of the waste and resources collected in the District is transported out of the District for disposal, recycling, or reprocessing. Markets include the landfill (Bonny Glen), MRF, and reprocessing facilities across the North Island.	<p>Status quo: The vast majority of the waste and recycling collected by Council at the transfer stations is transported out of the District for reprocessing or disposal.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Reduced Capex burden on council.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Heavily reliant on third part providers and continued availability. Increasing transport costs. Lower resilience in disaster situations, particularly if roading network is impacted.</p> <hr/> <p>Do less: Reduce the types of material collected to align with easily accessible processing facilities.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Potentially easier, more local management and transportation of resources. Reduced transport costs.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – This option may risk council becoming non-compliant with the broader requirements and proposals that are a part of standardising kerbside collections in Aotearoa. Increased risk of illegal dumping due to inability to access appropriate waste services. This option is unlikely to significantly improve diversion of waste from landfill.</p> <hr/> <p>Do more: Find opportunities to partner with surrounding Councils on reprocessing approaches to maximise transport efficiencies and reduce overall costs. By creating economies of scale through aligning and collaborating with other Councils.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Strengthens connections and relationships with surrounding local authorities. Improves efficiency in management waste for the region. Helps to establish a more regional approach to managing waste in a way that local communities can continue to participate.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> - Reliant on willingness and proactive participation from surrounding Councils. May fail if one Council backs out at any point which could create resilience issues.</p>	<p>More activity is circular, and we produce less waste.</p> <p>We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build sufficient capacity for future waste generation, the recovery of materials at their highest value and incentivise a reduction in the total material generated. • Develop and maintain working relationships with community, local businesses, Iwi, and industry to explore innovative solutions towards reducing waste to landfill.

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current	Possibilities	Goal and objectives alignment
			<p>Do maximum: Invest in Council-owned infrastructure for use locally and regionally.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – more reliable access to reprocessing/ reuse or disposal infrastructure. Reduced transportation costs.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Significant increase in costs. Increased Capex/Opex likely to impact rates. Is reliant on appropriate site and land availability, may also require consenting. For some materials Rangitikei scale is insufficient to justify investment in processing infrastructure.</p>	
 <p>Connections</p>	Local partnerships	Limited local partnerships and connections created across the District for collective waste management and minimisation.	<p>Do more: Create and establish partnerships and opportunities with local businesses, organisations, and community groups to better manage and divert waste.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Creates local and community buy in and establishes better responsibility towards waste and introducing more circular management approaches.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Reliant on good will and proactive participation from the local business and community sectors.</p>	<p>Rangitikei is engaged in waste management and minimisation.</p> <p>We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and maintain working relationships with community, local businesses, Iwi, and industry to explore innovative solutions towards reducing waste to landfill.
	Regional partnerships	Existing relationships with neighbouring Councils but limited collaboration or communication.	<p>Do more: Introduce a regional waste and resource recovery coordinator role in partnership with other Councils or key stakeholders to pool and maximise resources.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Improved collaboration and consistency across the region and potentially between Councils, Iwi, and industry. Maximised use of funding by pooling resources.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Issues could develop if all are not aligned with regards to vision and outcomes sought.</p>	
	National partnerships	Council is a part of the WasteMINZ Territorial Authority Officers Forum which acts as a combined local authority voice on nationally significant waste issues and opportunities.	<p>Status quo: Members of the WasteMINZ Territorial Authority Officers Forum</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Ability to share knowledge and experience with 66 other Councils. Can access information, examples, and research from the forum.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Could create challenges if the direction or focus of the forum does not align with Council's.</p> <p>Do more: Proactive members of the WasteMINZ Territorial Authority Officers Forum. Presence on working groups that are relevant to the Council's priorities and core issues.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Ability to influence the focus of some of the forums work and research and strengthen relationships with other Councils.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Will require dedicated time/resource from staff to proactively contribute.</p> <p>Do maximum: Council to proactively advocate and campaign to Central Government for improved waste outcomes and investments.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Council's and the District's specific issues and opportunities are understood at a national level.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Will require council to dedicate time/resource to this approach as elected members. Could create issues or conflict if Council's focus is not aligned with neighbouring or wider territorial authorities. May be a waste of resource if there is a lack of appetite at a central level to hear individual council issues over a collective voice.</p>	

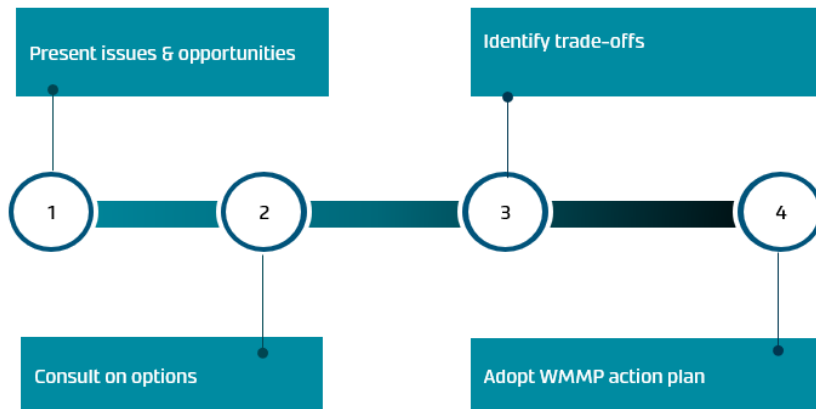
Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current	Possibilities	Goal and objectives alignment
 <p>Policy</p>	Regional Bylaw	Council does not have a dedicated waste bylaw in place. Instead, some aspects of local rules relevant to waste are captured in other Council bylaws such as Trading in Public Places or public places bylaws. This means there are limited guidelines for the management of waste across the District.	<p>Status quo: Continue to operate without a waste specific bylaw in place. <i>Benefits</i> – Reduced regulatory burden on council resources. <i>Risks</i> – Lack of clarity on local rules regarding waste management and minimisation for residents, waste operators and businesses. Inability to appropriately hold poor behaviour to account through regulatory consequences.</p> <p>Do more: Introduce a waste specific bylaw. <i>Benefits</i> – Clarity on rules regarding waste management and minimisation for residents, waste operators and businesses. Improved ability to appropriately hold poor behaviour to account through regulatory consequences. <i>Risks</i> – Will require resourcing for development and implementation. Increased enforcement responsibilities. May not be supported by the local waste industry due to increased regulation of their operations.</p> <p>Do maximum: Introduce a waste licensing regime as part of a bylaw provision under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. <i>Benefits</i> – Clarity on rules regarding waste management and minimisation for waste operators. Introduction of an ‘even playing field’ for all operators to reduce perverse activity. Improved ability to appropriately hold poor behaviour to account through regulatory consequences. Provides an opportunity to require improved/more accessible data collection from the private sector. <i>Risks</i> - Will require resourcing for development and implementation. Increased enforcement responsibilities. May not be supported by the local waste industry due to additional costs associated with compliance.</p>	<p>Rangitikei is engaged in waste management and minimisation.</p> <p>We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials.
	Data collection and tracking	Council has made a conscious effort to improve waste data collection and management since the 2018 WMMP. The recent installation of the weigh bridge at the Marton Transfer Station, and the aspiration to include weighbridges at the Taihape and Bulls Transfer Stations has allowed an improved understanding of the waste streams across these sites: however, Council’s small role in the waste system and the availability and sources of data continue to limit Council’s ability to capture the entire picture of waste across the District.	<p>Status quo: Weighbridge in operation at the Marton Transfer Station site. Some waste from other transfer stations and drop off sites across the district fed through the Marton site to gather some data and information. <i>Benefits</i> – Enabled consistent waste data gathering and improved access to waste data in comparison to the 2018 WMMP. Managed costs by focusing efforts at the largest transfer station in use across the district. <i>Risks</i> – Limited data gathering with reliance on informed assumptions for the wider waste data picture. Is unlikely to enable an overview of the entire waste system or interventions targeted to specific communities.</p> <p>Do more: Pursue installation of weighbridges at all transfer stations and relevant drop off sites to enable more detailed and accurate waste data reporting via contractual arrangements with operators. <i>Benefits</i> – Consistency across the existing network. Ability for Council to better meet reporting requirements to Central Government. <i>Risks</i> – May result in a variation to contract depending on contract conditions. Will require resourcing for data review and contract condition compliance. Is unlikely to enable an overview of the entire waste system.</p> <p>Do more: Undertake regular Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) surveys of Council-controlled waste. <i>Benefits</i> – Recognised approach to waste data collection and analysis. Improved position for future WA development. Enable behaviour change that is targeted to Rangitikei. <i>Risks</i> – Will require significant funding and or resourcing by Council. Only provides a snapshot of waste at a point in time and is most effective when undertaken regularly e.g. every three years. Is unlikely to enable an overview of the entire waste system.</p> <p>Do maximum: Investigate and install automated data gathering technology that utilises artificial intelligence throughout the transfer station and drop off network. <i>Benefits</i> – Potential to automate and streamline data collection to reduce burden on staff and operators. <i>Risks</i> – Potentially costly depending on the technology used. Potential risks associated with use of new and emerging technologies and processes. May require resourcing if this is not outsourced. Is unlikely to enable an overview of the entire waste system.</p> <p>Do maximum: Introduce a waste licensing regime as part of a bylaw provision under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. <i>Benefits</i> – Provides an opportunity to require improved/more accessible data collection from the private sector. <i>Risks</i> - Will require resourcing for development and implementation. Increased enforcement responsibilities. May not be supported by the local waste industry due to additional costs associated with compliance. Data may not be available to be reported on.</p>	<p>We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve data capture to monitor progress and to enable evidence-based investment decisions.

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current	Possibilities	Goal and objectives alignment
 <p>Understanding Iwi aspirations</p>	<p>Collaborate with Iwi, Hapū and Marae on the development of the WMMP and future opportunities for Iwi to engage in waste management and minimisation.</p>	<p>Some communication and discussions on waste issues and opportunities have been held by Council staff.</p>	<p>Status quo: Undertake engagement with Iwi, Hapū, and Marae on the WMMP as part of the special consultative procedure, as per statutory requirements.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – Council will be compliant with the necessary statutory requirements for development of plans. No additional resourcing or costs will be needed by Council.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – This approach may not identify or highlight Iwi, Hapū, and Marae outcomes which may result in missed opportunities for improved waste and environmental outcomes.</p> <hr/> <p>Do more: Proactively communicate, collaborate, and engage with Iwi, Hapū and Marae across the District on the design, development and finalisation of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. This could be via set wānanga throughout the development of the plan, which is separate and in addition to the special consultative procedure.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – The WMMP will likely better reflect the aspirations of Iwi, Hapū and Marae across the District prior to public engagement.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – Some additional resourcing or costs will be needed. The aspirations of Iwi, Hapū and Marae may not align with the opportunities and challenges identified by this WA.</p> <hr/> <p>Do maximum: Strive to work with Iwi, Hapū and Marae across the District to develop a WMMP that is grounded in Te Ao Māori and underpinned by collective Māori aspirations for waste within the District. Collaborate with nominated representatives on the plan from the plan’s inception. Work with Iwi, Hapū and Marae on implementation of the plan where appropriate and resourcing of key representatives allows.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i> – The WMMP will likely support delivery of more than just waste specific outcomes. Council will have an opportunity to develop stronger relationships with key parts of their District and communities. Improved ability for Council to uphold any relevant obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi and The Treaty of Waitangi.</p> <p><i>Risks</i> – This option will require dedicated internal resourcing and funding to support active engagement from key representatives. The timeline for this approach is likely to be extended beyond a standard SCP approach. Some parts of the District or community may not see value in the incorporation of Te Ao Māori principles in the WMMP.</p>	<p>Rangitikei is engaged in waste management and minimisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain working relationships with community, local businesses, Iwi, and industry to explore innovative solutions towards reducing waste to landfill. • Enable iwi and hapū to fulfil their aspirations.

11 Key issues and opportunities to be addressed by WMMP

This section describes key issues and opportunities that are recommended to be further evaluated through the preparation of the WMMP. As discussed throughout the WA, Council will need to consider the balance of trade-offs in any future planning decision making processes i.e., it is unlikely that Council can resource the ‘do maximum’ option for all focus areas.

Formal consultation with affected stakeholders has not been undertaken as part of this WA: therefore, it is recommended that the following issues and opportunities are presented to key stakeholders and Councillors for consideration as part of the WMMP process. Key questions on the options, and their associated trade-offs, should guide the Special Consultative Procedure, with feedback informing Council’s decision-making.



11.1 Issues

Kerbside collection services

There are currently no kerbside recycling services available to residents, making it less convenient to recycle than to send material to landfill. To effectively meet the future signalled statutory obligations Council will, as a minimum, need to provide recycling and organic waste collections from the kerbside. The private sector already provides a rubbish collection and Council will need to decide if this service is sufficiently providing an equitable service across the district or whether Council should enter this market.

Council will also need to consider their broader role in the provision of waste services to non-domestic properties across the district. In making this decision Council will need to consider the trade-offs to be made between costs, equity, and diversion of waste.

Processing infrastructure

Generally, the facilities for processing and disposing of waste from Rangitikei are located outside of the District. It is likely to be impractical and too costly to process most materials locally within the district.

Logistics and transport costs will therefore continue to be a factor for consideration in the management and diversion of most waste and recovered materials produced in the District. These costs will need to be considered in comparison to disposal costs which are also high and are expected to continue increasing with changes to the waste disposal levy.

Policy and Data

The data available on waste and resource recovery is limited, making it difficult to plan for efficient and effective waste minimisation and management.

Weighbridge data is available for the waste sent by Council to landfill disposal, and on the quantities of materials recovered (only and those coming through the transfer stations). Information on materials transport directly from businesses or households to out of District disposal or processing is limited.

The figures provided for waste to Class 2-4 landfills are based on estimates and assumptions. The estimate for farm waste is based on data from a relatively small study of farms in Canterbury, Waikato, and the Bay of Plenty. There is limited or no data on any kerbside rubbish and recycling collections and composition of waste streams.

Connections – Urban/rural divide

Rangitikei is made up of a range of communities that are geographically dispersed, making it challenging to provide equitable services across the district. This may be further complicated by future population growth and waste generation.

Council will need to prioritise their focus on equitable outcomes for waste and resource recovery to maintain a fair and consistent level of service for all residents.

Infrastructure, Services, Policy, and Education for emerging waste streams

The encouraged presence and growth of a broad range of industries within the District may result in the emergence of new or increased volumes of certain wastes. Without appropriate planning, by Council or others, there is a risk that these new materials streams may not be effectively managed.

Council will need to consider their role in responding to these wastes and the necessary infrastructure, services, policies, and education initiatives

that me be required to maintain alignment with and deliver a future WMMP.

11.2 Opportunities

Recovery network infrastructure

Council is fortunate to have a well-established network of waste and resource recovery facilities across the District. Not only does this present opportunities for improved waste and resource recovery management and minimisation but it also creates a highly resilient network for Council more generally.

Recent actions have been undertaken to introduce weighbridges and increase the range of accepted materials across the current transfer station and drop off sites. Proactive and purposeful investment in this network could enable council to develop a highly functioning network to support improved waste diversion and initiate a more circular approach to waste and resource management. This should be considered in line with other changes or implementation being made more broadly through the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

Organic waste processing infrastructure

As noted in the issues, it is likely to be impractical and too costly to develop waste and recycling reprocessing or disposal facilities within the district. The exception to this may be organic materials where simple local processing may be a feasible option. The current feasibility analysis for a separated organics collection poses an opportunity to consider what a local processing response to this waste stream may look like.

Proactive behaviour changes education

Provision of effective behaviour change education to the community, will support maximum value from infrastructure and services investments by Council and others.

Waste education is provided by Council via support and funding of waste education groups and organisations. While this has been a suitable approach to date, with the potential for increased Council involvement in waste and resource recovery activities across the district it may be timely to consider the future approach to waste education and behaviour change across the District.

Policy and Bylaws

Council has not developed or implemented any waste specific bylaws. The potential involvement of Council in kerbside collections, and the need for improved data collection may provide an opportune time to develop a bylaw. Any bylaw would set out to provide increased control and influence over waste and resource recovery within the District. This is particularly important if Council decides not to provide some or all of the domestic kerbside collections being assessed.

Connections and Partnerships

Collaborating and partnering with local and regional operators to find new and innovative ways of working will likely further enable Council to achieve the outcomes sought through the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

Understanding Iwi Aspirations in WMMP collaboration

Rangitikei is a small rural Council with a growing Māori population. To best address rural and cultural inequities within waste, Council will need

to consider how to best collaborate, engage and partner with Iwi, Hapū and Marae to understand their waste aspirations.

Early understanding of what these aspirations may be will further enable Council to develop a WMMP (and associated action plan), that can support development and delivery of these waste aspirations.

12 Statement of Proposals

A range of proposals to meet the forecast demand have been provided in this WA. Further prioritisation and programming will need to be identified in the draft WMMP. This should be further informed by input and feedback from Iwi, the community, and key stakeholders.

It is expected that the implementation of these proposals will meet forecast demand for services as well as support the Council's goals and objectives for waste management and minimisation. Goals and objectives which will be confirmed as part of the development and adoption of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

12.1 Statement of Extent

In accordance with Section 51 (f), a WA must include a statement about the extent to which the proposals will (i) ensure that public health is adequately protected, (ii) promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

Protection of Public Health

The Health Act 1956 requires the Council to ensure the provision of waste services adequately protects public health. The WMA requires that, in making this WA, that Council consults with the Medical Officer of Health.

Conversations were undertaken directly with the Medical Officer of Health Whanganui during development of this WA. Early discussions identified public health interest areas including:

- Increasing diversion from landfill.
- Management of organic waste.
- Management of farm and rural wastes.

- Tracking and benchmarking of data.

In developing proposals for this WA these areas of interest have been considered.

In respect of domestic waste, Council has indicated an interest in future kerbside collections. The exact configuration of these collections and the extent of the service needs to be further considered by Council: however, such involvement enables an improved degree of influence and oversight of the effective management of domestic waste. Existing or potential public health issues will be able to be addressed through setting appropriate performance standards for waste service contracts and ensuring performance is monitored and reported on. In particular, an introduction of kerbside organic collections supports better health outcomes by reducing risks of poor management of disposal of such waste.

To further support better public health outcomes, Council is considering the role of bylaws in improving regulation and management of waste. Bylaws can be a valuable tool to promote good waste practices and introduce a baseline expectation for the management, storage, and disposal of waste.

Additionally, introducing or enhancing waste services for rural communities will improve equity of waste services across the district and will support better public health outcomes.

Privately provided services will be regulated through consents (RMA) and bylaws (LGA). Uncontrolled disposal of waste, for example in rural areas and in cleanfills, will be regulated through local and regional consents.

It is considered that, the proposals identified in the WA for further consideration and development through the WMMP support the protection and enhancement of public health.

Feedback received from the Medical Officer of Health is included in Appendix C and has been used to inform this WA.

Effective and Efficient Waste Management and Minimisation

The WA has investigated current and future quantities of waste and diverted material and outlines the Council's role in meeting the forecast demand for services.

It is considered that the process of forecasting has been robust, and that the Council's intended role in meeting these demands is appropriate in the context of the overall statutory planning framework for the Council: therefore, it is considered that the proposals would promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

12.2 Impact for Rangitikei

In developing and drafting the WMMP, Council will need to consider:

- How the WMMP can best address the issues identified.
- The prioritisation of all or some of the opportunities.
- Council's ongoing and future role in waste management and resource recovery.
- Availability of, and access to, funding to support effective delivery of the WMMP.

Appendix A Waste Transfer Station Operating Hours

Waste Transfer Station	Bulls	Hunterville	Mangaweka	Marton	Rātana	Taihape
Opening hours	Monday 8.00 am – 11.00 am Tuesday Closed Wednesday 8.00 am – 12.00 noon Thursday Closed Friday 8.00 am – 11.00 am Saturday 8.00 am – 4.30 pm Sunday 8.00 am – 4.30 pm	Monday Closed Tuesday Closed Wednesday 2.00 pm – 4.00 pm Thursday Closed Friday Closed Saturday Closed Sunday 2.00 pm – 5.00 pm	Monday Closed Tuesday Closed Wednesday Closed Thursday Closed Friday Closed Saturday Closed Sunday 10.30 am – 1.00 pm	Monday 7.30 am – 11.30 am Tuesday 7.30 am – 11.30 am Wednesday 7.30 am – 11.30 am Thursday 7.30 am – 2.30 pm Friday 7.30 am – 11.30 am Saturday 8.00 am – 3.00 pm Sunday 8.00 am – 3.00 pm	Monday Closed Tuesday Closed Wednesday 2.30 pm – 4.30 pm Thursday Closed Friday Closed Saturday 9.00 am – 12.00 noon. Sunday Closed	Monday 7.30 am – 11.30 am Tuesday Closed Wednesday 7.30 am – 11.30 am Thursday Closed Friday 7.30 am – 11.30 am Saturday 8.00 am – 3.00 pm Sunday 8.00 am – 3.00 pm

Appendix B Waste Transfer Station Accepted Materials

Facility Description	Rubbish	Recyclables	Greenwaste	Hazardous waste	Whiteware	Small appliances	Tyres	Gas bottles	Florescent tubes	Eco bulbs	PCB's	Paint
Bulls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Huntermville	✓	✓	✓									
Mangaweka	✓	✓										
Marion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rātana	✓	✓	✓									
Taihape	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Appendix C Consultation with Medical Officer of Health

Te Whatu Ora
Health New Zealand

19 June 2024

Rangitikei District Council
46 High St
Private Bag 1102
Marton

Dear Team

Re: Waste Assessment Consultation with Medical Officer of Health

Thank you for providing the Rangitikei District Council Waste Assessment. It was very helpful to discuss this with Soph Brockbank and Raj Khadka. My comments are:

1. It is good to see the emphasis placed on Te Rautaki Para Waste Strategy and the importance of moving towards a circular economy.
2. Rangitikei District does not have kerbside collection for recycling and organics. The Waste Assessment notes that kerbside recycling for population centres more than 1,000 may be required by 2027, and organics by 2030. The uncertainty about these future expectations is a challenge for council planning.
3. Comparison with similar councils shows a relatively high proportion of paper and plastics in waste to landfill, which indicates there is the potential to increase recycling.
4. There appear to some positive statistics such as decrease in total waste to landfill in 2022/23, an increase in diversion rate in 2021/22.
5. Some uncertainty about completeness of these statistics is acknowledged, and the aim is to have greater consistency year to year in future.
6. Benchmarking against other councils in terms of per capita waste to landfill shows that local tonnages are well ahead of those in Manawatu. It is worth analysing possible reasons for this.
7. There is currently no separation of organic waste and therefore no organised composting. There is plenty of scope for positive work in this area.
8. There is a good network of transfer stations in place and this helps to provide equitable access to services; this provides a good foundation for future improvements such as better waste diversion.
9. There are Solid Waste bylaws in neighbouring councils Manawatu and Whanganui (in force from 1 July 2024); these can be instructive if Rangitikei goes down a similar path.
10. The reports notes the importance of “supporting Mana Whenua aspirations in regards to waste management and minimisation”; increasingly proactive engagement with Iwi, Hapu and Marae is encouraged.

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Overall this is a very useful document in providing information to guide future management decisions.

Yours sincerely



Patrick O'Connor

Medical Officer of Health, Whanganui