Rangitīkei District Council

Waste Assessment

Prepared for: Rangitīkei District Council

Prepared by: Tonkin + Taylor

Document Control

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WA on a page

Overview of current situation, vision goals objectives and priority areas for actions.

Contents

1 Introduction

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

The Waste Assessment provides a 'point in time' view of Rangitīkei'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 as a result of Climate Change it should be acknowledged that the situation described in this document may be subject to change.

The outputs from this Waste Assessment will be summarised in the final Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) for Rangitīkei. 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 Heath is provided at the conclusion of this document.

For this document waste is defined according to 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 Waste Assessment Structure

This waste assessment 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 Waste Assessment, 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 Waste Assessment will be summarised in the final Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) for Rangitīkei.

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; and
- 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 Waste Assessment (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.

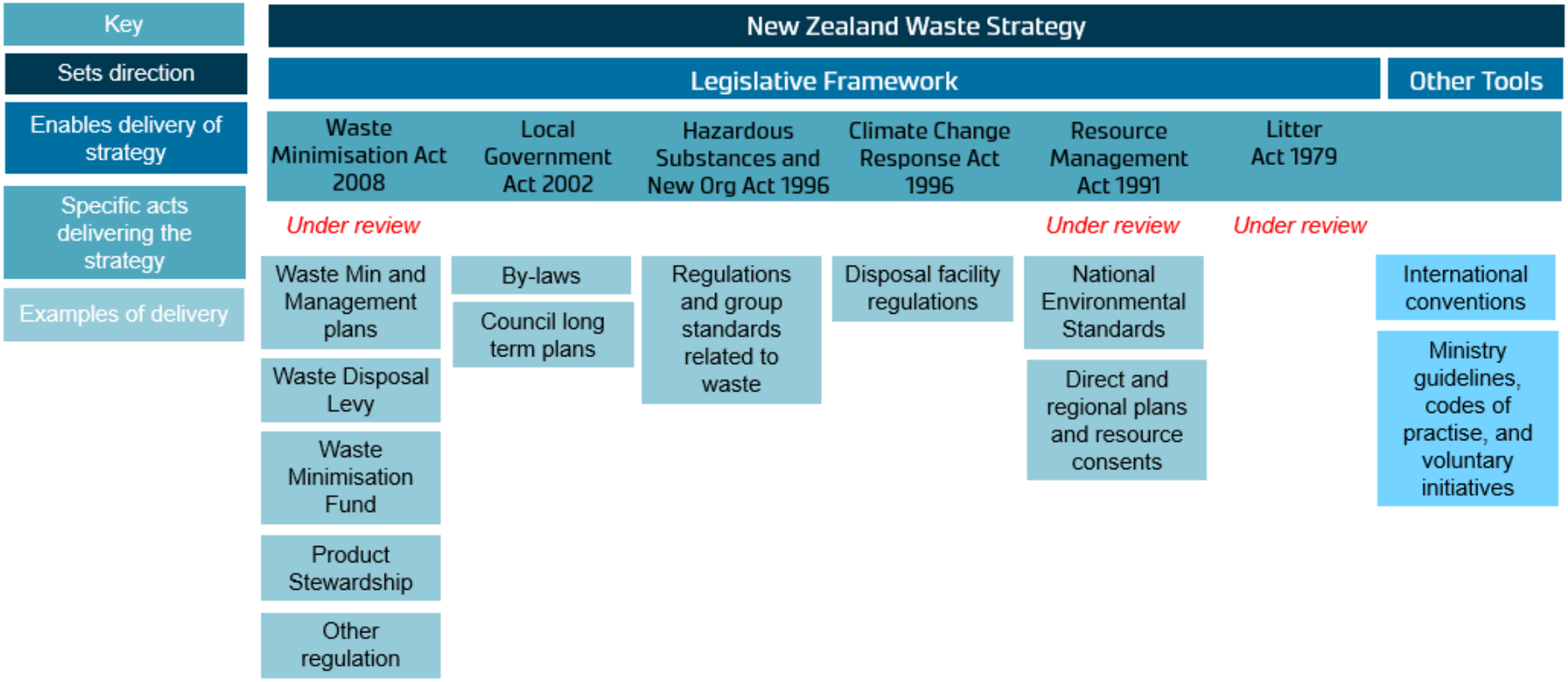


Figure 2.1: New Zealand Policy Environment 2024

Specific commentary is provided in sections 0 - 2.6 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.

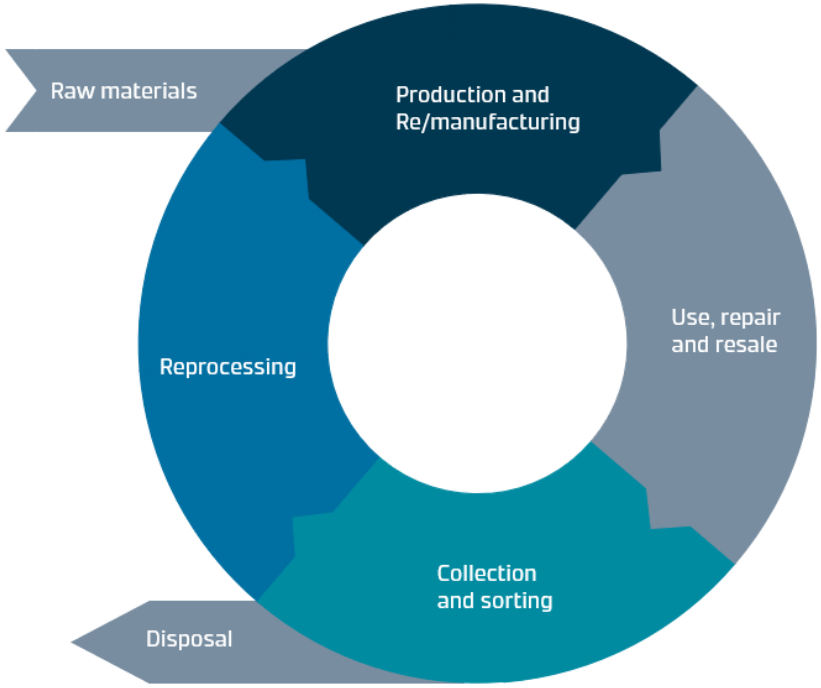


Figure 2.2: Circular Economy Diagram

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.
- 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 standards[1] related to standardisation of materials collected for recycling at the kerbside. The standard set of materials are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**.

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.

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

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 Rangitīkei 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 3 $5 increases. The same will apply to construction and demolition fill ($45 by 2027) and managed or control fill ($20 by 2027).

The 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, the 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

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, the 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 Rangitīkei. Given this, the actions and objectives identified in the Waste Assessment 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.

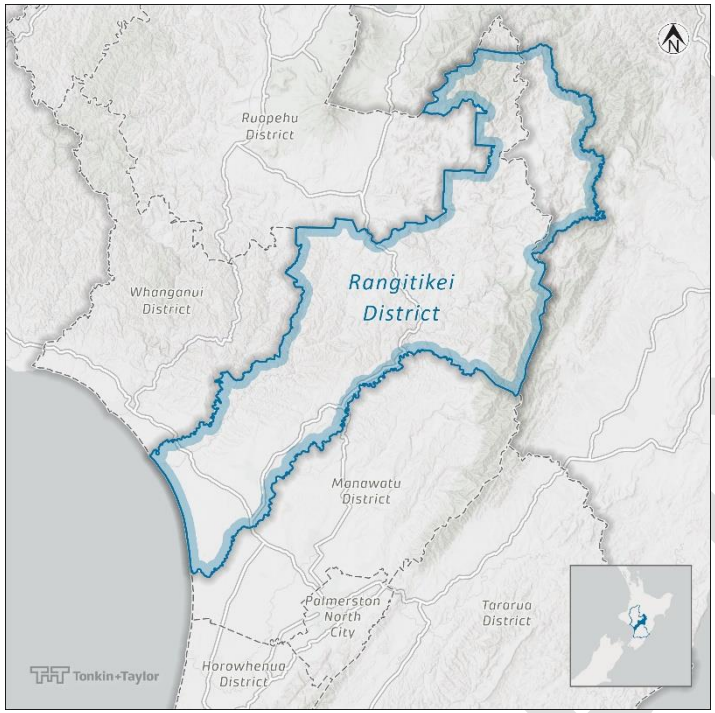


Figure 3.1: Map of Rangitīkei District

Rangitīkei 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. Rangitīkei's location presents unique opportunities and challenges. A number of towns in the District act 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 **Error! Reference source not found.**.

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

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 1000 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 it's proximity to the base.

3.2 Iwi

There are 3 Iwi that have an interest in the Rangitīkei District. These are Ngāti Tamakōpiri, Ngāti Hauiti 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 Stats NZ 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 Rangitīkei can expect to see an increase in the proportion of the usually resident population who are of Māori descent.

3.3 Regional collaboration

Rangitīkei's central location provides the opportunity to work with neighbouring territorial authorities. Neighbouring Councils to Rangitīkei 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 Rangitīkei, 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 Rangitīkei District. Until 2018 Rangitīkei's waste services were delivered on behalf of Council by

Manawatū District Council. The Council's have retained a close working relationship, however there is no formal collaboration at this point in time.

Whanganui District Council

Whanganui District neighbours Rangitīkei, 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

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, 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 Waste Assessment. Where possible work on the draft LTP 2024 - 2034 has been informed by the information, findings and outcomes highlighted in this Waste Assessment 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.

Public feedback

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

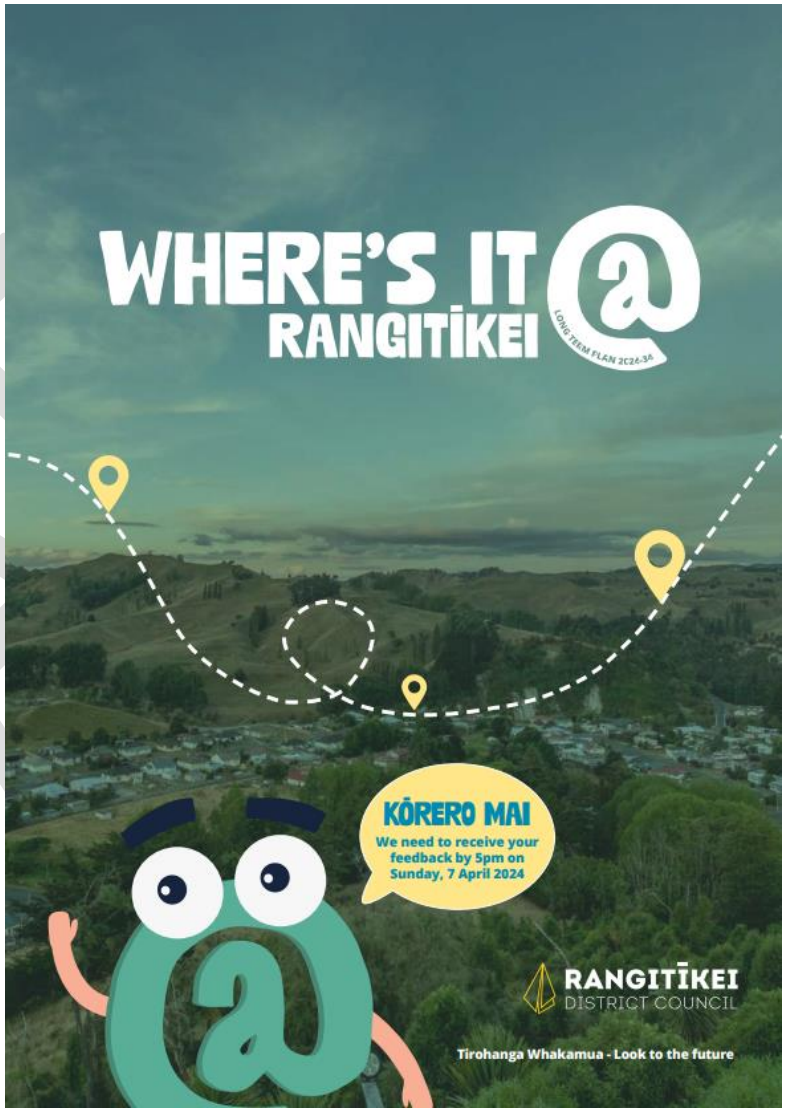
54% of all submitters who submitted on kerbside collections supported a Council provided service option and preferred rolling out three bins in January 2027 (Option 1). 31% of submitters preferred Option 2 i.e. a recycling service offered in 2027, followed by an organic materials collection in 2030.

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

3.6 Impact for Rangitīkei

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.
- Community feedback on kerbside services based on the LTP consultation.
- 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.



One page summary of LTP submission highlights

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 4.2). 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 7 years, with a 3 year extension. One site, in Mangaweka, is operated by Mangaweka adventure.

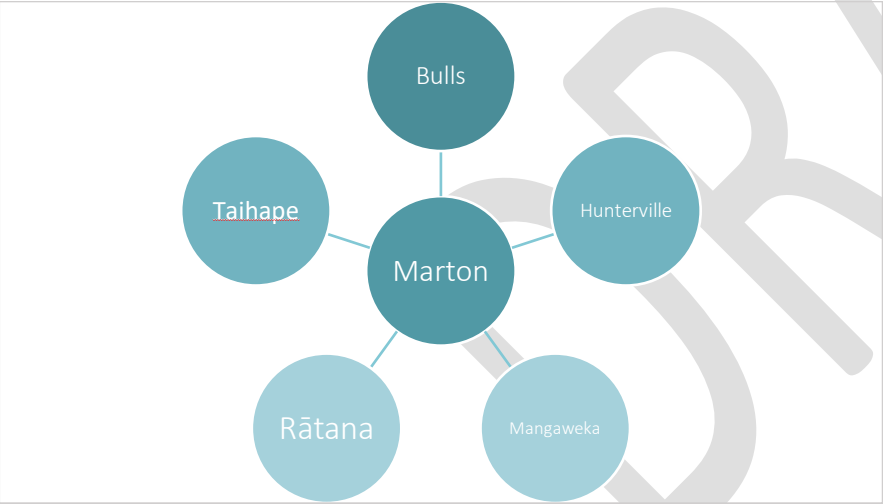


Figure 4.1: Rangitīkei Transfer Stations hub and spoke model

The waste transfer stations operate as a hub and spoke model with a central, larger transfer station in Marton (refer **Error! Reference source not found.**). 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 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 it's 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. 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**Error! Reference source not found.**, showing the coverage of the Districts' transfer stations including a 10km 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.

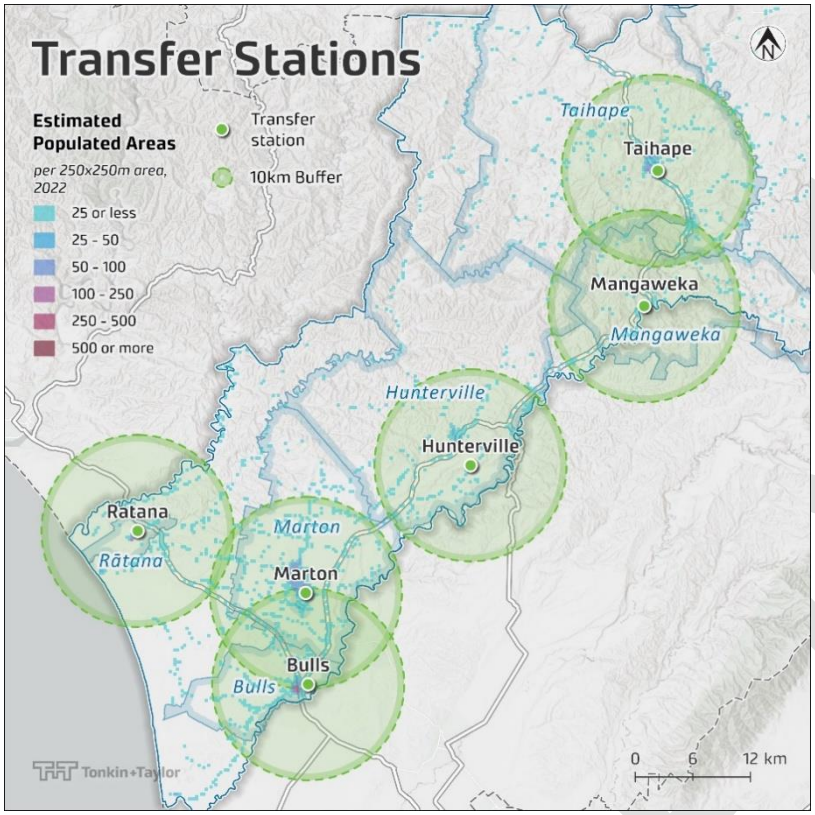


Figure 4.2: Rangitīkei District transfer stations including 10km radius of each site

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 Rangitīkei (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 m^3 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, clay
- Sludges
- Slurries
- putrescible waste
- greenwaste
- biosolids

In addition accepting materials from the Rangitīkei District Bonny Glen Landfill receives material from across the lower North Island including

Taranaki, Tararua, Manawatū, Palmerston North, Whanganui, Wairarapa, Horowhenua and Kapiti.

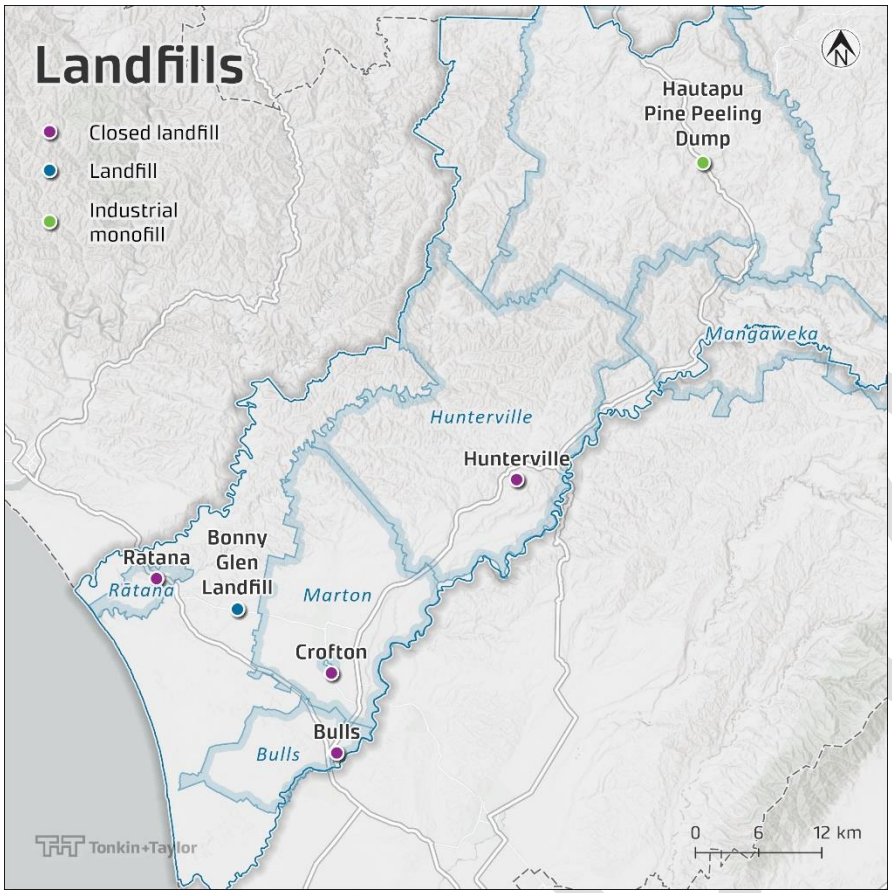


Figure 4.3: Closed and operational landfills in Rangitīkei

Closed landfills

There are four closed landfills in Rangitīkei 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 of 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 Rangitīkei 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 Rangitīkei 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 Rangitīkei.

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 act as the provider of education. Instead, Council supports and funds a number of education initiatives in the District. With twenty-two 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.

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.

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 0 of this WA.

4.5 Non-Council Services in Rangitīkei

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 Rangitīkei.

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 Rangitīkei

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

Note:

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 Rangitīkei, 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 the 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**
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 Material quantities and composition

This section describes the material quantities and composition. This includes materials captured for recycling or recovery where data is available.

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

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.

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

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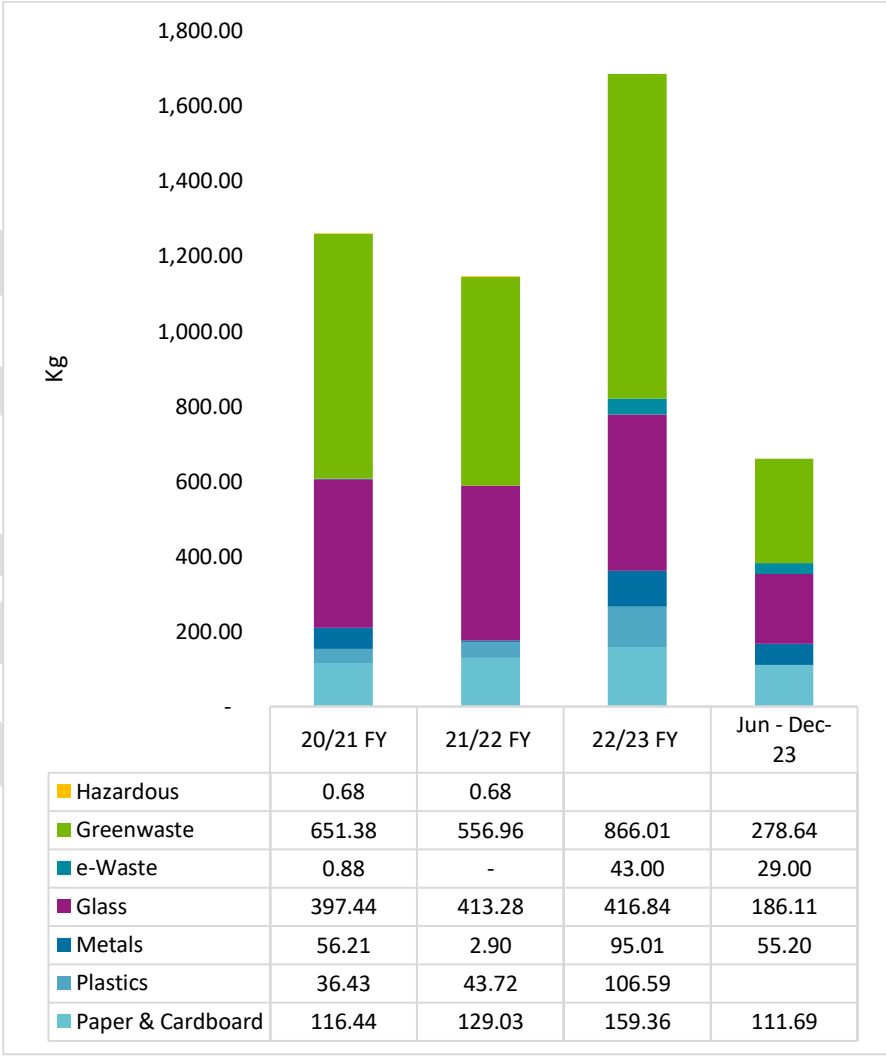

	20/21 FY	21/22 FY	22/23 FY	Jun - Dec-23
Hazardous	0.68	0.68		
Greenwaste	651.38	556.96	866.01	278.64
e-Waste	0.88	-	43.00	29.00
Glass	397.44	413.28	416.84	186.11
Metals	56.21	2.90	95.01	55.20
Plastics	36.43	43.72	106.59	
Paper & Cardboard	116.44	129.03	159.36	111.69

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 Rangitīkei 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 Rangitīkei's network of waste transfer stations are summarised in Figure 5.2.

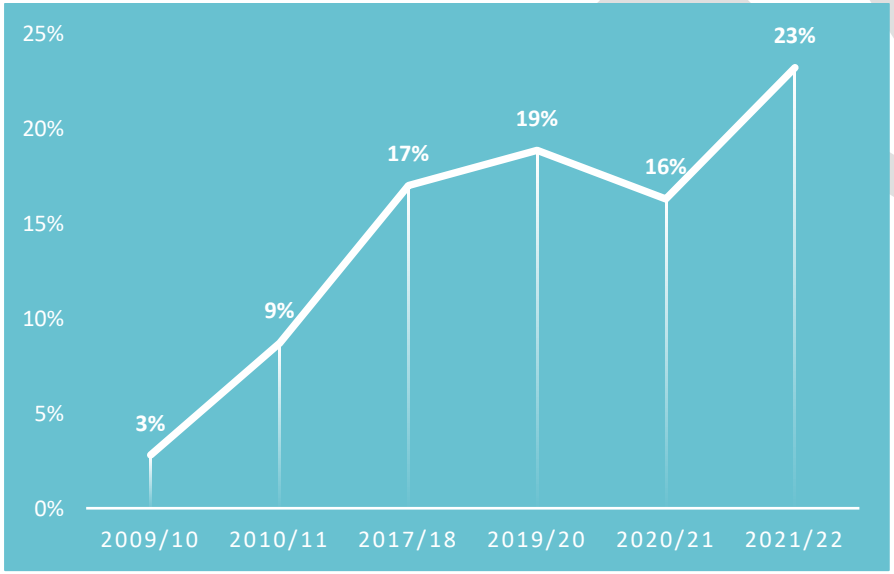

Figure 5.2: Diversion rates achieved by waste transfer stations in Rangitīkei

Recovered materials via non-Council Services in Rangitīkei

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.

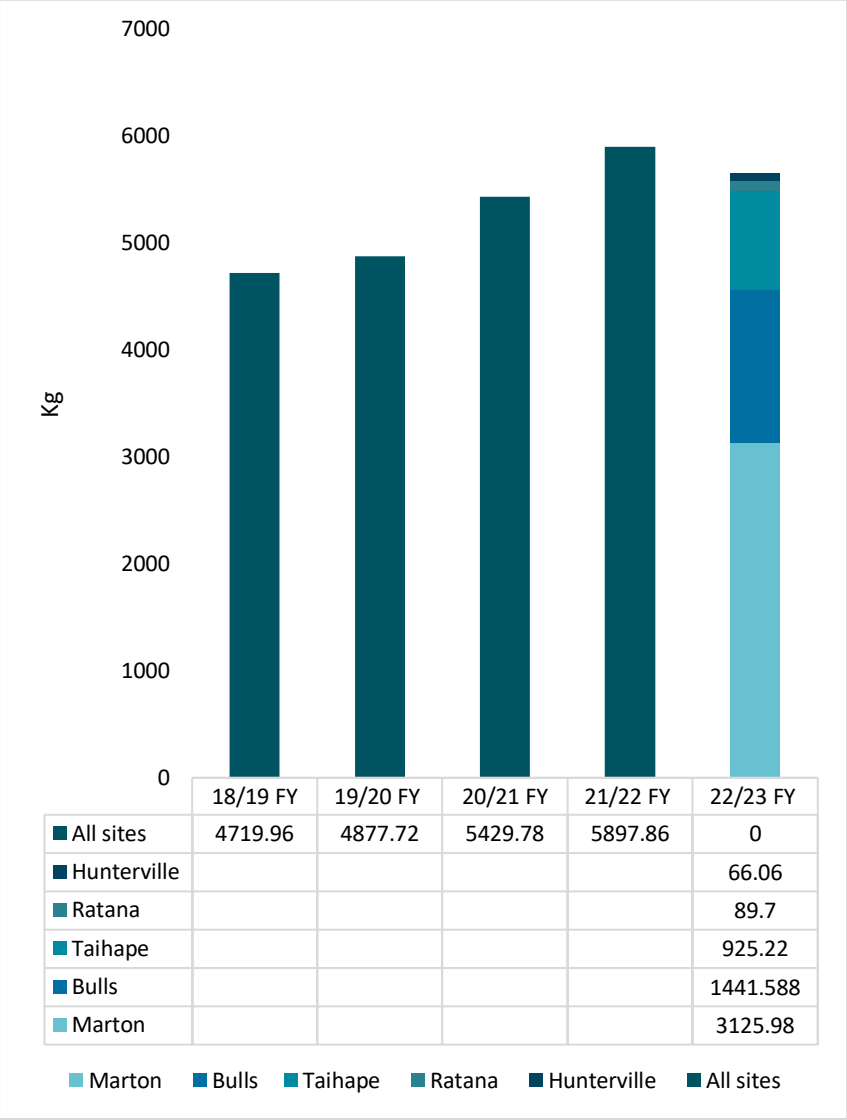

Figure 5.3: Waste to landfill from transfer stations

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	**1751**	**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 Rangitīkei 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 Rangitīkei

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 2014[2] and one in Canterbury in 2013[3] 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 District[4] 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 Rangitīkei per year.

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

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

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

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

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%

Note:

Rural waste recovery

A number of materials generated on farms are recovered through the Agrecovery Scheme. Quantities of drums and containers collected in Rangitikiei 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).

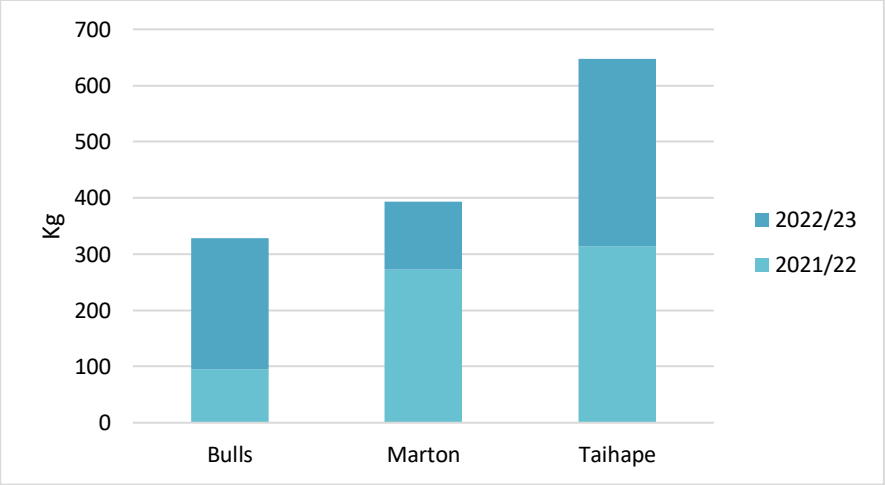

Figure 5.4: Hazardous waste collected at transfer stations

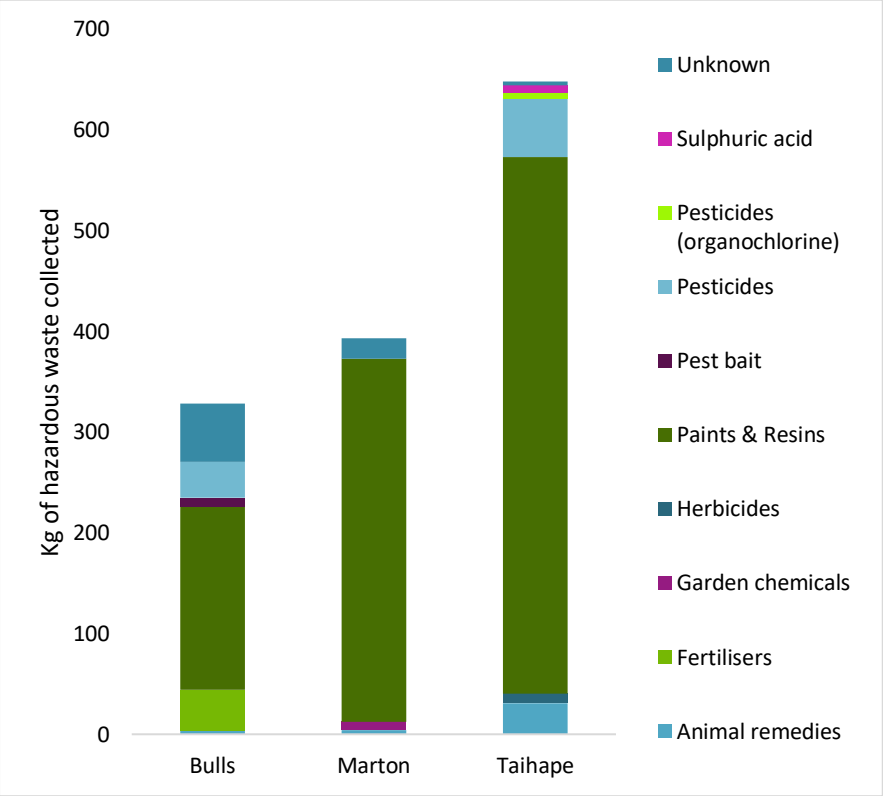

Figure 5.5: Composition of hazardous waste across RTS sites (2022/23)

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

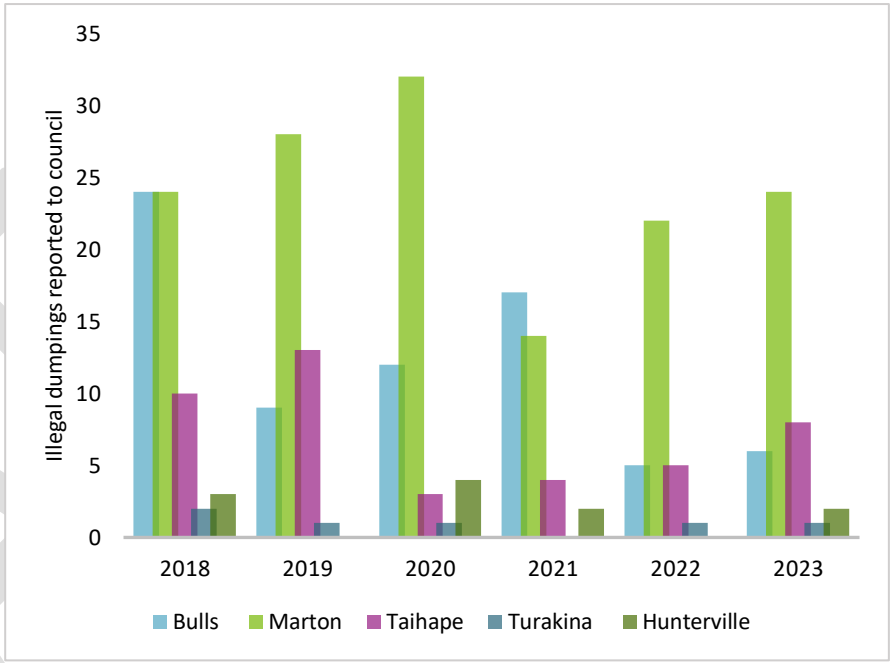

Figure 5.6: Illegal dumping since 2018 (FY)

Litter and illegal dumping have steadily decreased since 2018. Some 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 Rangitīkei's waste management system.

6.1 2018 Rangitīkei District WMMP

Council's 2018 WMMP sets out 2 key targets for waste management and minimization. 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 Councils transfer stations has increased from 17% to 23%.

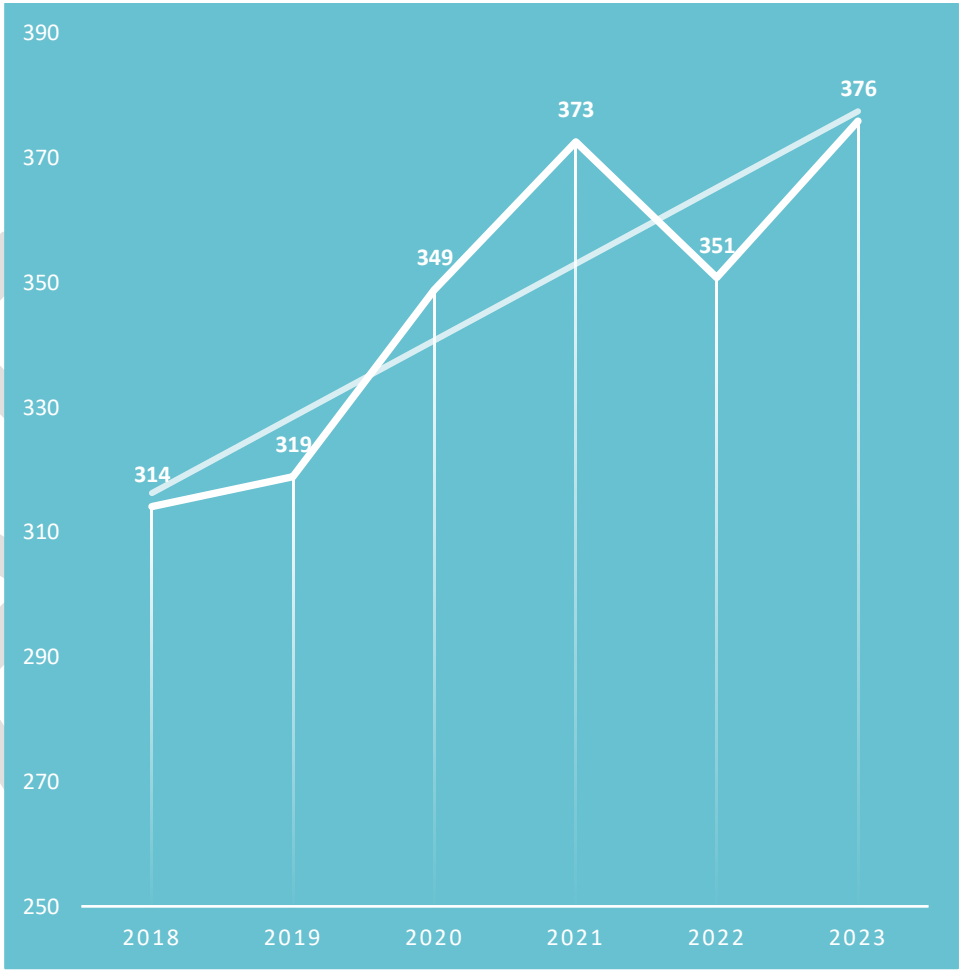

Figure 6.1: Waste per capita calculated using waste collected at transfer stations only

6.2 Benchmarking against historic data and other Councils

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

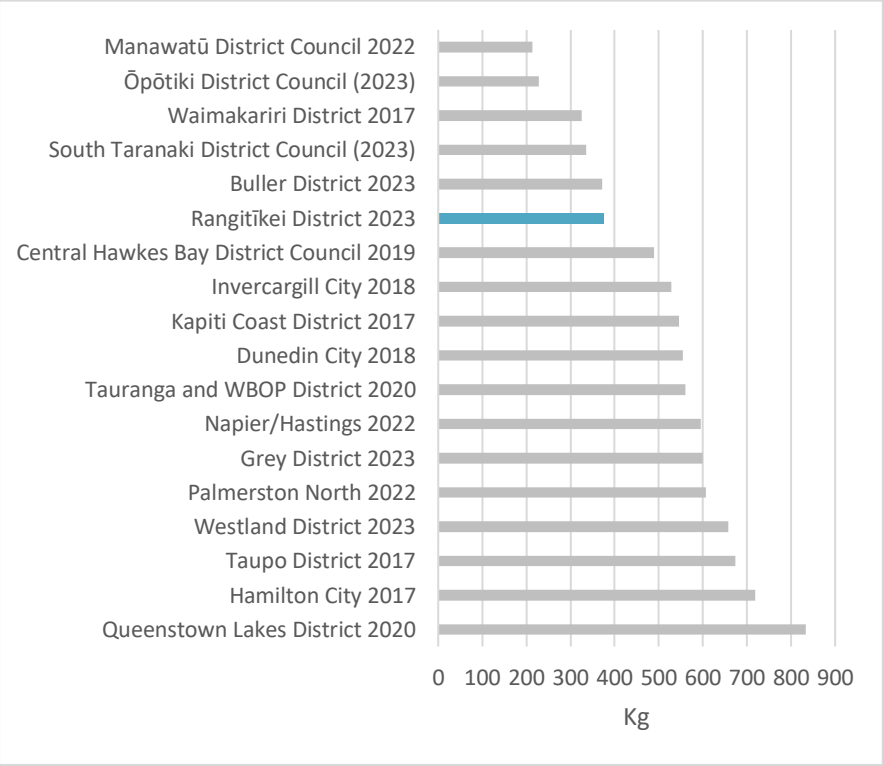

Figure 6.2: Rangitīkei Waste per Capita relative to other Councils

6.3 Household waste composition

Comparing the composition of household waste in Rangitīkei with similar Councils (**Error! Reference source not found.**), the following insights are apparent:

1. Households in Rangitīkei dispose of relatively less organic materials than in other areas.
2. Recycling quantities in the households 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%

Material	Rangitīkei District	Ōpōtiki District	Manawatū District	Central Hawkes Bay District
Total	100%	100%	100%	100.0%

7 Review of the 2018 WMMP

The last WMMP for Rangitīkei District was prepared in 2018. The WMA requires that each Waste Assessment 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 waste assessment 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 Waste Assessment. The improved data availability reflects action taken at a Rangitīkei 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 7.2.

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.
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 Rangitīkei. 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 set out 2 key targets for waste management and minimization.

- 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 is 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.
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 subsiding compost bins or similar. This may be considered as a complimentary initiative as part of Councils feasibility study for kerbside recycling and organics collections.

Key	Achieved	In progress	No progress	Can not progress

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).

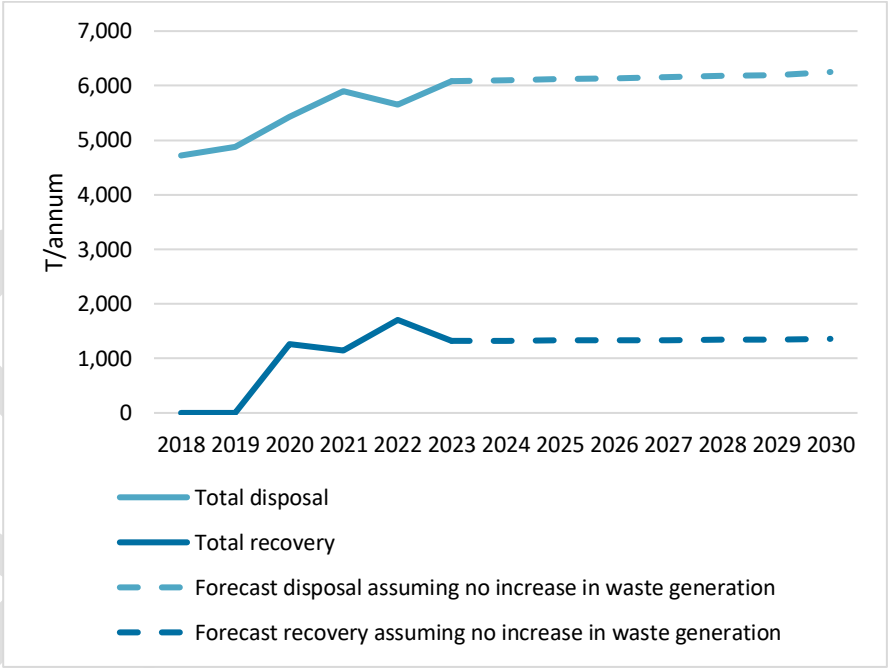

Figure 8.1: Forecast disposal and recovery (tonnes/annum)

Waste generated for disposal per person is in excess of 300kg in Rangitīkei. 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 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 highlights the following key issues and opportunities for Rangitīkei:

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, 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 Rangitīkei. 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

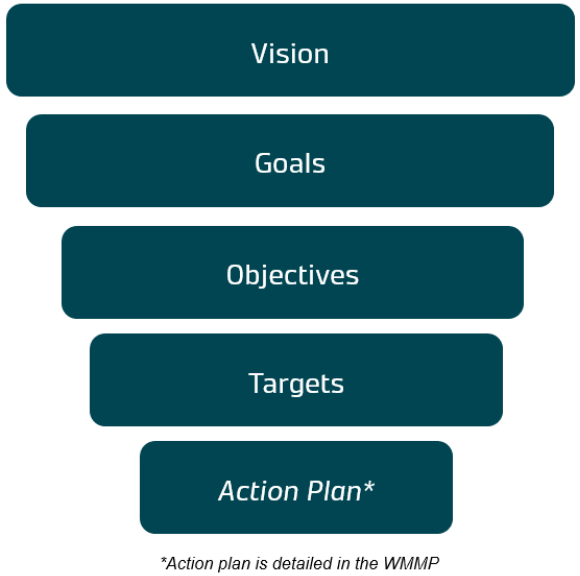

Figure 9.1: Vision, goals, objectives and targets[5]

[5] 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 Councils 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 Rangitīkei Iwi, community, businesses or key stakeholders during their development. It is therefore Councils' intention to take these concepts as draft into any Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 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 Rangitīkei District is:

"To maintain a healthy and protected environment for Rangitīkei 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 maximize 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.

Draft targets

Te Rautaki Para Waste Strategy sets three national targets to be achieved by 2030[6]. 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 robust data specific to the District and the 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 years' 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.

[6] Te rautaki para does not specify a baseline year. It is assumed that the national targets are set relative to 2024.

How are we going to get there?

10 Options identified

10.1 Introduction

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

The available data suggests that there is potential to increase the diversion of material from the waste management system. 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 **Error! Reference source not found.**. The process started by identifying a wide range of possible options, or 'possibilities'. These possibilities 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 Identifying focus areas

For this waste assessment, options have been identified by considering key challenges or opportunities for waste management and minimisation in the Rangitīkei 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 Waste Assessment has also been consideration of options and their ability to support Councils 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)

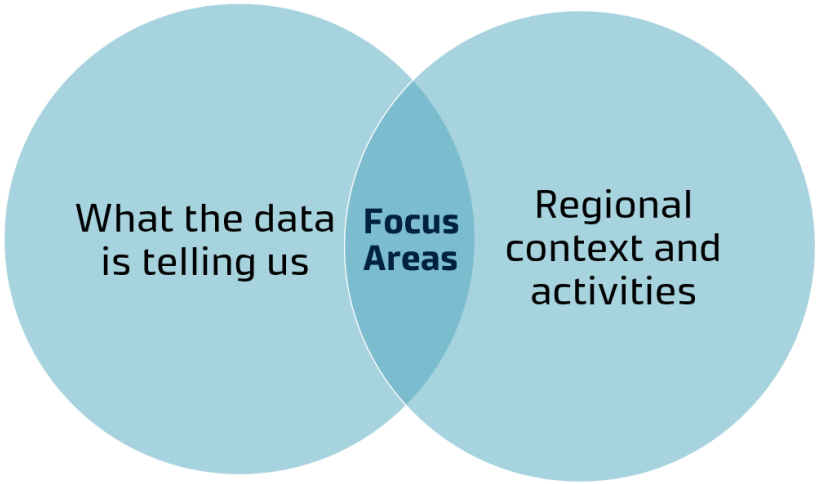

Figure 10.1: Focus area development

10.3 Developing options

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

Services

Infrastructure

Education

Connections

Policy

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.

10.4 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 Councils commitments, resources and budgets to determine the preferred approach for each system component.

Additionally, and as mentioned elsewhere in this document, it is Councils intention to take these options into any Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 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 *What is happening? (Nationally and regionally)*	Possibilities *What opportunities are there to improve?*	Goal and objectives alignment *What goal does this possibility help us to achieve?*
 **Services**	Domestic kerbside collections – urban areas[7]	Council does not currently provide any kerbside collections to urban areas across the District. Rubbish collections are provided by private collection providers. 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. Central government have 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 Waste Assessment.	**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. *Benefits* – no significant increase in CapEX/OpEX. This is likely to limit any impact on rates. *Risks* - 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.	More activity is circular and we produce less waste • 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.
			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. *Benefits* – 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. *Risks* - 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 me restricted due to Councils limited control over rubbish volumes. This option will require resourcing to procure new contracts.	
			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. *Benefits* – reduced costs to council as minimal CapEX/OpEX costs associated with this approach. Improved waste diversion but limited control by council. *Risks* – 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).	
			Do more (B): Council to introduce kerbside recycling and organics collections to urban areas. Rubbish collections continue to be provided by the private sector. *Benefits* –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. *Risks* - Increase in CapEX/OpEX likely to have some impact on rates. Diversion of waste from landfill is likely to me restricted due to Councils limited control over rubbish volumes. This option will require resourcing to procure new contracts.	
			Do maximum: Council to introduce kerbside recycling, organics and rubbish collections to urban areas. *Benefits* – 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. *Risks* - significant increase in CapEX/OpEX w**ill** 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.	

[7] 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-scraps-collections-Sept-2023.pdf)

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current	Possibilities	Goal and objectives alignment
	Domestic waste and recycling collections – rural areas	Council does not currently provide any kerbside collections to rural areas across the District. Rubbish collections are provided by private collection providers. 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. Central government have introduced some 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 Waste Assessment. In the proposals and guidance issued to date kerbside collections only need to be provided to townships with a population >1,000. 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.	**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. *Benefits* – no significant increase in CapEX/OpEX likely to limit rates impact. *Risks* - 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.	More activity is circular and we produce less waste • 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
			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. *Benefits* – reduced increase in CapEX/OpEX likely to limit rates impact. *Risks* - 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.	
			Do more: Council to introduce kerbside recycling and organics collections to rural areas. Rubbish collections continue to be provided by the private sector. *Benefits* –Improved influence over waste diversion from landfill. *Risks* - 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.	
			Do maximum: Council to introduce kerbside recycling, organics and rubbish collections to rural areas. *Benefits* – Council has more control and influence over waste diversion from landfill. Increased capture of materials for recycling and resource recovery. *Risks* - significant increase in CapEX/OpEX w**ill** 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.	
	Business Waste and recycling collections	Council does not currently provide any kerbside collections to businesses across the District. Collections are provided by private collection providers. 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.	**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. *Benefits* – no significant increase in CapEX/OpEX likely to limit rates impact. Private sector can offer services that meet the needs of businesses. *Risks* - This option is will not to improve diversion of waste from landfill.	More activity is circular and we produce less waste • 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
			Do more: Council allows businesses to use any future domestic kerbside collections. *Benefits* – 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. *Risks* – 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.	
			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. *Benefits* – 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. *Risks* - 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.	

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current	Possibilities	Goal and objectives alignment
	Take back schemes and product stewardship	Council have offered battery recycling at libraries and transfer stations across Rangitīkei since 2022. 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. 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). 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.	**Status Quo**: Continue to offer battery and Agrecovery take back schemes at the transfer station and existing drop off locations across the District. *Benefits* – Consistent ability for residents to appropriately dispose of these items. Provides a safe disposal avenue for potentially hazardous waste streams. *Risks* – Limited offering restricts increased diversion and reuse of materials.	More activity is circular and we produce less waste • Rangitīkei 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 Rangitīkei District
			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. *Benefits* – 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. *Risks* – reliant on national arrangements to be offered in Rangitīkei. Risk of cost and disposal burden if the scheme finishes and council have products stockpiled for collection.	
			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) *Benefits* – Improved local use of resources and materials. Introduction of a local circular economy to support waste diversion and local businesses. *Risks* – 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.	
			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. *Benefits* – Council maximise the use of their existing infrastructure network and have the potential to influence national schemes via their involvement. *Risks* – 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.	
 **Education**	Waste services education and behaviour change	Information available on Council website, at the transfer station/drop off site and occasionally via social media.	**Status quo:** Information available on Council website, at the transfer station/drop off site and occasionally via social media. *Benefits* – limited cost implications for council. Information can be targeted. *Risks* – Information may be difficult to find and access for some communities/individuals. Limited influence on improving waste diversion from landfill.	Rangitīkei is engaged in waste management and minimisation • Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials
			Do more: Updated education and behaviour change programme supporting roll out of new services using existing frameworks and communication channels. *Benefits* – Managed costs for council as associated with roll out of services e.g. kerbside collections or product stewardship schemes at transfer stations. *Risks* - 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.	
			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. *Benefits* – 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. *Risks* – 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.	

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current	Possibilities	Goal and objectives alignment
	Zero waste education	Council supports and funds a number of education initiatives in the District, including Para Kore, Zero Waste Education and Enviroschools. Additionally Council provide 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.	**Status quo**: Continue to support the existing zero waste education approach and funding mechanisms. *Benefits* – Consistent funding of established groups and approaches. Consistent messaging for the community. *Risks* – May not be providing value for money for the community as a whole as the Districts waste journey moves into its next phase.	Rangitīkei is engaged in waste management and minimisation • Educate our community on how to avoid and reduce waste and maximise recovery of materials
			Do less: Council to withdraw funding support to all or some of the existing zero waste education initiatives that they are currently working with *Benefits* – Funding can be re-directed to other waste minimisation proposals and initiatives in the work plan. *Risks* – 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.	
			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. *Benefits* – 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. *Risks* – 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.	
Infrastructure	Bulls, Marton and Taihape Transfer stations	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. The Taihape and Bulls waste transfer stations operate similarly to Marton however 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	**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. *Benefits* – Reduces CapEX/OpEX likely to limit rates impact. Reduced need for any alternative education or messaging on use of the facilities. *Risks* – Potential for financial leakage from the system as charging is on load size rather than weight at the other transfer stations.	More activity is circular and we produce less waste We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs • 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 Rangitīkei District
			Do less: Reduce the number of transfer stations in use by closing one or more of the existing sites. *Benefits* – Reduces CapEX/OpEX likely to limit rates impact. Opportunity for a private sector operator to own and operate the site(s). *Risks* – Reduced equity of waste services for the community. Reduced resilience across the Districts waste network and thereby reduced ability to respond to emergency, disaster, or changing waste futures. Reduces Councils 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.	
			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. *Benefits* – 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. *Risks* – Increased CapEX/OpEX likely to impact rates unless additional funding can be sourced e.g. waste minimisation fund.	
			Do maximum: Introduce additional transfer sites within the network. *Benefits* – 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. *Risks* – 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.	

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.	**Status quo**: Continue to operate the existing three sites (Rātana, Hunterville and Mangaweka) as smaller, spoke locations with a more streamlined service offering. *Benefits* – Maximised use of the existing network and infrastructure. Reduces CapEX/OpEX likely to limit rates impact. *Risks* - Reduced equity of waste services for the rural community in particular. This option is unlikely to significantly improve diversion of waste from landfill.	More activity is circular and we produce less waste We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs • Build sufficient capacity for future waste generation, the recovery of materials at their highest value and incentivise a reduction in the total material generated
			Do less: Reduce the number of drop off points by closing one or more of the existing sites. *Benefits* – reduces CapEX/OpEX likely to limit rates impact. Opportunity for a private sector operator to own and operate the site(s). *Risks* – Reduced equity of waste services for the rural community in particular. Reduced resilience across the Districts waste network and thereby reduced ability to respond to emergency, disaster, or changing waste futures. Reduces Councils 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.	
			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. *Benefits* – 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. *Risks* – 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.	
			Do maximum: Introduce additional sites within the network. *Benefits* – 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. *Risks* – 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.	
	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.	**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. *Benefits* – Reduced CapEX burden on council. *Risks* – Heavily reliant on third part providers and continued availability. Increasing transport costs. Lower resilience in disaster situations, particularly if roading network is impacted.	More activity is circular and we produce less waste We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs • 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
			Do less: Reduce the types of material collected to align with easily accessible processing facilities. *Benefits* – Potentially easier, more local management and transportation of resources. Reduced transport costs. *Risks* – 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.	
			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. *Benefits* – 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. *Risks* - Reliant on willingness and proactive participation from surrounding councils. May fail if one council backs out at any point which could create resilience issues.	

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current	Possibilities	Goal and objectives alignment
			Do maximum: Invest in council owned infrastructure for use locally and regionally. *Benefits* – more reliable access to reprocessing/ reuse or disposal infrastructure. Reduced transportation costs. *Risks* – 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.	
 **Connections**	Local partnerships	Limited local partnerships and connections created across the District for collective waste management and minimisation.	**Do more**: Create and establish partnerships and opportunities with local businesses, organisations and community groups to better manage and divert waste. *Benefits* – Creates local and community buy in and establishes better responsibility towards waste and introducing more circular management approaches. *Risks* – Reliant on good will and proactive participation from the local business and community sectors.	Rangitīkei is engaged in waste management and minimisation We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs • Develop and maintain working relationships with community, local businesses, Iwi and industry to explore innovative solutions towards reducing waste to landfill
			Do maximum: Create and establish contracts with local businesses, organisations and community groups to better manage and divert waste. *Benefits* – Creates local and community buy in and establishes better responsibility towards waste and introducing more circular management approaches. Supports local investment to improve waste diversion. *Risks* – Potential challenges for new approaches to procurement if Council have not already introduced more social procurement approaches to contracting.	
	Regional partnerships	Existing relationships with neighbouring councils but limited collaboration or communication.	**Do more**: Introduce a regional waste and resource recovery coordinator role in partnership with other councils or key stakeholders to pool and maximise resources. *Benefits* – Improved collaboration and consistency across the region and potentially between councils, Iwi and industry. Maximised use of funding by pooling resources. *Risks* – Issues could develop if all are not aligned with regards to vision and outcomes sought.	Rangitīkei is engaged in waste management and minimisation We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs • Develop and maintain working relationships with community, local businesses, Iwi and industry to explore innovative solutions towards reducing waste to landfill
			Do more: Introduced multi-council contracts or service arrangements for new services or transportation arrangement of recyclable materials. *Benefits* – Increased economies of scale to reduce overall cost burdens. *Risks* – Challenges from shared contracts e.g. risks and insurance. Issues could develop if Councils are not aligned on the outcomes sought.	
			Do maximum: Create a regional approach to the management, collection and disposal of waste. *Benefits* – Increased economies of scale to reduce overall cost burdens. *Risks* – Challenges from aligned outcomes. Could be perceived as reduced council ownership of the services	
	National partnerships	Council is a part of the WasteMINZ Territorial Authority Officers Forum who act as a combined local authority voice on nationally significant waste issues and opportunities.	**Status quo**: Members of the WasteMINZ Territorial Authority Officers Forum *Benefits* – Ability to share knowledge and experience with 66 other Councils. Can access information, examples and research from the forum. *Risks* – Could create challenges if the direction or focus of the forum does not align with Councils.	Rangitīkei is engaged in waste management and minimisation We place responsibility for managing waste where it belongs • Develop and maintain working relationships with community, local businesses, Iwi and industry to explore innovative solutions towards reducing waste to landfill
			Do more: Proactive members of the WasteMINZ Territorial Authority Officers Forum. Presence on working groups that are relevant to the Councils priorities and core issues. *Benefits* – Ability to influence the focus of some of the forums work and research and strengthen relationships with other Councils. *Risks* – Will require dedicated time/resource from staff to proactively contribute.	
			Do maximum: Council to proactively advocate and campaign to central government for improved waste outcomes and investments. *Benefits* – Councils and the Districts specific issues and opportunities are understood at a National level. *Risks* – Will require council to dedicate time/resource to this approach as elected members. Could create issues or conflict if Councils 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.	

Focus area and / or target material	Intervention	Current	Possibilities	Goal and objectives alignment
 **Policy**	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 Pubic Places or public places bylaws. This means there are limited guidelines for the management of waste across the District.	**Status quo**: Continue to operate without a waste specific bylaw in place. *Benefits* – Reduced regulatory burden on council resources. *Risks* – 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.	Rangitīkei 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
			Do more: Introduce a waste specific bylaw. *Benefits* – 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. *Risks* – 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.	
			Do maximum: Introduce a waste licensing regime as part of a bylaw provision under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. *Benefits* – 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. *Risks* - 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.	
 **Iwi aspirations**	Collaborate with Iwi, Hapū and Marae on the development of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan and future opportunities for Iwi to engage in waste management and minimisation.	Some communication and discussions on waste issues and opportunities have been held by Council staff.	**Status quo**: Undertake engagement with Iwi, Hapū and Marae on the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as part of the special consultative procedure, as per statutory requirements. *Benefits* – Council will be compliant with the necessary statutory requirements for development of plans. No additional resourcing or costs will be needed by Council. *Risks* – This approach may not identify or highlight iwi, hapu and marae outcomes which may result in missed opportunities for improved waste and environmental outcomes.	Rangitīkei is engaged in waste management and minimisation • 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
			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. *Benefits* – The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan will likely better reflect the aspirations of Iwi, Hapū and Marae across the District prior to public engagement. *Risks* – Some additional resourcing or costs will be needed.	
			Do maximum: Strive to work with Iwi, Hapū and Marea across the District to develop a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 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. *Benefits* – The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 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. *Risks* – 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 engage with a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan that is grounded in Te Ao Māori which may distract the focus from waste diversion and better collective environmental outcomes.	

11 Statement of Proposals

A range of proposals to meet the forecast demand have been provided in this WA based on the options identified and the intended role of Council. Further prioritisation and programming will need to be identified in the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

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. These goals and objectives will be confirmed as part of the development and adoption of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

The statement of proposals will be populated following review by the Medical Officer of Health.

Appendix A Waste Transfer Station Operating Hours

Waste Transfer Station	Bulls	Hunterville	Mangaweka	Marton	Rātana	Taihape
Opening hours	Monday 8:00am – 11:00am Tuesday **Closed** Wednesday 8:00am – 12:00pm Thursday **Closed** Friday 8:00am – 11:00am Saturday 8:00am – 4:30pm Sunday 8:00am – 4:30pm	Monday **Closed** Tuesday **Closed** Wednesday 2:00pm – 4:00pm Thursday **Closed** Friday **Closed** Saturday **Closed** Sunday 2:00pm – 5:00pm	Monday **Closed** Tuesday **Closed** Wednesday **Closed** Thursday **Closed** Friday **Closed** Saturday **Closed** Sunday 10:30am – 1:00pm	Monday 7:30am – 11:30am Tuesday 7:30am – 11:30am Wednesday 7:30am – 11:30am Thursday 7:30am – 2:30pm Friday 7:30am – 11:30am Saturday 8:00am – 3:00pm Sunday 8:00am – 3:00pm	Monday **Closed** Tuesday **Closed** Wednesday 2:30pm – 4:30pm Thursday **Closed** Friday **Closed** Saturday 9:00am – 12:00pm Sunday **Closed**	Monday 7:30am – 11:30am Tuesday **Closed** Wednesday 7:30am – 11:30am Thursday **Closed** Friday 7:30am – 11:30am Saturday 8:00am – 3:00pm Sunday 8:00am – 3:00pm

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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hunterville	✓	✓	✓									
Mangaweka	✓	✓										
Marton	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rātana	✓	✓	✓									
Taihape	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓