Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2016

Adopted 22 June 2017
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Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2016
Summary

This Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) is Manawatu District Council’s second iteration. The first WMMP was produced in 2010.

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) requires councils to assess their waste services. Manawatu District Council has identified a range of issues and options around collection, recycling and disposal of waste for our district. The plan that we are proposing aims to ensure waste related activities are effective, efficient, safe, reduce impact on the environment and are accessible to our communities.

As required by the WMA, a Waste Assessment was carried out, the important background information that it provides has guided the development of this WMMP.

The Council funds and provides a number of transfer stations, mobile recycling centres, refuse and recycling collection services to ensure efficient and effective management of household waste in the district. The Council is progressing well as currently the community diverts approximately 37% of household waste from landfill to be recycled or reused compared to 14% in 2006 and 22% in 2010. We do not yet know the full extent of commercial waste and recyclable material diverted from landfill as this data is not currently available to Council.

As illustrated above, there has been a negative trend for the percentage of waste diverted from landfill. This is predominantly due to reduced green waste volumes at the Feilding Refuse Transfer Station but regardless, more work could be done to increase recycling participation rates and thereby reduce waste sent to landfill. In particular commercial waste producers and non-Council funded waste collectors could be encouraged to divert waste from going to landfill.
This WMMP presented a number of initiatives for improving how our waste is collected and processed as well as ways that we could reduce the amount of waste produced and disposed to landfill.

**The proposed initiatives were:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Kerbside kitchen food waste - Feilding residential area | • Provide a kerbside kitchen food waste collection for Feilding  
• Provide 26 Council blue refuse bags per year for Feilding urban to assist in the promotion and participation of the kitchen waste collection |
| Village kerbside recycling service          | • Extend kerbside recycling service to villages (Sanson, Kimbolton, Himatangi Beach, Tangimoana, Rongotea, Pohangina, Halcombe and Apiti) |
| Additional MRCs                             | • Provide rural Mobile Recycling Centres (MRCs) to Halcombe and Apiti – This new service would only be provided if the rural kerbside recycling initiative is not supported |
| Off farm waste disposal                     | • Facilitate the implementation of best practice off-farm waste disposal for rural land owners who presently burn and bury inorganic wastes. E.g. plastic wrap and used agrichemical containers |
Results of public submissions:

Written and oral submissions were heard by the Manawatu District Council throughout 10 – 13 May 2017 where members of the public were given the opportunity to state their views on the proposed initiatives.

Manawatu District Council met on 18 May 2017 to deliberate on and consider all submissions and formally resolved which initiatives will be implemented.

Selected initiatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional MRCs</td>
<td>• Provide rural Mobile Recycling Centres (MRCs) to Halcombe and Apiti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off farm waste disposal</td>
<td>• Facilitate the implementation of best practice off-farm waste disposal for rural land owners who presently burn and bury inorganic wastes. E.g. plastic wrap and used agrichemical containers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implications:

With the selection of these two initiatives only, putrescibles (kitchen waste) will continue to be sent to landfill. It is Council’s intention to trial a kitchen waste collection in Feilding to determine the acceptance and household usability of a kerbside kitchen waste collection. This trial will be funded from the waste levy and external funds from the Ministry for the Environment (if a funding application is granted).

Estimated costs of new initiatives
### Proposed Initiative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Initiative</th>
<th>Cost per Annum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional MRCS (Halcombe and Apiti)</td>
<td>$60,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-farm waste disposal- facilitation</td>
<td>Waste minimisation levy funded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Manawatu District Council adopts the final plan on 14 June 2017.
Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the plan

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) requires Manawatu District Council to adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) for the purpose of enabling the effective and efficient management and minimisation of waste within this district.

The WMMP as a guiding document shows Council’s:

- present level of service
- new levels of service
- funding up to 2022

This WMMP has been developed following completion of a Waste Assessment. This considered current quantities and composition of waste and diverted materials in the district, existing waste services and predicted future demand for services and infrastructure.

1.2 Scope of plan

This WMMP considers waste and diverted materials in keeping with the order of priority stated in the WMA:

- reduce
- reuse
- recycle
- recovery
- treatment
- disposal

Specific new initiatives are included for Council-provided solid waste management and minimisation services.

This WMMP includes actions for the management and minimisation of waste and diverted materials for the following categories of activity:

- waste minimisation education and behaviour change
- commercial waste reduction
- refuse transfer stations - recycling services
- kerbside recycling collection services
- rural mobile recycling centres
- commercial waste recycling
- organic waste recovery (includes kitchen waste and greenwaste)
- treatment of hazardous waste
- kerbside residential refuse collection
- litterbin servicing
• collection and disposal of illegal dumping (fly tipping)
• closed landfill monitoring
• disposal of residual waste, and cleanfill
• farm dumps

1.3 Current status of plan

Manawatu District Council adopted its first WMMP in 2010. The current review is to address the requirements of the WMA.

The WMMP was finalised on 18 May 2017 following the consultation process and adopted by Council on 22 June 2017.

The intended term of the WMMP is for six years from 2016 – 2022.

1.4 When the plan is to be reviewed

In accordance with section 50 of the WMA this WMMP is to be reviewed every six years. While this Plan must be reviewed no later than 2022, additional reviews should occur if there is any significant change to the methodology of this plan.

A Waste Assessment under section 51 of the WMA must precede any review of the Plan.
2 Policies, plans and regulation

2.1 Summary of guiding policies, plans and legislation that affect this WMMP

The following guiding policies, plans and legislation direct this WMMP:

The New Zealand Waste Strategy (NZWS) – Reducing Harm, Improving Efficiency - 2010

The NZWS is the Government’s strategic direction for the management and minimisation of waste within New Zealand.

The two goals of the NZWS are to:

- reduce the harmful effects of waste, and
- improve the efficiency of resource use

The NZWS provides direction for all levels of government, communities and the business sector. The strategy aims to coordinate the management and minimisation of waste, but provides sufficient flexibility to allow for unique situations that may be present in different locations.

The WMA (section 44) requires that Council “have regard to” the NZWS or other such policy which is subsequently developed, when preparing a WMMP.

Manawatu District Council Long Term Plan (LTP) 2015–25 - Part Two Solid Waste

The LTP describes Council’s activities, objectives and targets to achieve levels of service and how progress against these targets are measured. It also provides integrated decision-making and co-ordination of the various resources as well as long-term focus for the decisions and activities of Council. The LTP contains details of funding for Council provided waste services, which Council is committed to provide to the community.

2.2 Other Government Policies

Relevant government policy for local government over the last three terms (2009 - 2016) has focused on the following areas:

- fiscal responsibility, transparency and accountability
- efficiency, through service reviews, joint working and amalgamation
- sustainable procurement with particular focus on innovation and partnership working
- economic growth

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA)

Territorial Authorities have an obligation under section 42 of the WMA to ‘promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its district’.

To achieve the above obligation, the WMA also charges Territorial Authorities with the responsibility of providing and adopting by Council resolution a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

The WMA requires the plan to detail:

- methodology for collection, recovery, recycling, treatment and disposal services that are provided within the district
• information about the facilities used for the management and minimisation of waste
• waste activities which may also involve education or public awareness
• funding information
• the framework for any grants made by the Territorial Authority

When preparing a WMMP, section 44 of the WMA requires Territorial Authorities to consider and have regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy.

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)

The LGA details the considerations that must be taken into account during the decision making process that often informs the development of a WMMP. Additionally, the LGA stipulates the consultation that must occur with regard to the WMMP, particularly when significant changes are proposed.

The LGA affords Territorial Authorities with the power to enact Bylaws for the purpose of regulating the management of solid waste activities.

The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO)

The HSNO addresses the management of substances that pose a significant risk to the environment and/or humans from their manufacture to their disposal. The HSNO requires councils to handle and dispose of hazardous substances such as used oil, asbestos, agrichemicals, LPG and batteries in a safe manner.

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) as amended

The RMA provides guidelines and regulations for the sustainable management and protection of the natural and cultural environment. It addresses waste management through controls on the environmental effects of waste management and minimisation facilities, through regional and local policies, plans and consent procedures. Under section 31 of the RMA, councils are responsible for controlling the effects of land use activities that have potential adverse effects on the natural and physical resources of the district. These include facilities used for collection, recovery, treatment and disposal of waste.

The Health Act 1956

The Health Act 1956 places obligation on councils (if required by the Minister of Health) to provide sanitary works for the collection and disposal of refuse, for the purpose of public health protection. It specifically identifies certain waste management practices as nuisances and offensive trades. The Health Act enables councils to raise loans for certain sanitary works and/or to receive government grants and subsidies, where available. The Health Act is currently under review.

Climate Change Response Act 2002

The Climate Change Response Act 2002 is the legislative document that provides the basis for the New Zealand Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS).

This Act requires landowners to purchase and surrender emission trading units against methane emissions that are emitted. Landfill owners are under an obligation to surrender emissions credits against methane that is emitted from landfill. The cost of these credits is passed directly back to the landfill users Manawatu District Council who then pass that cost to RTS users. Future price increases for waste disposal are therefore inevitable.
2.3 Considerations

In preparing this WMMP, the Council has:

- given regard to the NZWS and adopted the strategy’s interim waste reduction goals
- considered the waste hierarchy
- considered the requirements of the LGA 2002 in assessing and making decisions on the practicable options for addressing the waste management needs of the community
- given regard to findings of its waste assessment when developing preferred initiatives
- considered the effects on existing services, facilities and activities of using waste levy funds for its waste minimisation initiatives
3 Vision, goals, objectives, targets and principles

Together the vision, goals, objectives and targets form the strategy of this WMMP.

3.1 Vision for the future

Manawatu District Council’s vision for waste management and minimisation is to:

“Provide sustainable waste management practices that protect the urban and rural environment for present and future generations by vigorously promoting waste management and minimisation activities to a reasonable waste reduction target.”

In the Manawatu District Council LTP 2015 -2025, the Council sees the solid waste activity as contributing towards the following two community outcomes:

“A self-sufficient environment that preserves values and develops our natural resources.”

and

“A community that has access to effective services.”

3.2 Goals, objectives and targets

The Council’s goals for solid waste management and minimisation are:

“Waste Minimisation – to promote waste reduction in rural and urban communities through education, development and implementation of recycling, reuse and recovery methods.”

and

“Waste Management - To deliver efficient and cost effective solid waste services to customers while safeguarding public health, taking into account cultural issues and minimising adverse effects on both the rural and urban environment.”

The various initiatives that were proposed, were to assist the district achieve its waste management and minimisation goals and waste reduction targets.

These are:

- You can expect access to waste management services
  - We will measure this by ensuring that 90% of rural residents have convenient Council refuse bag drop-off points less than 10kms from their homes
  - We will measure this by ensuring that mobile recycling centres are conveniently located within identified villages

- You can expect waste education programmes to encourage recycling
  - We will measure this by the delivery of waste education programmes that promote reduce, reuse and recycling by working with rural landowners to encourage them to look and accept the benefits of off farm disposal in particular inorganic waste

- You can expect cost effective solid waste services
  - We will measure this by monitoring solid waste service costs and comparing these with 1neighbouring communities on a ‘like for like’ basis

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1 Neighbouring communities include Palmerston North City Council, Horowhenua District Council, Tararua District Council, Rangitikei District Council and Wanganui District Council.

Manawatu District Council | Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2016 -2022
Targets for the next ten years are:

- 90% of rural residents have convenient refuse bag drop-off points less than 10kms from their homes
- 100% mobile recycling centres are conveniently located within identified villages
- Two waste education programmes delivered per annum

3.3 Council’s intended role

Council’s general role is to provide guidance to individuals and communities to undertake sustainable waste management and minimisation activities. It will also foster relationships with businesses, neighbouring councils and waste industry companies operating in the District to ensure that Council meets its goals for waste management and minimisation. Council will also continue to play the role of direct service provider in the provision of household waste management and minimisation services such as kerbside refuse and recycling collections and refuse transfer stations.

Council will comply with all relevant legislative and regulatory requirements. It will continue to explore ways of forecasting demand for waste services in the District, develop, and implement initiatives to ensure that we meet demand.

3.4 Public health protection

The wide range of waste services available to Manawatu District, provided by Council or by private enterprise will ensure future adequate protection of public health. Although there are no landfill disposal facilities in the District, Manawatu will continue to have access to privately owned sanitary landfills that meet legislative requirements. Services for achieving waste minimisation will continue where proved economically viable. Council will also continue to promote access to hazardous waste disposal services and continue to manage illegal dumping (flytipping).
4 Assessment of waste in the Manawatu District

Manawatu District Council completed a Waste Assessment in 2016. The assessment is a stock-take of waste and diverted material services provided throughout the district, an estimate of demand for future services, and includes proposed new initiatives for increasing diversion to landfill and facilitation of off farm disposal of waste.

4.1 Summary of the volume and composition of waste and diverted materials

It must be noted that Council does not transport all of Manawatu’s waste to landfill. An unknown portion of the waste and diverted materials is currently recycled or disposed to landfill by private enterprise.

Data sourced from Council only provided and funded collections of waste and diverted materials shown below. This information is collated from data provided by Council’s contractors operating the collection services and transfer station facilities.

The figures are based on an averaged waste data. Note: Source of waste date is only from Council funded collections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Waste</th>
<th>Average tonnes per year - WMMP 2010</th>
<th>Average tonnes per year - WMMP 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households, Feilding Refuse Transfer Station and Rural Transfer Stations</td>
<td>7,258</td>
<td>3,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recyclables collected from all sources (kerbside, mobile recycling centres, refuse transfer stations)</td>
<td>1,342</td>
<td>2,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwaste collected for composting</td>
<td>1,305</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Known averaged annual tonnages of waste and diverted materials in Manawatu District
Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) audit

The composition of the Council managed kerbside refuse collection was measured using an industry based Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) audit in May 2016. The chart below shows Manawatu District’s rubbish bag waste composition (SWAP) results for 2016.

2016 SWAP

Putrescible waste (kitchen waste and greenwaste) makes up the largest portion (38%) of waste in our refuse bags.

From the previous WMMP 2010 data the community diverted approximately 22% of household waste from landfill to be recycled or beneficially reused compared in 2015-16 of a diversion figure of 37%.

In 2015/16, this represented 2,400 tonnes compared to 1,780 tonnes 2007-08.
The amount of household waste to landfill per capita continued to reduce between 2000 and 2009 with a reduction of 10.0kg per person per year as illustrated.

From 2010 onwards, the waste to landfill per capita has steadied at 350kgs per capita. This plateau effect is expected since no new types of waste materials have been diverted out of the waste stream.

When more data from non-Council funded collections becomes available, the waste to landfill per capita will increase. This upward trend may be “softened” if commercially handled volumes of paper and metals could be factored into the data. The data for commercial volumes of waste and diverted materials is unavailable.
The individual composition of recyclable material collected in the Manawatu District from Council collections has been variable due to various contract changes but essentially the overall total volume of recyclables collected remains fairly constant (average over period - 2,560 tonnes per year). The red line is the approximate start date of the kerbside wheelie bin and crate collection in Feilding.

A noticeable element of the above graph is the decline in greenwaste tonnages. This decline is due to competition from commercial greenwaste operations. Council will reduce its greenwaste charges to complement its integrated waste services thereby allowing its various organic waste materials to be utilised in a more efficient and effective way.

### 4.2 Existing Council provided solid waste and recycling services

This section identifies key waste management and minimisation infrastructure, collection services, and education programmes that operate or are offered by the Council and commercial operators within the Manawatu District currently.

Council provides a range of waste collection, recycling, processing and disposal services in the district that are funded through targeted rates, user pays and waste levy funds. Private companies provide services to meet the additional requirements of the community.

Existing waste management and minimisation services and facilities provided in and available to the district – both by the Council and other providers include:

- waste minimisation education to schools
- kerbside collection of refuse and recyclables
- mobile recycling centres
- refuse transfer station operation for both household and commercial types of waste and diverted materials
- bulk rural refuse collection
- litterbin servicing and removal of illegally dumped waste (flytipping)
- processing of diverted materials
• landfill disposal
• cleanfill disposal
• monitoring of closed landfills
• greenwaste acceptance

With the exception of landfill disposal, the Council provides all these services and intends to continue providing these services.

Disposal

Council controlled waste is disposed of at Bonny Glen a privately owned landfill located in the Rangitikei District. This landfill was expanded considerably in 2015 and is expected to receive the region’s waste up to 2055.

Collection

Council provided kerbside refuse collection services are available to 80% of the district’s households.

Refuse Transfer Stations (RTS)

In addition to the Feilding Transfer Station, the Council operates two rural transfer stations that handle both waste and diverted materials (recyclables).

Bulk Rubbish

A bulk rural refuse collection service is provided by Council to those communities that do not have a readily available access to a conveniently located transfer station. Typically residents from these rural communities transport their items of waste to an advertised collection point and pay the RTS disposal rate to the attendant. This service is provided to Rangiwahia, Waituna West and Pohangina communities. A slightly modified level of service is provided to Himatangi Beach and Tangimoana. The typical frequency of collection is six monthly.

Litter Bins and Flytipping

A number of street and park litter bins are provided in handy locations throughout the district. Illegal dumping commonly referred to as “flytipping” is also removed by Council contractors.

Recycling

Most of the Council-controlled diverted materials (recycling) are presently transported to the Feilding Transfer Station (RTS) for consolidation and processing in the Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) in readiness for sale on the open market. In the future the sale of these baled recyclables may encounter difficulties if demand for these products collapses. Other methods of disposal will have to be found if markets are lost.

Private enterprise is a significant player in the collection and disposal of waste. Commercial waste operators are responsible for the collection of waste and diverted materials (recyclables) from a number of businesses and households in the district. The quantities, components and source of this waste are not yet fully known. However, it is known that these operators transport waste and diverted materials out of the district for disposal and processing at facilities in neighbouring council areas. Once the proposed Council Waste Collector Licensing Scheme is up and running additional waste data will likely become more available.
Closed Landfills

Three closed landfills in the Manawatu District require ongoing resource consent monitoring and annual maintenance. There are also three other closed landfill sites that Council owns that do not require a consent as they are considered to pose little health or environmental risk.

Cleanfill

Council is consented by Horizons Regional Council to use the Feilding closed landfill for cleanfill disposal. This will provide cleanfill storage up to 2025. Cleanfill acceptance generally requires supervision to reduce contamination by non-permitted materials. For that reason most of the cleanfill is taken to the Feilding RTS where it is weighed and stored until sufficient quantity is attained for transporting to the closed landfill.

Education

Waste minimisation education is funded and provided by Council to schools who request this service. In 2015-16 seven schools and three Early Childhood Centres (ECC) participated in the Horizons facilitated Enviroschools programme. Seven schools and one ECC requested a visit from Zero Waste Education in 2015-16, this is also a Council funded education program.

![Image courtesy of Manchester School (2016)](image-url)
### 4.3 Summary of District Specific Issues

A number of issues and challenges face the district. These will drive future waste management and minimisation service provisions. These include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue/opportunity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expected population growth projection</td>
<td>• Projected growth in household numbers of 13% by 2021 - Feilding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large amount of putrescible waste in refuse bags</td>
<td>• The SWAP audit shows putrescible or kitchen waste makes up 38% by weight in kerbside rubbish bags. This waste could be diverted to become compost and thereby reducing waste to landfill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extend kerbside recycling collection</td>
<td>• The accessibility and convenience of rural recycling would be improved by extending kerbside recycling collections to all villages (Sanson, Himatangi Beach, Tangimoana, Rongotea, Kimbolton, Pohangina and Apiti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling services limited in some rural communities</td>
<td>• Additional mobile recycling centres will be provided to Apiti and Halcombe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of data about commercial collection of waste and diverted materials</td>
<td>• Commercial waste tonnage data is needed to assess and ensure that sufficient collection services and infrastructure are available for the district’s waste management and minimisation needs. The 2015 Council waste bylaw will go some way towards securing this data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On farm disposal of waste</td>
<td>• Historically the agricultural sector in New Zealand has largely been left to their own disposal options, typically burning and burying of waste. This method has the potential to generate leachate that may cause toxic contamination of soils. Discussions with the agricultural sector about the future acceptability of these historical methods of disposal should be entered into. Regional bylaws prohibiting the burning of all plastic and tyre waste would be required to move more landowners towards recycling as has successfully occurred in Southland and other regions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Council will adopt a proactive and collaborative approach working with the regional council and private sector parties on matters relating to inorganic agricultural waste management by providing leadership and coordination thereby addressing the potential for adverse community health and environmental effects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 Proposed methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation

It is anticipated that with no major changes to the current laws, services and facilities relating to waste in the District, that a short-term period of reduced waste per capita will give way to a plateauing or a slight decrease of waste diversion to landfill. Significant improvements would require direction from central government, enabling a more nationally coordinated and effective approach to waste diversion to landfill. There is however some medium scale initiatives as outlined in this WMMP that would increase diversion to landfill.

This section summarises current waste management and minimisation activities in the District and puts forward new initiatives for the district’s future management of waste and diverted materials.

5.1 Summary of key waste and diverted material streams and how they are currently managed

The current processes in the District for managing waste and diverted materials streams are summarised in the table.

Current waste management and minimisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Stream</th>
<th>How these are currently managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household waste</td>
<td>• Kerbside refuse bag collection, refuse transfer station drop-off for refuse bags, private hireage of wheelie bins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household diverted materials (recyclables)</td>
<td>• Kerbside recycling collection, refuse transfer station and mobile recycling centre drop-off for recyclables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Kerbside colour sorted bottle glass is reused to make new bottles and jars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Plastics and cans are currently processed at the Council funded materials recovery facility (MRF) and sold on various national and international markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cardboard and paper are recycled into lower grade paper products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green waste</td>
<td>• Refuse transfer station drop-off of greenwaste, private enterprise collection and processing to mulch and compost. Council greenwaste is used in the composting of sewage sludge. Some schools and a number of residents have their own putrescible composting operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter and illegal dumping</td>
<td>• Litterbin servicing and removal of illegally dumped waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic waste</td>
<td>• Waste dropped off at Feilding transfer station and two rural transfer stations. Bulk rural refuse collection for remote rural areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous waste</td>
<td>• Refuse transfer station drop-off (small quantities) and referral to commercial providers of hazardous waste disposal services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleanfill materials</td>
<td>• Deposited at Feilding closed landfill and a privately owned cleanfill site on Halcombe Road Feilding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial waste and diverted materials (recyclables)</td>
<td>• Feilding Refuse Transfer Station (RTS) and privately owned RTS at Palmerston North, landfills and materials recovery facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste minimisation education and promotion</td>
<td>• Education programme provided for primary schools via a private company – Waste Education NZ and the Horizons Regional Council facilitated program – Enviroschools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm dumps - agricultural waste</td>
<td>• Mostly burning, burying and bulk storage of waste. Studies indicate 80% of agricultural waste is buried or burnt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.2 Initiatives Council considered but did not put forward

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Other initiatives considered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerbside rubbish bag collection service</td>
<td>Provide 52 Council funded rubbish bags to residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen food waste diversion</td>
<td>Promotion and part funding of home composting bins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6 Funding the plan

Manawatu District Council | Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2016 - 2022
The WMA section 43 requires that Council include information about funding the implementation of this Plan, as well as information about any grants made and expenditure of levy funds.

### 6.1 How the implementation of the plan is to be funded

Council intends to fund the actions provided for in this Plan as set out in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulk rural refuse collection</td>
<td>Targeted rate and user charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed landfill maintenance and upgrades</td>
<td>Targeted rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial waste and diverted materials</td>
<td>User charges and waste levy funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwaste collection and processing</td>
<td>Targeted rate and user charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous waste management</td>
<td>Targeted rate and user charges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kerbside recycling collection - Feilding residential</td>
<td>Targeted rate and waste levy funds</td>
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<td>Landfill disposal</td>
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<td>Litter bin servicing and removal of flytipping</td>
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<td>Refuse collection</td>
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<td>Refuse transfer stations</td>
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<td>Rural refuse transfer stations and mobile recycling centres</td>
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<td>Promotion of organic waste collection and processing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste minimisation education and facilitation</td>
<td>Targeted rate and waste levy funds</td>
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</table>

Council annually sets the user charges that apply at the refuse transfer stations and for the bulk rural refuse collection throughout the District.

Grants or sponsorships for waste management or minimisation may be made to various community events on a case by case basis. Grants may also be made available for educational purposes such as Enviroschools and district schools on application.

The Manawatu District Council LTP 2015-25 outlines the operation and maintenance costs for the District’s key solid waste management contracts. Note: The present Solid Waste Services contract expires in 2019. However the contract allows for an extension of upwards of 6 more years.
6.2 Waste minimisation levy funding expenditure

The WMA requires that all waste levy funding received by Council must be spent on matters to promote waste minimisation and in accordance with this waste management and minimisation plan.

Waste levy funds can be spent on existing waste minimisation services, new services or a combination of both. The funding can be used to provide grants for education purposes, to support contract costs or as infrastructure capital, a waste minimisation resource, farm dump mapping and kitchen waste collections.

The District will receive, based on population, its share of national waste levy funds from the Ministry for the Environment. It is estimated that the Council’s share of waste levy funding will be approximately $100,000 a year. In addition, the Council may make application for contestable waste levy funds from the Waste Minimisation Fund either separately or with another council or party.

The Council intends to use this money on continuing waste minimisation education programmes in schools as well as promotion of waste minimisation and management to commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors, improving greenwaste recovery/processing, organic waste collection, refining the current and future recycling processes, event recycling assistance and associated infrastructure projects and procurements.
Monitoring and evaluation

The Council’s LTP 2015 - 2025 sets out levels of service, performance measures and performance targets for waste minimisation and provision of solid waste services.

The Council intends to monitor and report on progress regarding the WMMP and will develop and implement a clear, transparent monitoring and reporting system. Accurate information on how services are performing is essential for monitoring progress and planning for future demand. Additional monitoring may be included in future LTPs.

Key areas that require monitoring include level of service, compliance (with legislative requirements and regulations), waste reduction and diversion. Data will be gathered through community satisfaction surveys, Council records (Call Centre records, KPIs, etc.) data from Council’s waste and recycling contractor, Solid Waste Analysis Protocol audits (SWAPs), agreements with landfill operators and commercial waste providers (through bylaw licensing provisions to supply tonnage data). Progress will be reported through Council publications, website and the annual reports.

The current Solid Waste contract is due to expire in 2019. Before this date the service will be reviewed in accordance with S17A of the Local Government Act 2002 to ensure optimum benefit to ratepayers.

7.1 Reporting

The Council will report progress of the WMMP implementation through:

- Annual Reports
- Council’s Bulletin page of the Feilding Herald
- Council’s website

The Council will also provide annual progress reports of expenditure of its waste levy funds to the Ministry for the Environment.
8  Glossary

8.1  Key definitions

**Recover** - Process to produce new substances, products, or components that can be used.

**Recycle** - Process so the material can be used again in the same cycle, including composting.

**Recyclables** - Used to describe the inorganic materials that are commonly diverted from household refuse for recycling: paper, cardboard, glass, plastics 1-6, steel cans, aluminium cans, glass bottles and jars.

**Recycling** - Often used interchangeably with recyclables; also used to describe all inorganic materials being diverted and recycled, such as: scrap metal, whiteware, tyres, e-waste, plastics, bottle glass, paint and organic material such as paper and cardboard.

**Reduce** - To use less material, use more efficiently, and use products that generate less waste.

**Residual waste** - Waste that has no further use. Typically waste disposed from MRF processing.

**Reuse** - Further use of material in its existing form.

**Dispose** - The final (or more than short-term) deposit of waste into or onto land set apart for that purpose, or incineration of waste.

**Diverted material** - Any material that is reused, recycled or recovered, instead of disposed of or discarded. A term used to distinguish between diverted material and residual waste.

**Treatment** - Process to ensure no harm to environment.

**Waste** - Anything that has no further use and is disposed of or discarded. Types can be defined by composition or source e.g. organic waste, electronic waste, construction and demolition waste. Includes any component or element of diverted material that is disposed of or discarded.

**Waste hierarchy** - Internationally accepted waste reductions in descending order of importance.

**Waste minimisation** - Reduction of waste for disposal. Reuse, recycling and recovery of waste and diverted material. Waste minimisation activities may affect both the waste and diverted materials streams.

8.2  Other definitions and abbreviations

**Farm dump** - An unlined pit for the containment of agricultural waste.

**HAIL** - Hazardous Activities and Industries List.

**Landfill** - Tip or dump.

**LTP** - Long Term Plan.

**Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)** - A processing plant for sorting and baling of saleable diverted materials (recyclables).

**MGB** - Mobile Garbage Bin (wheelie bin).

**MRB** - Mobile Recycling Bin (wheelie bin).
**MRC** - Mobile Recycling Centre: Converted shipping container located in rural communities for the acceptance of recyclables.

**New Zealand Waste Strategy** - A document produced by the Ministry for the Environment that sets out the Government’s long term priorities for waste management and minimisation.

**Organic waste** - Waste largely from the garden - hedge clippings, tree/bush pruning, lawn clippings and/or food waste comprising of any food scraps - from preparing meals, leftovers, scraps, tea bags, coffee grounds.

**Putrescible** - Organic kitchen scraps.

**Refuse** - Waste or rubbish that currently has little other management options other than disposal to landfill.

**Refuse Transfer Station (RTS)** - Where waste can be sorted for recycling or reprocessing, or is deposited and then put into vehicles for transportation to landfill.

**Rural Refuse Transfer Stations** - Facilities located in rural areas for the drop off and consolidation of refuse and recycling.

**Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP)** - Audit of the composition and volume of waste and/or diverted materials.

**Tonne** - (metric) - one thousand kilograms.

**Waste** - Anything we no longer want - can be ‘diverted material’ through recycling or composting, or able to be reused by someone else, or is ‘refuse’.

**Waste Assessment** - A document summarising the current situation of waste management in the Manawatu District, with facts and figures, as required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.


**WMMP** - Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, also sometimes referred to as the “Plan.”