Organic Wealth
Caring for Papatūānuku

Solid Waste Composition Analysis

Kāpiti Coast District

Prepared for

Kāpiti Coast District Council

February 2026



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PURPOSE & OVERVIEW

Councils throughout New Zealand undertake solid waste analysis reports to obtain key information to assist with implementing efficient and effective waste management systems and waste reduction strategies.

In 2025, the Solid Waste team at Kāpiti Coast District Council contracted Organic Wealth, a local waste consultancy company, to carry out an audit of residential kerbside waste across the Kāpiti region, along with visual surveys of waste disposed of at the Ōtaki and Otaihanga transfer stations, using methodologies based on the Ministry for the Environment's Solid Waste Analysis Protocol 2002 (SWAP).

The purpose of the audit and surveys was to understand the waste composition and sources of waste being disposed of to landfill from the District, and to provide comparative data with previous audits. The results support the development of targeted waste minimisation initiatives and contribute to tracking progress against Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

The analysis included:

1. A five-day, waste composition sort and weigh audit of Kāpiti Coast Residential Kerbside waste, carried out on Monday 24th to Friday 29th November 2025.
2. Two six-day, visual surveys of the waste composition being disposed of at Ōtaki and Otaihanga transfer stations.

Due to works being carried out at the Ōtaki transfer station around this period, the six-day Ōtaki transfer station survey was delayed until Monday 16th February to Saturday 21st February 2026. The Otaihanga six-day survey was carried out during the following week - Monday 23rd February to Saturday 28th February 2026.

This report includes:

- information on current waste services available in the district
- the SWAP audit methodologies used for both the sort and weigh audit and visual surveys; and
- the waste audit and surveys data results and analysis.

1. CURRENT WASTE SERVICES

1.1 Overview Kāpiti Coast District Waste Facilities

The **Kāpiti Coast District** has two waste transfer stations located in Ōtaki and Otaihanga. These transfer stations are owned by the **Kāpiti Coast District Council**. There are currently no Class 1 landfills in Kāpiti Coast District. Most residual waste from the District is consolidated at either the Otaihanga or the Ōtaki Transfer Station and transported to Bonny Glenn landfill, in the Manawatū-Whanganui region. Some waste may be sent straight to other landfills by collectors, which should be captured by council's licencing system.

The Otaihanga and Ōtaki sites are leased by Mid-West Disposals Ltd - Otaihanga is operated by Waste Management NZ Ltd and Ōtaki is operated by EnviroNZ Services Ltd. The latest waste disposal fees can be found here. Shredded green waste from Otaihanga and Ōtaki is transported to the Composting New Zealand site at Otaihanga for composting. Otaihanga also accepts small quantities of cleanfill for use on the closed landfill, and has public recycling facilities for recyclable plastics, cardboard, metal cans, and glass. Woods Waste operate a construction waste sorting facility adjacent to the transfer station.

Ōtaki has public recycling facilities for recyclable plastics, cardboard, metal cans, and glass, and Zero Waste Ōtaki (a volunteer-based organisation), receives timber waste for recycling and repurposing.

Following the closure of the Otaihanga Tip Shop in 2025, resource recovery activities transitioned to Otaihanga Zero Waste. The facility is a joint venture between Kāpiti Coast District Council and non-profit organisation Zero Waste Kāpiti to revalue, reuse and repurpose construction & demolition waste and other materials through their reuse shop.



Otaihanga Zero Waste

1.1 Overview Kāpiti Residential Waste Services

Kāpiti Coast residents have the option of using the transfer stations to dispose of their waste and recycling or choosing a collection service provider to collect their waste kerbside. The service is a user-pays wheelie bin service and is not funded by property rates. Rubbish bag collection services have been discontinued.



Residential Kerbside Disposal

Private waste collection companies such as EnviroNZ, Low Cost Bins, Lucy's Bins, and Waste Management provide combined rubbish and recycling services for urban residents and are monitored for compliance. Any collector providing waste services to households must also provide recycling. In addition, some of these operators provide green waste collection services for the district and other smaller operators such as Organic Wealth provide food waste collection services for the district.

Waste services offered by these providers vary between weekly and fortnightly collection frequencies.

1.2 Overview Kāpiti Commercial Waste Services

Waste generated by the Kāpiti Coast district commercial sector is typically collected by a private waste collection company. Alternatively, businesses have the option of disposing waste at one of the two transfer stations.

Several private waste operators offer waste and recycling services to the commercial sector. Providers offer wheelie bins, gantry skips, and front-loader bins to collect the waste.

2. VOLUME VARIANCES

Waste generation volumes are seasonal. The Ministry for the Environment's (MfE) SWAP (solid waste analysis protocol) documentation advises that in January to May there is a consistent generation, a sharp fall to a yearly low in June, then a steady increase to the yearly peak in December. The December peak is typically 60% higher than the June low. Seasonal factors such as gardening and leisure practices, and temporary populations over holiday periods can also affect waste generation throughout the year.

Single surveys of waste during a given year do not clearly yield accurate data on the volume and composition of waste, and MfE recommend seasonal audits for this reason.

The audits undertaken in this report represented a typically consistent waste generation period at the transfer stations (February) and a high generation period for the residential kerbside audit (November), and therefore the data should still be considered as indicative only.

3. AUDIT METHODOLOGIES

Organic Wealth used auditing methodologies based on Procedure One and Procedure Two of the Ministry for the Environment's Solid Waste Analysis Protocol 2002 (SWAP).

3.1 Residential Kerbside Sampling Strategy

The Monday to Friday five-day residential kerbside waste audit began around 7:00am each morning. Two Organic Wealth staff, driving in an unmarked truck, removed wheelie bin contents from residential streets, according to the street selection plan that was made in consultation with the Kāpiti Coast Council Waste Projects team and the waste collection companies.

To obtain a representative sample of residential waste that covered differences in householder demographics and housing stock, samples were collected from a comprehensive range of streets throughout the entire Kāpiti Coast District, as listed in table 1 below. (See **Appendix 1)** for full street selection details.

Table 1. Areas Covered

Rubbish Collection Day	Areas Covered
Monday	Waikanae Beach, Waikanae Central, Waikanae East
Tuesday	Paraparaumu, Nikau Valley, Otaihanga
Wednesday	Paekakariki, Raumati
Thursday	Paraparaumu Beach
Friday	Ōtaki

Full samples of wheelie bin rubbish were collected each day of the week by emptying the contents of 80L, 120L, and 240L bins into large bin liners. The bin liners were then tagged according to the bin size. The bin samples were then transported to Otaihanga transfer station, where the waste audit was being conducted inside the old tip shop building. The total audit samples collected was 302. The total weight of samples audited was 3,733 kg. The breakdown of samples collected each day by wheelie bin type is shown below in table 2.

Table 2. Sample Size

Day	80L	120L	240L	Total
Monday	13	31	17	**61**
Tuesday	24	16	19	**59**
Wednesday	24	19	17	**60**
Thursday	24	22	15	**61**
Friday	24	21	16	**61**
Totals	**109**	**109**	**84**	**302**



Emptying of a 240L wheelie bin

3.2 Residential Kerbside Confidence intervals

Confidence intervals were not calculated for the sort-and-weigh audit, as data was recorded in aggregated form rather than at individual bin level samples, meaning sample variability could not be directly measured. However, the sampling approach aligns with SWAP methodology, and the average weights per bin size by waste category provides a robust representation of waste composition across the various bin sizes. Indicative margins of error from a comparable waste audit have been referenced to provide context for data reliability (see **Appendix 2**).

3.3 Residential Kerbside Sort & Weigh Audit Methodology

At the sorting depot, the waste samples collected each morning were identified and separated according to their bin size. All samples were individually weighed for cross-reference checks post sorting.

The waste auditors sorted the waste from the bags into labelled bin crates, according to their waste classification.

When the sorting crates for each sampling set were full or completed, the bin crates were weighed on an industrial, heavy-duty scale. The net weights of the sorting crates were recorded in an Excel spreadsheet data reporting template.

After the data set weights were recorded the waste was emptied into a gantry skip and disposed of into the Otaihanga transfer station pit.

E-waste items were sorted and weighed separately, and individual items were named and photographed. Post audit, the weights of these items were distributed between the various waste classifications that they represented, ie: the weight of a USB cable was separated into 50% Non-Ferrous Metals and 50% Plastics Other.



Labelled samples separated and ready for sorting



Audit team in action sorting the waste



Soft plastic crate being weighed



Weights recorded on a data sheet

3.4 Transfer Stations Survey Sampling Strategy

The transfer station visual surveys were undertaken at both Ōtaki Transfer Station and Otaihanga Transfer Station over a defined sampling period, capturing a representative mix of weekdays and peak weekend activity. This approach ensured that variations in waste composition across different days and disposal behaviours were reflected in the dataset.

The survey focused on residual waste entering the transfer stations and excluded materials diverted for recovery (e.g. green waste, cleanfill, metals, and recycling streams), as well as special wastes managed separately (e.g. asbestos or biosolids).

Waste loads were categorised into activity sources as follows:

- Residential Kerbside collections (wheelie bins and public litter collections)
- Residential (including bagged domestic waste)
- Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI)
- Construction and Demolition (C&D)
- Landscaping and Earthworks

Where loads contained mixed activity sources, the predominant activity source was recorded. Sometimes, Residential Kerbside combined commercial kerbside waste in their load and and these loads were classed as Residential Kerbside.

Different waste streams were sampled using the most appropriate data sources:

- **Residential Kerbside collections** were analysed using existing sort-and-weigh audit data from the 2025 Kāpiti Coast kerbside SWAP audit.
- **Residential bagged waste** composition was informed by previous Kāpiti Coast District bag audits and comparable regional datasets.
- **General transfer station waste** (e.g. trailers, utes, vans, and trucks) was assessed using visual surveying techniques.

This blended sampling approach ensured that each waste stream was represented using the most appropriate and reliable data source.

3.5 Transfer Stations Survey Methodology

The visual survey methodology involved assessing each waste load as it was being unloaded onto the tipping floor or into the transfer pit. For each load, the surveyor estimated the proportion of total weight represented by each waste category based on observed volume and knowledge of material bulk densities.

Absolute weights of individual materials within a load were not directly measured. Instead, composition was recorded as weight-based proportions, consistent with standard SWAP visual survey practice.

Where weighbridge data was available, the total load weight was recorded and used in conjunction with estimated composition percentages to calculate material-specific weights. For smaller loads that were not weighed, total load weights were estimated based on vehicle type and typical load characteristics.

Additional approaches were applied as follows:

- **Residential bagged waste:** Bags were periodically opened to confirm composition and verify classification. The surveyor also engaged with customers where necessary to confirm whether waste was residential or commercial.
- **General waste (trailers, vans, utes, trucks):** Where loads were clearly visible, direct estimation of composition was undertaken. Where visibility was limited, standardised composition templates (based on similar load types) were applied and adjusted according to visible materials.
- **Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) waste:** Composition was primarily estimated through direct observation, with reference to composition templates derived from previous ICI waste audits when required.

Minor adjustments were also made to align Transfer Station waste categories with Residential Kerbside waste categories (e.g. splitting paper into cardboard and paper, redistributing soft plastics between recyclable and non-recyclable plastics, and allocating timber and rubble into relevant subcategories).

3.6 Waste Classifications

Waste classifications (categories) were identified using the Ministry for the Environment's (MfE) Solid Waste Analysis Protocol 2002 (SWAP) Primary Waste Classifications, shown on the following page.

Organic Wealth included secondary classifications for some of the primary waste classifications to provide a more comprehensive breakdown of the waste identified during the audit and surveys.

A full breakdown of the waste categories for the kerbside residential audit and transfer station visual surveys are provided. (See **Appendix 3** and **Appendix 4**).

MfE Solid Waste Analysis Protocol 2002 (SWAP) Waste Classifications

Primary classification:	Secondary classification:	Examples:
1 Paper*	* Paper (excluding newsprint and magazines)	*e.g. photocopy paper*
	* Paper (newsprint)	*e.g. newspapers*
	* Paper (magazines and printed materials)	*e.g. advertising brochures*
	* Paper board (corrugated cardboard)	
	* Paper board (including cereal and shoe boxes)	
	* Paper board (liquid cartons and multi material)	*e.g. waxed cartons, foil lined cartons*
2 Plastics*	PET – Code 1	*e.g. soft drink bottles*
	HDPE – Code 2	*e.g. milk bottles, retail bags*
	PVC – Code 3	*e.g. cups, shower curtains, binders*
	LDPE – Code 4	*e.g. retail carry bags*
	PP – Code 5	
	PS – Code 6	*e.g. foam meat trays, foam cups*
	Multi-material – Code 7	
3 Putrescibles*	* Putrescibles (excluding garden)	*e.g. food scraps, dead animals*
	* Putrescibles (garden)	*e.g. grass clippings, weeds, trees*
4 Ferrous metals*	* Ferrous (excluding steel cans)	*e.g. car body, roofing iron, appliance body*
	* Ferrous (steel cans)	*e.g. baked bean can, soup can*
5 Non-ferrous metals*	* Non-ferrous (excluding aluminium cans)	*e.g. copper pipe, aluminium windows*
	* Non-ferrous (aluminium cans)	*e.g. soft drink can*
6 Glass*	* Glass (brown bottles)	
	* Glass (clear bottles)	
	* Glass (green bottles)	
	* Glass (jars)	*e.g. jam jar, gherkin jar*
	* Glass (excluding bottles and jars)	*e.g. window glass*
7 Textiles*	* Non-leather	*e.g. carpet, curtains*
	* Leather	
8 Nappies and sanitary*	None	*e.g. disposable nappies, sanitary napkins*
9 Rubble, concrete, etc	Rubble and rocks	*including bricks*
	Concrete	
	Plasterboard	*e.g. gib board*
	Fibre cement products	*e.g. hard planks, shakes*
	Fibreglass	
	Soil/clay	*e.g. topsoil, sand*
	Other	
10 Timber	Lengths and pieces	*e.g. framing timber, boards, sawn timber*
	Pallets and crates	
	Fabricated	*e.g. joinery, beds, cabinets*
	Sheets	*e.g. plywood, particle board, MDF*
	Sawdust/shavings	
	Debris/other	
11 Rubber	Tyres	
	Rubber products	*e.g. rubber pipes, mats*
12 Potentially hazardous	Household hazardous waste	*e.g. cleaning agents, aerosols, wax products, glues, cosmetics, medicines, batteries, lighters, paint and ink, agrichemicals*
	Special and treated waste	
	Medical waste	*e.g. prescription medicines, animal remedies*
	Untreated hazardous waste	
	Debris/other	*e.g. contaminated soil*

Source: MfE Solid Waste Analysis Protocol 2002 (SWAP)

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4. RESIDENTIAL KERBSIDE WASTE AUDIT RESULTS

4.1 Residential Kerbside Wheelie Bins 80L

109 x 80L wheelie bin samples were audited, weighing a total of 972.7 kg. The average (mean) weight of the 80L wheelie bin was 8.92 kg. As not all households set out a wheelie bin every week the average weight per bin cannot be regarded as a weekly household waste generation estimate.

Table 3.

Kāpiti Coast Residential Kerbside Waste Composition 80L Wheelie Bin	Proportion of Total wt. %	Mean wt. per wheelie bin kg
Paper Subtotal	**4.9%**	**0.43**
Paper recyclable	3.4%	**0.30**
Non-recyclable paper	1.5%	**0.13**
Plastics Subtotal	**6.7%**	**0.59**
Plastics # 1, 2, 5	1.5%	**0.13**
Plastic bags & film	2.9%	**0.26**
Non-recyclable plastic # 3, 4, 6, 7	2.2%	**0.20**
Organics Subtotal	**59.4%**	**5.30**
Food waste	25.8%	**2.30**
Green waste	29.8%	**2.66**
Other organic	3.9%	**0.34**
Ferrous metals Subtotal	**3.5%**	**0.31**
Steel cans	0.4%	**0.03**
Other / multi-material	3.1%	**0.28**
Non-ferrous metals Subtotal	**0.9%**	**0.08**
Aluminium cans	0.1%	**0.00**
Other / multi-material	0.8%	**0.07**
Glass Subtotal	**2.3%**	**0.21**
Bottles / jars	1.3%	**0.11**
Non-recyclable glass	1.1%	**0.09**
Textiles Subtotal	**2.8%**	**0.25**
Clothing & textiles	2.0%	**0.18**
Other / multi-material	0.8%	**0.07**
Sanitary	**6.4%**	**0.57**
Rubble	**7.3%**	**0.65**
Timber	**2.7%**	**0.24**
Rubber	**0.3%**	**0.03**
Potentially hazardous	**2.8%**	**0.25**
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**8.92**

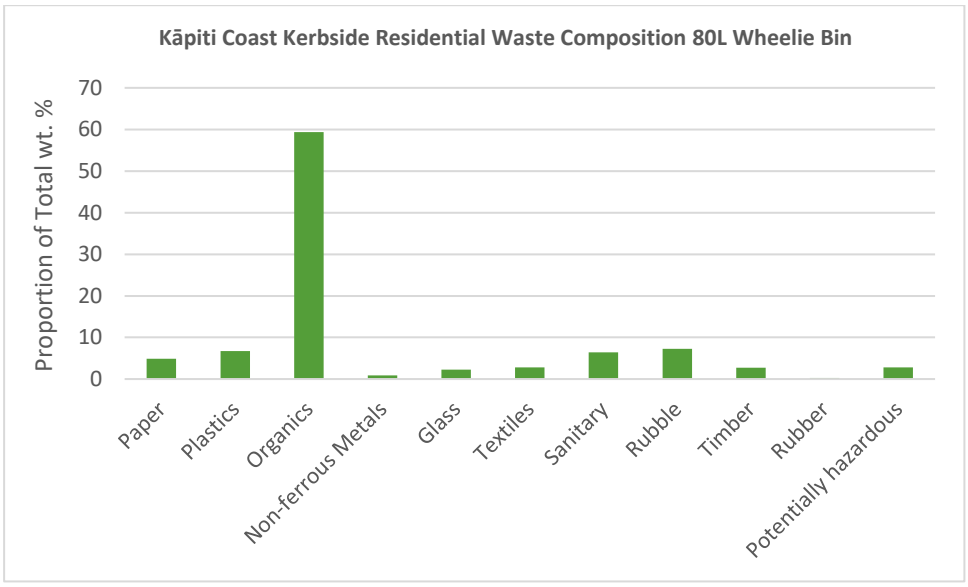
Organic waste was the predominant waste category found in the 80L wheelie bins, accounting for 59.4% of the total weight. This was driven by green waste (29.8%) and food waste (25.8%), with a smaller proportion of other organic materials (3.9%).

Rubble was the second largest waste stream at 7.3%, followed by plastics (6.7%) and sanitary waste (6.4%).

Paper comprised a small proportion of the waste at 4.9%, while metals (4.4% combined), textiles (2.8%), glass (2.3%), and timber (2.7%) were present in lower quantities. Potentially hazardous waste accounted for 2.8% of the total weight.

The waste composition of the 80L wheelie bins shown in Table 3 is displayed in chart format below.

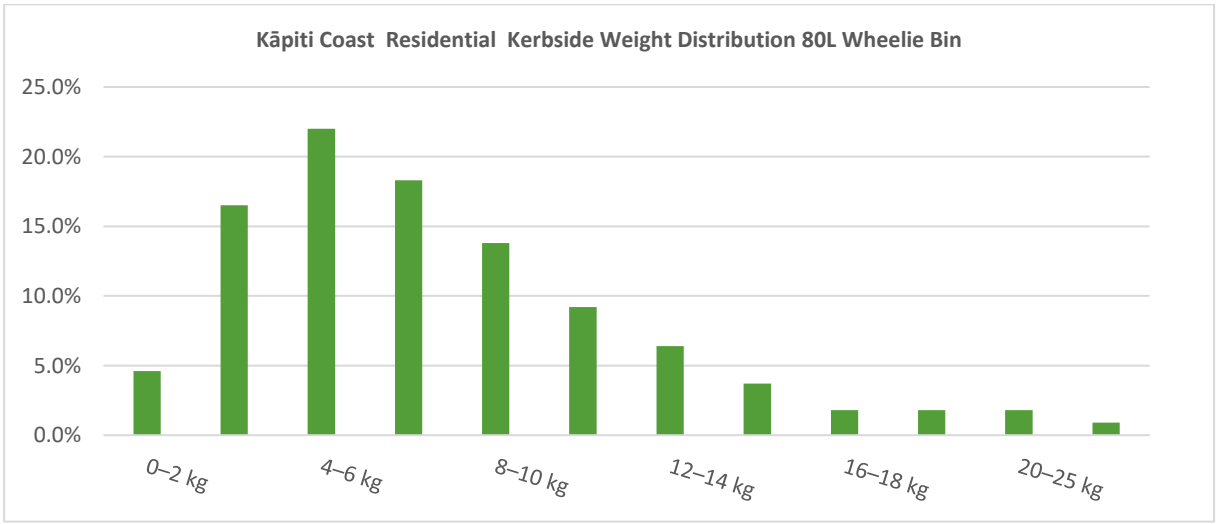
Chart 1.



Bin Weight Distribution

Chart 2 below shows that approximately 74% of 80-litre wheelie bins weighed between 2 kg and 10 kg, with most bins concentrated between 4 kg and 8 kg. A small number of heavier bins (>20 kg) were observed, associated with dense materials such as green waste.

Chart 2.



4.2 Residential Kerbside Wheelie Bins 120L

109 x 120L wheelie bin samples were audited, weighing a total of 1,266 kg. The average (mean) weight of a 120L wheelie bin was 11.62 kg.

Table 4.

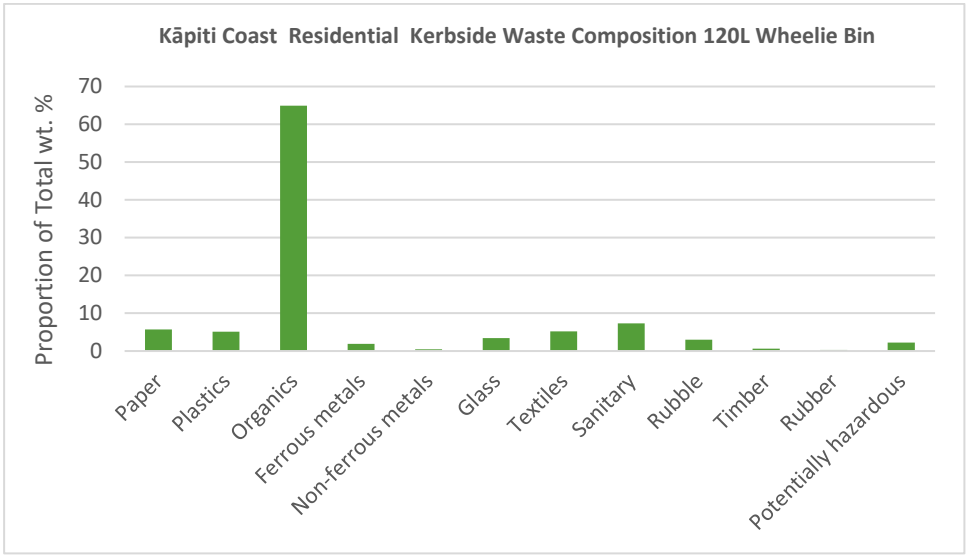
Kāpiti Coast Residential Kerbside Waste Composition 120L Wheelie Bin	Proportion of Total wt. %	Mean wt. per wheelie bin kg
Paper Subtotal	**5.7%**	**0.67**
Paper recyclable	4.4%	**0.51**
Non-recyclable paper	1.4%	**0.16**
Plastics Subtotal	**5.1%**	**0.59**
Plastics # 1, 2, 5	1.2%	**0.13**
Plastic bags & film	2.3%	**0.26**
Non-recyclable plastic # 3, 4, 6, 7	1.7%	**0.19**
Organics Subtotal	**64.9%**	**7.54**
Food waste	22.2%	**2.58**
Green waste	40.3%	**4.68**
Other organic	2.4%	**0.28**
Ferrous metals Subtotal	**1.9%**	**0.22**
Steel cans	0.3%	**0.03**
Other / multi-material	1.6%	**0.18**
Non-ferrous metals Subtotal	**0.5%**	**0.05**
Aluminium cans	0.1%	**0.02**
Other / multi-material	0.3%	**0.04**
Glass Subtotal	**3.4%**	**0.40**
Bottles / jars	3.0%	**0.34**
Non-recyclable glass	0.5%	**0.06**
Textiles Subtotal	**5.2%**	**0.60**
Clothing & textiles	3.8%	**0.44**
Other / multi-material	1.4%	**0.17**
Sanitary	**7.3%**	**0.84**
Rubble	**3.0%**	**0.34**
Timber	**0.6%**	**0.07**
Rubber	**0.3%**	**0.04**
Potentially hazardous	**2.2%**	**0.25**
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**11.62**

The 120-litre residential kerbside bins are dominated by organics, which make up 64.9% of the total weight (7.54 kg per bin). Green waste is the largest component at 40.3%, followed by food waste at 22.2%, indicating the opportunity for diversion through organics collection or composting systems.

19.4% of the waste was made up of paper, plastics, glass, and textiles. Other materials such as sanitary (7.3%), rubble (3.0%), and potentially hazardous waste (2.2%) make up a smaller but less divertible portion of the stream.

The waste composition of the 120L wheelie bins shown in Table 4 is displayed in chart format below.

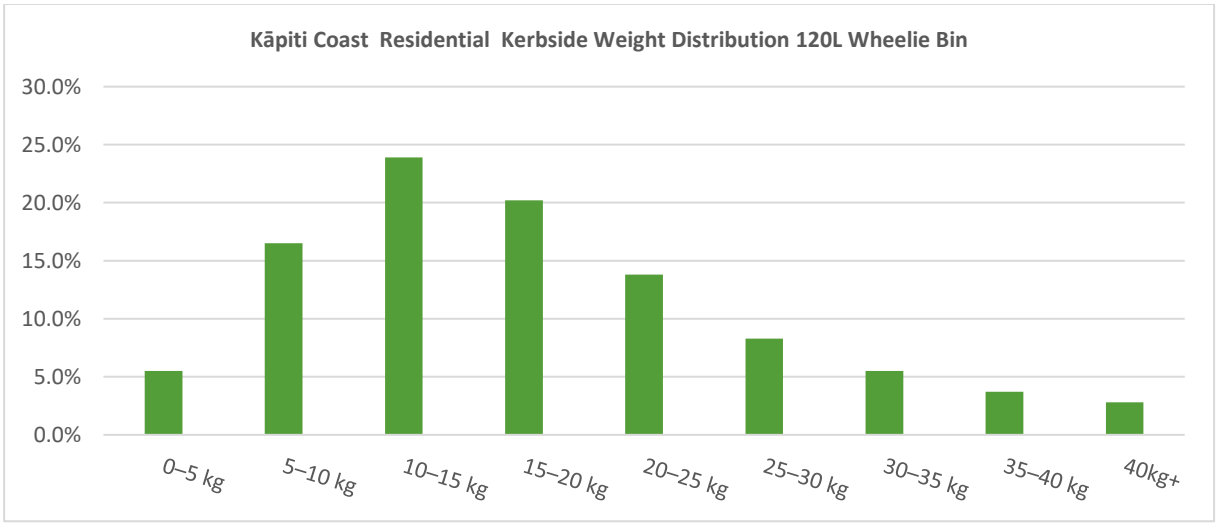
Chart 3.



Bin Weight Distribution

Chart 4 below shows that approximately 61% of 120-litre wheelie bins weighed between 10 kg and 20 kg, with the highest concentration of bins in the 10–15 kg range. A smaller number of heavier bins (>30 kg) were observed, likely associated with dense materials such as green waste.

Chart 4.



4.3 Residential Kerbside Wheelie Bins 240L

84 x 240L wheelie bin samples were audited, weighing a total of 1,494 kg. The average (mean) weight of a 240L wheelie bin was 17.78 kg.

Table 5.

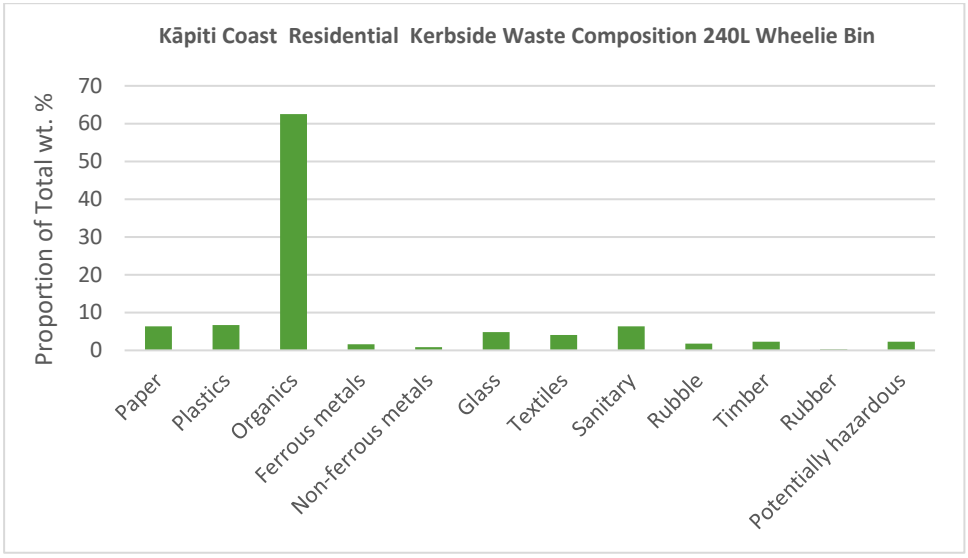
Kāpiti Coast Residential Kerbside Waste Composition 240L Wheelie Bin	Proportion of Total wt. %	Mean wt. per wheelie bin kg
Paper Subtotal	**6.4%**	**1.14**
Paper recyclable	4.8%	**0.85**
Non-recyclable paper	1.6%	**0.29**
Plastics Subtotal	**6.7%**	**1.20**
Plastics # 1, 2, 5	2.4%	**0.43**
Plastic bags & film	2.7%	**0.47**
Non-recyclable plastic # 3, 4, 6, 7	1.7%	**0.30**
Organics Subtotal	**62.6%**	**11.12**
Food waste	22.9%	**4.08**
Green waste	37.4%	**6.64**
Other organic	2.3%	**0.40**
Ferrous metals Subtotal	**1.6%**	**0.28**
Steel cans	0.4%	**0.08**
Other / multi-material	1.2%	**0.20**
Non-ferrous metals Subtotal	**0.8%**	**0.15**
Aluminium cans	0.3%	**0.06**
Other / multi-material	0.5%	**0.09**
Glass Subtotal	**4.9%**	**0.87**
Bottles / jars	4.6%	**0.81**
Non-recyclable glass	0.3%	**0.05**
Textiles Subtotal	**4.1%**	**0.72**
Clothing & textiles	2.5%	**0.45**
Other / multi-material	1.5%	**0.27**
Sanitary	**6.4%**	**1.14**
Rubble	**1.8%**	**0.32**
Timber	**2.3%**	**0.40**
Rubber	**0.3%**	**0.05**
Potentially hazardous	**2.3%**	**0.40**
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**17.78**

The 240L residential kerbside bins are again dominated by organics, which make up 62.6% of the total weight (11.12 kg per bin). Green waste is the largest component at 37.4%, followed by food waste at 22.9%, confirming that a substantial proportion of material in larger bins is readily divertible.

Approximately 22% of the waste is made up of paper, plastics, glass, and textiles, with each contributing similar proportions to the overall composition. Other materials such as sanitary (6.4%), timber (2.3%), rubble (1.8%), and potentially hazardous waste (2.3%) make up a smaller portion of the total waste.

The waste composition of the 240L wheelie bins shown in Table 5 is displayed in chart format below.

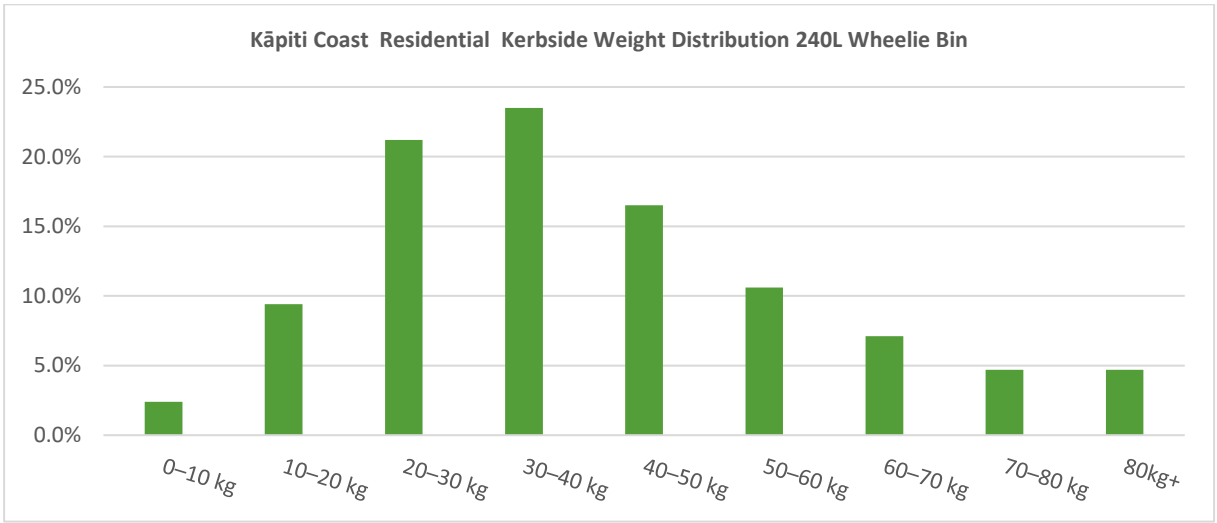
Chart 5.



Bin Weight Distribution

As shown below in Chart 6, approximately 45% of 240-litre wheelie bins weighed between 20 kg and 40 kg, with the highest concentration in the 30–40 kg range. A number of heavier bins (>60 kg) were observed, likely associated with dense materials such as green waste and soil.

Chart 6.



4.4 Residential Kerbside Combined Totals

A total of 302 samples were audited during the five-day audit, comprised of 80L, 120L, and 240L bin samples, as outlined in Tables 3, 4, and 5. The combined total of waste audited was 3,733 kg.

The combined kerbside waste composition has been derived by aggregating the results across the 80L, 120L, and 240L wheelie bin audits. Due to limited bin size data available from waste collectors the dataset was not weighted to reflect the relative number of households using each bin size; however, data from one major provider confirms a broadly even distribution across the three bin sizes. The waste composition is consistent across all bins, with organics comprising the largest share (approximately 60–65%). Variation is evident in green waste, which increases with bin size, while smaller bins contain relatively higher proportions of dense materials such as rubble.

In Table 6 below, the waste composition of the combined waste has been converted to an average weekly tonnage using using the Residential Kerbside tonnage derived from transfer station weighbridge data (see Section 5.1). Based on data provided by most of the waste operators, a minor proportion (1%) of Residential Kerbside waste originated from outside the Kāpiti Coast District during the survey period.

Table 6.

Kāpiti Coast Residential Kerbside Waste Composition Combined Wheelie Bins Total	Proportion of Total wt. %	Tonnes Per Week
Paper Total	**5.8%**	**9**
Paper Recyclable	4.3%	**7**
Non-recyclable paper	1.5%	**2**
Plastics Total	**6.2%**	**10**
Plastics # 1, 2, 5	1.8%	**3**
Plastic bags & film	2.6%	**4**
Non-Recyclable Plastic # 3, 4, 6, 7	1.8%	**3**
Organics Total	**62.5%**	**102**
Food waste	23.4%	**38**
Green waste	36.4%	**59**
Other organic	2.7%	**4**
Ferrous metals Total	**2.2%**	**4**
Steel cans	0.4%	**1**
Other steel	1.8%	**3**
Non-ferrous metals Total	**0.7%**	**1**
Aluminium cans	0.2%	**0.3**
Other non-ferrous	0.5%	**1**
Glass Total	**3.7%**	**6**
Bottles/jars	3.2%	**5**
Non-recyclable glass	0.6%	**1**
Textiles Total	**4.1%**	**7**
Clothing/textiles	2.8%	**5**
Multi-Material/other	1.3%	**2**
Sanitary	**6.7%**	**11**
Rubble	**3.6%**	**6**
Timber	**1.8%**	**3**
Rubber	**0.3%**	**0.5**
Potentially hazardous	**2.4%**	**4**
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**163**

The combined residential kerbside waste composition in Table 6 shows a consistent composition pattern, with organics comprising the majority of the waste at **62.5% of the total weight (102 tonnes per week)**. This is followed by smaller but notable proportions of sanitary waste (6.7%), plastics (6.2%), and paper (5.8%), while all other material streams individually contribute less than 5%, including glass (3.7%), textiles (4.1%), rubble (3.6%), and metals (2.9%).

4.5 Waste Diversion Potential

The potential proportion of waste from the combined kerbside waste composition that could be diverted from landfill is shown in Table 7 below.

In determining the diversion potential of each material, a number of practical considerations were applied. Plastics #3, 4, 6, 7 and other mixed plastics were classified as non-recyclable, as they are not accepted within existing recycling systems nationally.

A broad assumption was made that 50% of soft plastic packaging could be diverted, reflecting the availability of supermarket collection schemes for clean, uncontaminated materials. Similarly, 50% of clothing and textile waste was assumed to be divertible, based on the presence of clothing recycling bins and reuse shops that take good clothes, shoes and fabrics.

Ferrous and non-ferrous metals were classified as recyclable, although it is noted that some materials require specialist recovery pathways outside of standard kerbside systems. And all food waste and green waste was classified as compostable although a proportion of green waste may not be readily accepted by commercial compost operators (e.g.: flax).

Based on these assumptions, the analysis indicates that approximately 77.5% of the kerbside waste has the potential to be diverted from landfill. The majority of this diversion potential is driven by organic material, with food and green waste together comprising a significant proportion of the total waste.

Table 7.

Kāpiti Coast Residential Kerbside Potential Waste Diversion Total	Proportion of Total wt. %	Tonnes Per Week
Paper (recyclable)	4.3%	7
Plastics #1,2,5	1.8%	3
Plastic bags & film	1.3%	2
Food waste	23.4%	38
Green waste	36.4%	59
Steel cans	0.4%	1
Other steel	1.8%	3
Aluminium cans	0.2%	0.3
Other non-ferrous	0.5%	1
Glass bottles/jars	3.2%	5
Clothing/textiles	1.4%	2
Total Potential Diversion	**77.5%**	**122**

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5. TRANSFER STATION WASTE SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Transfer Stations Total Tonnage

The total tonnage of waste disposed of at the transfer stations was calculated by using actual weighbridge records associated with the bulk haulage of residual waste to a Class 1 landfill (Bonny Glen) over the 4-week visual survey period as shown below in Table 8. Diverted materials, such as green waste, scrap metal, and cleanfill, were excluded from the landfill totals.

Table 8.

All Waste to Landfill Ōtaki and Otaihanga Transfer Stations	1st Feb to 28th Feb 2026		Mar 2025 to Feb 2026		
	% of Total	Average T P/Week	% of Total	Average T P/Week	Tonnes per annum
Ōtaki	19%	71	20%	72	3767
Otaihanga	81%	302	80%	293	15255
Total	100%	373	100%	366	19023

On average, over the 28-day period analysed, approximately **373 tonnes per week** of waste was disposed of to landfill. The majority of this waste (**81%**) was received at Otaihanga, with the remaining **19%** at Ōtaki.

The tonnages from the 28-day period analysed for this report were compared to annual figures based on weighbridge data. A combined total of **19,023 tonnes per annum** was disposed of to a Class 1 landfill for the period March 2025 to February 2026, equating to an average of **366 tonnes per week**.

At Otaihanga, the weekly average of approximately 302 tonnes per week for February is **3.1% higher** than the annual average of 293 tonnes per week. At Ōtaki, the weekly average of approximately 71 tonnes per week for February is **1.4% lower** than the annual average of 72 tonnes per week.

Overall, these results indicate that the survey period is broadly representative of typical annual waste flows across both facilities.

5.2 Ōtaki Transfer Station

The six-day visual survey at Ōtaki Transfer Station was carried out from Monday 16th February to Saturday 21st February 2026. During this period, data was collected from 144 vehicles, of which 136 were disposing of general waste and 8 were identified as kerbside collection vehicles.

Kerbside collection vehicles were identified during the survey period, and registration details were recorded. Weighbridge records were then used to calculate the average weekly tonnage of kerbside collection waste for a representative four-week period (1st February to 28th February 2026). This tonnage was deducted from the total waste disposed of to landfill to determine the quantity of general waste.

The average weekly tonnage of waste disposed of to landfill at Ōtaki Transfer Station during the survey period was **71 tonnes per week**. Of this total, **32 tonnes (45.1%)** were kerbside collection waste, and **39 tonnes (54.9%)** were general waste.

Ōtaki Transfer Station Activity Source Data

Table 9 on the following page presents an analysis of the activity sources of waste loads surveyed, including the four activity sources that make up the general waste (construction and demolition, industrial/commercial/institutional, landscaping, and residential), as well as kerbside collection waste.

The final column shows the average tonnes per week attributed to each activity source, calculated using survey proportions applied to the total weekly tonnage.

Table 9.

Ōtaki Transfer Station Activity Sources of All Waste loads 1st Feb to 28 Feb 2026	**# of Vehicles surveyed**	**% of loads surveyed**	**% of Total Weight**	**Tonnes / Week**
Construction & Demolition	15	10.4%	13.9%	10
Industry/Commercial/Institution	23	16.0%	22.3%	16
Landscaping	5	3.5%	2.3%	2
Residential	93	64.6%	16.3%	12
Subtotal General Waste	**136**	**94.4%**	**54.9%**	**39**
Residential Kerbside	8	5.6%	45.1%	32
Total	**144**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**71**

Kerbside waste comprised 5.6% of vehicle loads surveyed but represented 45.1% of the total waste by weight.

Construction and demolition waste comprised 13.9% of the total waste, industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) waste 22.3%, residential waste 16.3%, and landscaping waste 2.3%.

Ōtaki Transfer Station General Waste Composition by Activity Source

The primary compositions of the four activity sources that make up the waste at Ōtaki Transfer Station are shown below in Table 10.

C&D waste was composed primarily of **rubble, concrete and similar materials (41.8%),** and **timber (40.0%)**, which combined represent **81.8%**, by weight, of C&D waste. ICI waste had a more **mixed composition**, with **organics (22.4%)** being the largest component, followed by **plastics (18.9%)** and **timber (16.3%)**.

Landscaping waste was **67.6% organic material** (green waste), with a further **24.5% timber**. Residential waste also had a **mixed composition**, with **organics (27.0% -** food and green waste combined**)** and **timber (22.9%)** being the largest components, followed by **textiles (15.8%)**, which includes carpet and underlay as well as clothing.

Table 10.

Ōtaki Transfer Station General Waste Composition by Activity Source	**C&D**	**ICI**	**Landscaping**	**Residential**
Paper	0.3%	13.4%	0.0%	5.8%
Plastics	1.5%	18.9%	0.4%	8.0%
Organics	1.5%	22.4%	67.6%	27.0%
Ferrous metals	0.7%	3.2%	0.4%	5.2%
Non-ferrous metals	0.2%	3.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Glass	2.2%	5.6%	0.0%	2.0%
Textiles	11.2%	11.5%	0.0%	15.8%
Sanitary	0.4%	1.7%	0.0%	4.8%
Rubble, concrete, etc	41.8%	2.6%	7.1%	4.4%
Timber	40.0%	16.3%	24.5%	22.9%
Rubber	0.02%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Potentially hazardous	0.05%	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
TOTALS	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Ōtaki Transfer Station General Waste & Kerbside Waste Composition

The waste composition of general waste, kerbside waste, and the combined waste disposed of at Ōtaki Transfer Station is presented in Table 11 below. Indicative annual tonnages are provided in **Appendix 5.**

Table 11.

Kāpiti Coast Ōtaki Transfer Station Waste Composition 1st Feb to 28th Feb 2026	General Waste		Kerbside Waste		Combined General & Kerbside Waste	
	Proportion of Total %	Tonnes Per Week	Proportion of Total %	Tonnes Per Week	Proportion of Total %	Tonnes Per Week
Paper Subtotal	**7.6%**	**3**	**6.2%**	**2**	**6.9%**	**5**
Paper recyclable	1.4%	1	3.1%	1	2.2%	2
Non-recyclable paper	2.6%	1	1.7%	1	2.2%	2
Cardboard	3.6%	1	1.3%	0	2.5%	2
Plastics Subtotal	**10.5%**	**4**	**6.6%**	**2**	**8.7%**	**6**
Plastics recyclable	2.9%	1	3.3%	1	3.1%	2
Plastics non-recyclable	7.5%	3	3.3%	1	5.6%	4
Organics Subtotal	**20.3%**	**8**	**61.1%**	**20**	**39.3%**	**28**
Food waste	11.9%	5	22.9%	7	17.5%	12
Green waste	7.0%	3	35.3%	11	19.8%	14
Other organic	1.3%	1	2.9%	1	2.0%	1
Ferrous metals Subtotal	**2.9%**	**1**	**2.3%**	**1**	**2.6%**	**2**
Primarily ferrous	2.3%	1	0.4%	0	1.5%	1
Multi-materials	0.5%	0	1.9%	1	1.1%	1
Non-ferrous metals	1.8%	1	0.7%	0	1.3%	1
Glass Subtotal	**3.4%**	**1**	**3.9%**	**1**	**3.6%**	**3**
Glass recyclable	2.3%	1	3.4%	1	2.8%	2
Other Glass	1.2%	0	0.5%	0	0.9%	1
Textiles Subtotal	**12.2%**	**5**	**4.1%**	**1**	**8.5%**	**6**
Clothing & textiles	3.3%	1	2.8%	1	3.1%	2
Multi-material / Other	4.3%	2	0.7%	0	2.6%	2
Carpet	4.6%	2	0.7%	0	2.8%	2
Sanitary	2.2%	1	7.1%	2	4.4%	3
Rubble, concrete, etc Subtotal	**13.3%**	**5**	**3.5%**	**1**	**8.8%**	**6**
Plasterboard	6.6%	3	0.0%	0	3.6%	3
Cleanfill, Soil, Other	6.7%	3	3.5%	1	5.2%	4
Timber Subtotal	**24.7%**	**9**	**1.7%**	**1**	**14.1%**	**10**
Reusable	11.3%	4	0.0%	0	6.1%	4
Multi-material / Other	13.4%	5	1.7%	1	8.0%	6
Rubber	0.3%	0	0.3%	0	0.3%	0
Potentially hazardous	0.6%	0	2.4%	1	1.4%	1
TOTAL	**100%**	**39**	**100%**	**32**	**100%**	**71**

Timber was the largest component of the **general waste** in Ōtaki, comprising **24.7%** of the total weight. **Organics** was the largest component of the **combined kerbside and general waste**, comprising **39.3%** of the total weight. **Plastics** was a notable component of both **general waste** (**10.5%**) and the **combined kerbside and general waste** (**8.7%**).

The high proportion of **timber** in the **general waste** reflects the influence of construction and demolition and ICI activities. In contrast, **kerbside waste** was dominated by organic material (**61.1%**), primarily **green waste,** and **food waste**. As a result, the combined kerbside and general waste composition includes a significant proportion of kerbside-derived organics, while **general waste** contributes a higher proportion of construction-related materials.

The waste composition data provided in Table 11 is displayed below in chart format.

Chart 7.

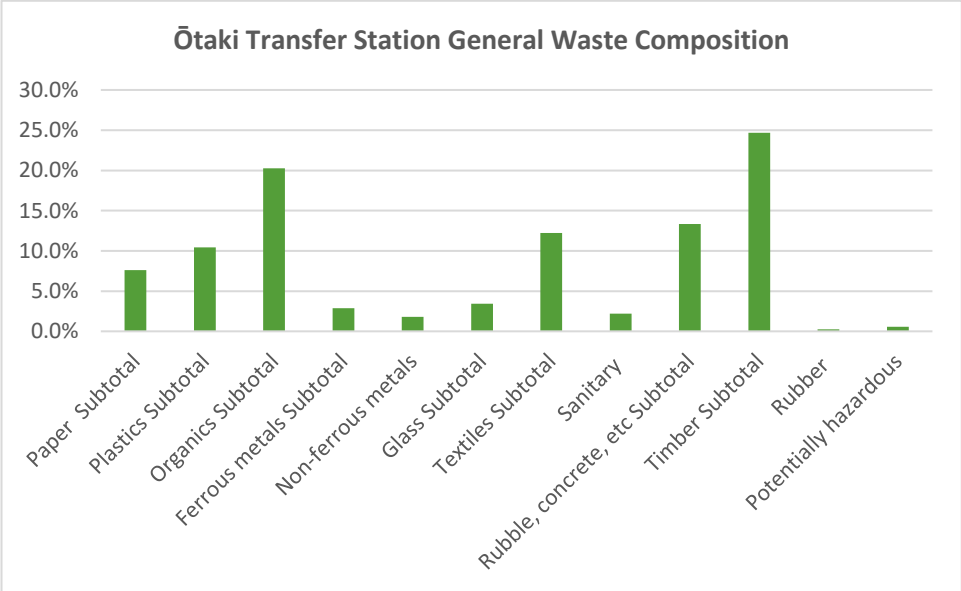
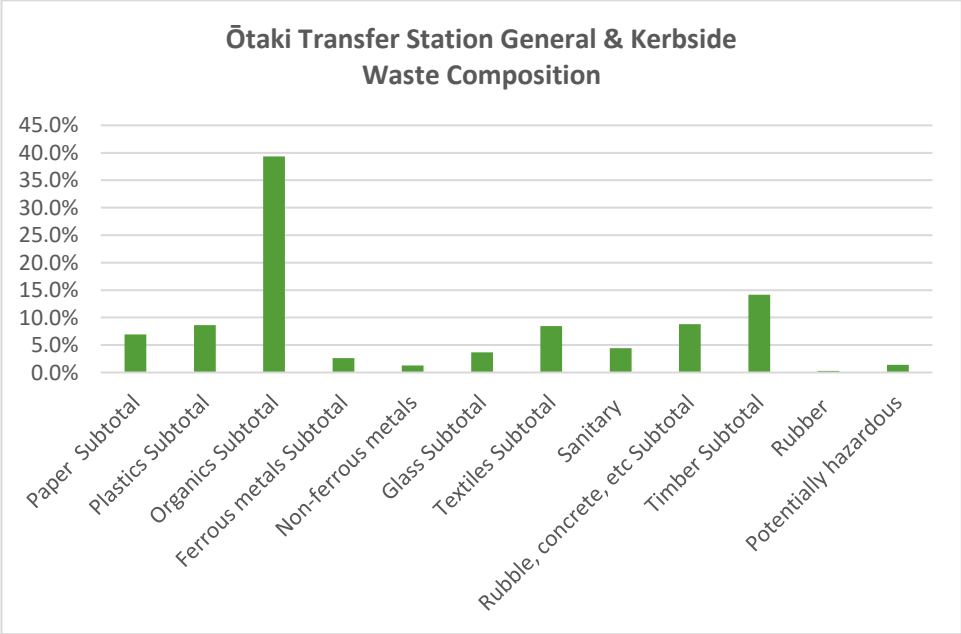


Chart 8.



Ōtaki Transfer Station Potentially Divertible

Of the material categories identified in the surveys, a number are commonly recyclable, recoverable, or compostable in New Zealand. Based on these materials, Table 12 below shows the proportion of waste disposed of at Ōtaki Transfer Station that could potentially be diverted from landfill.

Overall, approximately **58.3%** of the total waste, equivalent to **41 tonnes per week**, could be diverted from landfill. Compostable materials made up the largest share of this diversion potential, with **food waste (17.5%)** and **green waste (19.8%)** together accounting for a substantial proportion of the total waste.

Recyclable materials, including **paper and cardboard (4.7%)**, **plastics (3.1%)**, and **glass (2.8%)**, also contributed to the diversion potential, along with smaller quantities of metals and textiles.
Reusable materials, particularly **timber (6.1%)**, represented an additional opportunity for diversion.

Table 12.

Kāpiti Coast Ōtaki Transfer Station Potential Diversion	Proportion of Total wt. %	Tonnes Per Week
Paper & Cardboard (recyclable)	4.7%	3
Plastics (recyclable)	3.1%	2
Food waste	17.5%	12
Green waste	19.8%	14
Primarily Ferrous	1.5%	1
Non-Ferrous	1.3%	1
Glass (recyclable)	2.8%	2
Clothing/textiles	1.5%	1
Timber (reusable)	6.1%	4
Total Potential Diversion	**58.3%**	41

5.3 Otaihanga Transfer Station

The six-day visual survey at Otaihanga Transfer Station was carried out from Monday 23rd February to Saturday 28th February 2026. During this period, data was collected from 199 vehicles, of which 184 were disposing of general waste and 15 were identified as kerbside collection vehicles.

As with the Ōtaki survey, kerbside collection vehicles were identified during the survey period, and registration details were recorded. Weighbridge records were then used to calculate the average weekly tonnage of kerbside collection waste for a representative four-week period (1st February to 28th February 2026). This tonnage was deducted from the total waste disposed of to landfill to determine the quantity of general waste.

During the survey period, an average of **302 tonnes of waste per week** were disposed of to landfill at Otaihanga Transfer Station. Of this total, **131 tonnes (43.4%)** were kerbside collection waste, and **171 tonnes (56.6%)** were general waste.

Otaihanga Transfer Station Activity Source Data

Table 13 presents an analysis of the activity sources of waste loads surveyed, including the four activity sources that make up the general waste (construction and demolition, industrial / commercial / institutional, landscaping, and residential), as well as kerbside collection waste. Activity source proportions within the general waste were derived from survey data and applied to the calculated general waste tonnage.

Table 13.

Otaihanga Transfer Station Activity Sources of All Waste loads 1st Feb to 28 Feb 2026	**# of Vehicles surveyed**	**% of loads surveyed**	**% of Total Weight**	**Tonnes / Week**
Construction & Demolition	39	19.6%	13.4%	40
Industry/Commercial/Institution	35	17.6%	30.0%	91
Landscaping	7	3.5%	10.4%	31
Residential	103	51.8%	2.8%	8
Subtotal General Waste	**184**	**92.5%**	**56.6%**	**171**
Residential Kerbside	15	7.5%	43.4%	131
Total	**199**	**100%**	**100%**	**302**

Kerbside waste comprised 7.5% of vehicle loads surveyed but represented **43.4% of the total waste** by weight. Construction and demolition waste comprised **13.4%** of the total waste, industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) waste **30.0%**, landscaping waste **10.4%**, and residential waste **2.8%**.

Otaihanga Transfer Station General Waste Composition by Activity Source

The primary compositions of the four activity sources that make up the general waste at Otaihanga Transfer Station are shown below in Table 14.

C&D waste was composed primarily of timber (**52.2%**) and rubble, concrete and similar materials (**20.0%**), which together account for **72.2% of C&D waste by weight**. ICI waste had a more mixed composition, with **organics** (**28.5%**) being the largest component, followed by **timber** (**15.6%**) and **paper** (**14.3%**).

Landscaping waste was dominated by **timber** (**55.2%**) and **organics** (**34.3%**), which together represent **89.5%** of the total landscaping waste. Residential waste also had a mixed composition, with **timber** (**29.9%**) and **organics** (**20.8%**) being the largest components, followed by **ferrous metals** (**14.4%**) and **rubble** (**9.6%**).

Table 14.

Otaihanga Transfer Station Waste Composition by Activity Source	**C&D**	**ICI**	**Landscaping**	**Residential**
Paper	3.2%	14.3%	2.8%	2.9%
Plastics	2.9%	11.6%	2.3%	6.3%
Organics	6.7%	28.5%	34.3%	20.8%
Ferrous metals	5.1%	5.9%	0.3%	14.4%
Non-ferrous metals	0.5%	1.9%	0.0%	1.1%
Glass	3.5%	6.0%	0.0%	5.3%
Textiles	5.0%	9.3%	0.6%	7.2%
Sanitary	0.6%	2.1%	0.1%	1.7%
Rubble, concrete, etc	20.0%	3.7%	4.2%	9.6%
Timber	52.2%	15.6%	55.2%	29.9%
Rubber	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%
Potentially hazardous	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%
TOTALS	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Otaihanga Transfer Station General Waste & Kerbside Waste Composition

The waste composition of general waste, kerbside waste, and the combined overall waste disposed of at Otaihanga Transfer Station is presented in Table 15 below. Indicative annual tonnages are provided in **Appendix 6.**

Table 15.

Kāpiti Coast Otaihanga Transfer Station Waste Composition 1st Feb to 28th Feb 2026	**General Waste**		**Kerbside Waste**		**Combined General & Kerbside Waste**	
	Proportion of Total %	**Tonnes Per Week**	**Proportion of Total %**	**Tonnes Per Week**	**Proportion of Total %**	**Tonnes Per Week**
Paper Subtotal	**9.0%**	**16**	**6.9%**	**9**	**8.2%**	**25**
Paper recyclable	1.7%	3	3.2%	4	2.4%	7
Non-recyclable paper	2.8%	5	2.3%	3	2.6%	8
Cardboard	4.5%	8	1.4%	2	3.3%	10
Plastics Subtotal	**8.1%**	**14**	**7.4%**	**10**	**7.8%**	**24**
Plastics recyclable	2.5%	4	3.7%	5	3.0%	9
Plastics non-recyclable	5.7%	10	3.7%	5	4.8%	15
Organics Subtotal	**22.2%**	**37**	**58.0%**	**76**	**37.5%**	**113**
Food waste	14.3%	24	21.8%	29	17.4%	53
Green waste	6.0%	10	33.0%	43	17.6%	53
Other organic	1.9%	3	3.2%	4	2.5%	8
Ferrous metals Subtotal	**6.7%**	**11**	**2.6%**	**3**	**4.9%**	**15**
Primarily ferrous	5.6%	10	0.5%	1	3.4%	10
Multi-materials	1.1%	2	2.1%	3	1.6%	5
Non-ferrous metals	1.3%	2	0.8%	1	1.1%	3
Glass Subtotal	**5.0%**	**9**	**4.4%**	**6**	**4.9%**	**15**
Glass recyclable	2.7%	5	3.8%	5	3.3%	10
Other Glass	2.3%	4	0.6%	1	1.6%	5
Textiles Subtotal	**7.4%**	**13**	**4.0%**	**5**	**6.0%**	**18**
Clothing & textiles	1.9%	3	2.7%	4	2.3%	7
Multi-material / Other	2.7%	5	0.7%	1	1.8%	6
Carpet	2.8%	5	0.7%	1	1.9%	6
Sanitary	1.6%	3	8.0%	10	4.4%	13
Rubble, concrete, etc Subtotal	**8.6%**	**15**	**3.3%**	**4**	**6.4%**	**19**
Plasterboard	4.6%	8	0.0%	0	2.7%	8
Cleanfill, Soil, Other	4.0%	7	3.3%	4	3.7%	11
Timber Subtotal	**28.8%**	**49**	**1.6%**	**2**	**17.1%**	**52**
Reusable	8.7%	15	0.5%	1	5.2%	16
Multi-material / Other	20.2%	34	1.2%	2	11.9%	36
Rubber	0.3%	1	0.4%	0	0.3%	1
Potentially hazardous	0.5%	1	2.5%	3	1.4%	4
TOTAL	**100%**	**171**	**100%**	**131**	**100%**	**302**

Timber was the largest component of the **general waste** at Otaihanga, comprising **28.8%** of the total weight. **Organics** was the largest component of the **combined kerbside and general waste**, comprising **37.5%** of the total weight, with a near even split between **food waste** (**17.4%**) and **green waste** (**17.6%**). **Plastics** was a notable component of both **general waste** (**8.1%**) and the **combined kerbside and general waste** (**7.8%**).

The high proportion of **timber** in the **general waste** reflects the influence of construction and demolition and ICI activities. In contrast, **kerbside waste** was dominated by organic material (**58.0%**), comprising **green waste** and **food waste**. As a result, the combined kerbside and general waste composition reflects the contribution of kerbside-derived organics, while **general waste** contributes a higher proportion of construction-related materials.

The waste composition data provided in Table 15 is displayed below in chart format.

Chart 9.

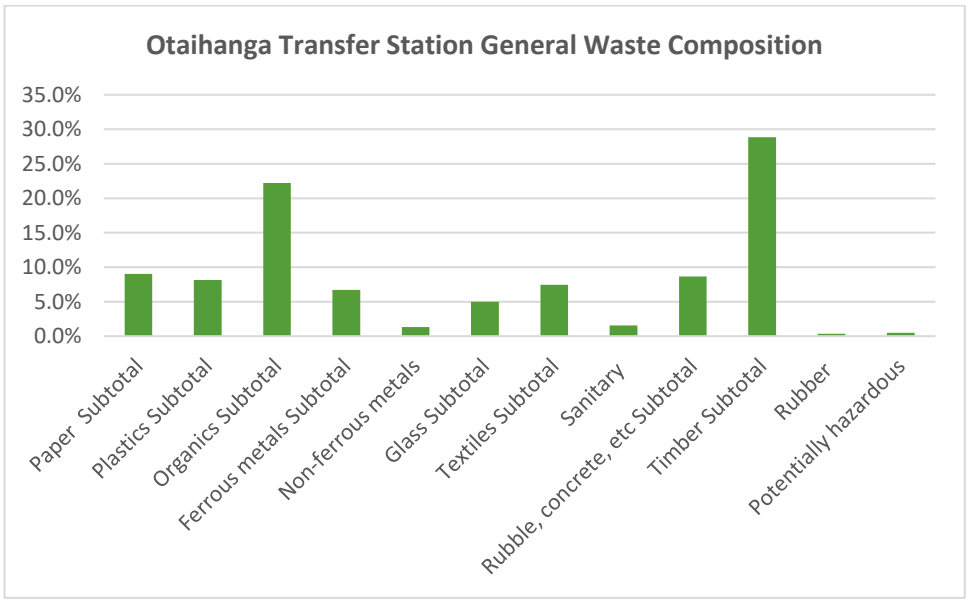
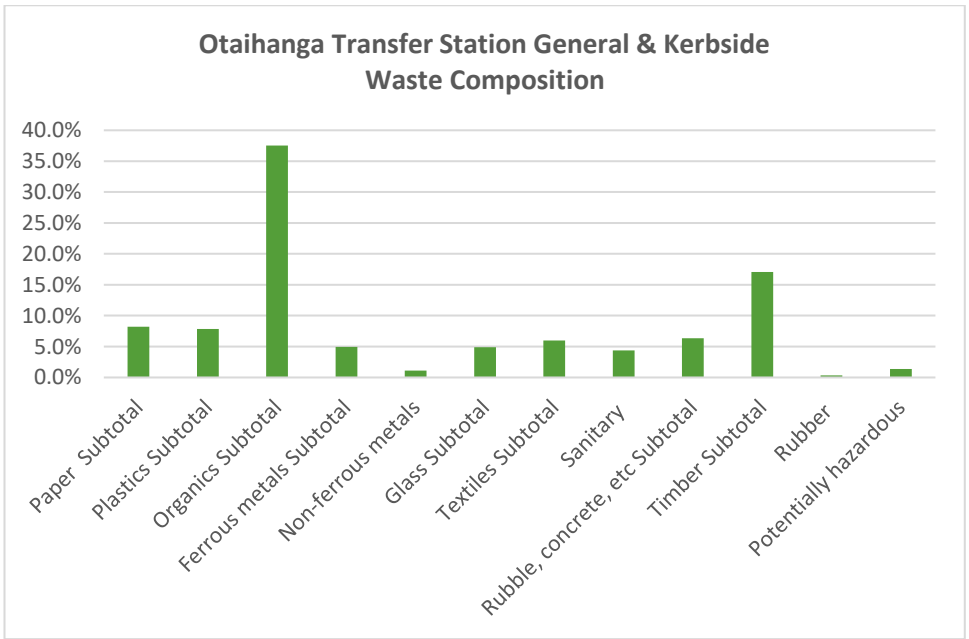


Chart 10.



Otaihanga Transfer Station Potentially Divertible

Of the material categories identified in the waste, a number are commonly recyclable, recoverable, or compostable in New Zealand. Based on these materials, Table 16 shows the proportion of waste disposed of at Otaihanga Transfer Station that could potentially be diverted from landfill.

Overall, approximately **57.8%** of the total waste, equivalent to approximately **174 tonnes per week**, could be diverted from landfill. Compostable materials made up the largest share of this diversion potential, with **food waste (17.4%)** and **green waste (17.6%)** together accounting for a substantial proportion of the total waste.

Materials commonly associated with recycling streams, including **paper and cardboard (5.6%)**, **plastics (3.0%)**, and **glass (3.3%)**, also contributed to the diversion potential, along with smaller quantities of metals and textiles. Reusable materials, particularly **timber (5.2%)**, represented an additional opportunity for diversion.

Table 16.

Kāpiti Coast Otaihanga Transfer Station Potential Diversion	Proportion of Total wt. %	Tonnes Per Week
Paper & Cardboard (recyclable)	5.6%	17
Plastics (recyclable)	3.0%	9
Food waste	17.4%	53
Green waste	17.6%	53
Primarily Ferrous	3.4%	10
Non-Ferrous	1.1%	3
Glass (recyclable)	3.3%	10
Clothing/textiles	1.1%	3
Timber (reusable)	5.2%	16
Total Potential Diversion	**57.8%**	174

5.4 Combined Transfer Stations

Combined Transfer Stations Activity Source Data

The combined activity source data for Ōtaki and Otaihanga Transfer Stations is presented in Table 17 below. It is noted that some residential kerbside vehicles also collect from commercial customers within the same load therefore activity source classifications for both transfer stations and the combined data set below are indicative and reflect the primary collection function of each vehicle.

Across both sites, general waste accounted for **60.6% of the total waste by weight**. While kerbside collections represented only **6.7% of vehicle loads surveyed**, they accounted for a large share of the total waste by weight — **39.4%**. **Industry, commercial and institutional (ICI) waste was the largest contributor to the general waste**, comprising **30.6% of the total waste by weight**, followed by **construction and demolition (C&D) waste at 14.6%**. **Residential waste made up the largest share of vehicle loads (57.1%)**, but contributed a relatively small proportion of the total weight (**12.6%**), indicating that these loads are generally lighter in nature. Landscaping waste represented a relatively small proportion of both loads (**3.5%**) and total weight (**2.9%**) across the combined dataset.

Table 17.

Combined Ōtaki and Otaihanga Transfer Station Activity Sources	# of Vehicles surveyed	% of loads surveyed	% of Total Weight	Tonnes / Week
Construction & Demolition	54	15.7%	14.6%	50
Industry/Commercial/Institution	58	16.9%	30.6%	107
Landscaping	12	3.5%	2.9%	33
Residential	196	57.1%	12.6%	20
Subtotal General Waste	**320**	**93.3%**	**60.6%**	**210**
Residential Kerbside	23	6.7%	39.4%	163
Total	**343**	**100%**	**100%**	**373**

Otaihanga Transfer Station General Waste Composition by Activity Source

The primary compositions of the four activity sources that make up the waste across the combined Ōtaki and Otaihanga Transfer Stations are shown below in Table 18.

Table 18.

Combined Ōtaki and Otaihanga Transfer Stations Waste Composition by Activity Source	C&D	ICI	Landscaping	Residential
Paper	2.6%	14.1%	2.3%	4.2%
Plastics	2.6%	12.9%	2.0%	6.8%
Organics	5.5%	27.5%	40.6%	22.7%
Ferrous metals	4.1%	5.4%	0.4%	11.6%
Non-ferrous metals	0.4%	2.1%	0.0%	1.1%
Glass	3.2%	6.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Textiles	6.4%	9.6%	0.5%	9.8%
Sanitary	0.5%	2.0%	0.1%	2.6%
Rubble, concrete, etc	24.9%	3.5%	4.7%	8.0%
Timber	49.5%	15.7%	49.4%	27.8%
Rubber	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%
Potentially hazardous	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%
TOTALS	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Construction and demolition (C&D) waste was composed primarily of **timber** (**49.5%**) and **rubble, concrete and similar materials** (**24.9%**), which together account for **74.4%** of C&D waste by weight.

Industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) waste had a more mixed composition, with **organics** (**27.5%**) being the largest component, followed by **timber** (**15.7%**) and **paper** (**14.1%**). **Landscaping waste** was dominated by **timber** (**49.4%**) and **organics** (**40.6%**), which together represent **90.0%** of the total landscaping waste. **Residential waste** also had a mixed composition, with **timber** (**27.8%**) and **organics** (**22.7%**) being the largest components, followed by **ferrous metals** (**11.6%**) and **textiles** (**9.8%**).

Combined Transfer Stations General Waste & Kerbside Waste Composition

The combined waste composition of Ōtaki and Otaihanga Transfer Stations is presented in Table 19 below. Indicative annual tonnages are provided in **Appendix 7.**

Table 19.

Kāpiti Coast Combined Ōtaki and Otaihanga Transfer Stations Waste Composition	General Waste		Kerbside Waste		Combined General & Kerbside Waste	
	Proportion of Total %	Tonnes Per Week	Proportion of Total %	Tonnes Per Week	Proportion of Total %	Tonnes Per Week
Paper Subtotal	**8.7%**	**18**	**6.6%**	**11**	**7.9%**	**29**
Paper recyclable	1.6%	3	3.2%	5	2.4%	9
Non-recyclable paper	2.8%	6	2.1%	3	2.5%	9
Cardboard	4.3%	9	1.4%	2	3.0%	11
Plastics Subtotal	**8.7%**	**18**	**7.1%**	**12**	**8.0%**	**30**
Plastics recyclable	2.6%	5	3.6%	6	3.0%	11
Plastics non-recyclable	6.1%	13	3.6%	6	5.0%	19
Organics Subtotal	**21.9%**	**46**	**59.1%**	**97**	**38.2%**	**142**
Food waste	13.8%	29	22.2%	36	17.5%	65
Green waste	6.2%	13	33.8%	55	18.3%	68
Other organic	1.8%	4	3.1%	5	2.4%	9
Ferrous metals Subtotal	**5.9%**	**12**	**2.5%**	**4**	**4.4%**	**16**
Primarily ferrous	4.9%	10	0.5%	1	2.9%	11
Multi-materials	1.0%	2	2.1%	3	1.5%	5
Non-ferrous metals	1.4%	3	0.8%	1	1.2%	4
Glass Subtotal	**4.7%**	**10**	**4.2%**	**7**	**4.5%**	**17**
Glass recyclable	2.6%	5	3.7%	6	3.1%	11
Other Glass	2.1%	4	0.6%	1	1.4%	5
Textiles Subtotal	**8.5%**	**18**	**4.0%**	**7**	**6.5%**	**24**
Clothing & textiles	2.2%	5	2.7%	4	2.4%	9
Multi-material / Other	3.1%	6	0.7%	1	2.0%	8
Carpet	3.2%	7	0.7%	1	2.1%	8
Sanitary	1.7%	4	7.7%	13	4.3%	16
Rubble, concrete, etc Subtotal	**9.7%**	**20**	**3.3%**	**5**	**6.9%**	**26**
Plasterboard	5.0%	11	0.0%	0	2.8%	11
Cleanfill, Soil, Other	4.6%	10	3.3%	5	4.1%	15
Timber Subtotal	**28.0%**	**59**	**1.7%**	**3**	**16.5%**	**61**
Reusable	9.3%	19	0.3%	0	5.3%	20
Multi-material / Other	18.8%	39	1.4%	2	11.1%	42
Rubber	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1
Potentially hazardous	0.5%	1	2.4%	4	1.4%	5
TOTAL	**100%**	**209**	**100%**	**163**	**100%**	**373**

Organics was the largest component of the combined waste from both transfer stations, comprising **38.2%** of the total weight (**142 tonnes per week**). This reflects the high proportion of organic material in kerbside collection waste (**59.1%**), including both food waste and green waste.

Timber was the dominant component of the **general waste**, comprising **28.0%** of the total weight (**59 tonnes per week**) and **16.5%** of the combined waste. This reflects the continued influence of construction and demolition and ICI activities across both transfer stations.

Plastics (**8.0%**) and **paper and cardboard** (**7.8%**) were also notable components of the combined waste, while **rubble, concrete and similar materials** accounted for **6.9%** of the total weight.

Kerbside waste displayed a markedly different composition to general waste, with higher proportions of organic material and **sanitary waste** (**7.7%**), while **general waste** contained a greater proportion of construction-related materials such as timber and rubble.

The waste composition data provided in Table 19 is displayed below in chart format.

Chart 11.

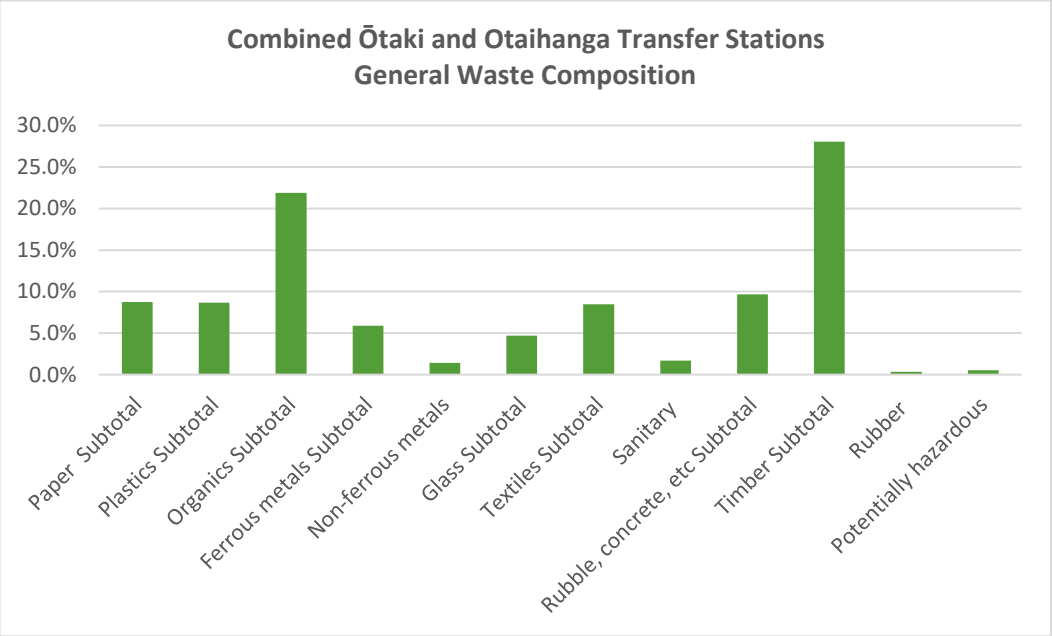
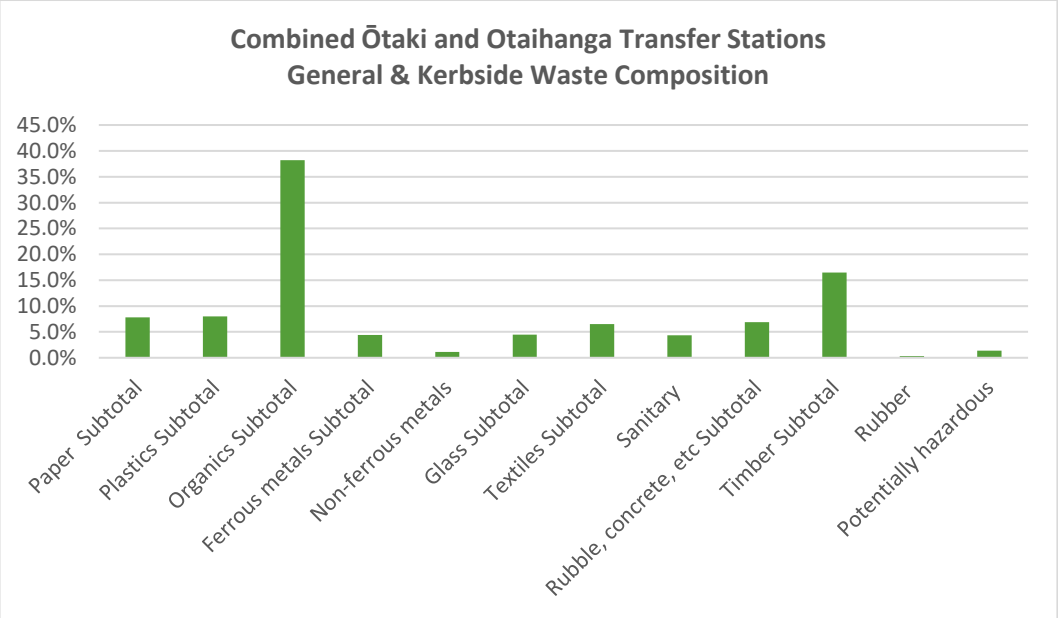


Chart 12.



Combined Transfer Stations Potentially Divertible

Table 20 below shows the proportion of waste disposed of at Ōtaki and Otaihanga Transfer Stations combined that could potentially be diverted from landfill. Consistent with the Ōtaki, Otaihanga, and Kerbside Residential potential diversion analyses, the same assumptions and methodology have been applied to the combined dataset.

In determining the diversion potential of each material, a number of practical assumptions were applied. Plastics #3, 4, 6, 7 and other mixed plastics were classified as non-recyclable, as they are not accepted within existing recycling systems nationally.

A broad assumption was made that 50% of soft plastic packaging could be diverted, reflecting the availability of supermarket collection schemes for clean, uncontaminated materials. Similarly, 50% of clothing and textile waste was assumed to be divertible, based on the presence of clothing recycling bins and reuse shops that accept suitable materials.

Ferrous and non-ferrous metals were classified as recyclable, although it is noted that some materials require specialist recovery pathways outside of standard kerbside systems. All food waste and green waste was classified as compostable, although a proportion of green waste may not be readily accepted by commercial compost operators (e.g. flax).

Overall, approximately **58.0%** of the total waste, equivalent to **216 tonnes per week**, could be diverted from landfill. Compostable materials made up the largest share of this diversion potential, with **food waste (17.5%)** and **green waste (18.3%)** together accounting for a substantial proportion of the total waste.

Materials commonly associated with recycling streams, including **paper and cardboard (5.4%)**, **plastics (3.0%)**, and **glass (3.1%)**, also contributed to the diversion potential, along with smaller quantities of metals and textiles.

Reusable materials, particularly **timber (5.3%)**, represented an additional opportunity for diversion.

Table 20.

Kāpiti Coast Combined Ōtaki and Otaihanga Transfer Stations Potential Diversion	Proportion of Total wt. %	Tonnes Per Week
Paper & Cardboard (recyclable)	5.4%	20
Plastics (recyclable)	3.0%	11
Food waste	17.5%	65
Green waste	18.3%	68
Primarily Ferrous	2.9%	11
Non-Ferrous	1.2%	4
Glass (recyclable)	3.1%	11
Clothing/textiles	1.2%	5
Timber (reusable)	5.3%	20
Total Potential Diversion	**58.0%**	**216**

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6. COMPARISONS

6.1 Per Capita Disposal of Waste to Landfill Comparison

This section presents a comparison of the 2026 results with previous Kāpiti Coast District waste composition data using reference to the 2017 SWAP audit undertaken by Waste Not Consulting (See **Appendix 8**). The analysis focuses on identifying key changes in waste composition and overall waste quantities over time.

Since the previous SWAP report undertaken in 2017, a proportion of waste generated within the District is now transported outside the District for final disposal. This tonnage, based on actual weight records, has been included* in the per capita figures presented in Table 21 below to provide a more accurate representation of total waste generated by the District. All other weekly and annual tonnages presented in this report exclude this proportion, as they are based solely on Ōtaki and Otaihanga weighbridge data.

Table 21 shows that per capita waste to landfill has decreased from **546 kg per person per annum in 2017 to approximately 420 kg per person per annum in 2026**, representing a reduction of approximately **23%**, despite an increase in the District's population over the same period.

Total waste to landfill has decreased from **28,371 tonnes per annum in 2017 to an estimated 24,345 tonnes per annum in 2026**. This reduction is evident across both transfer stations. The decrease reflects continued improvements in kerbside recycling and overall waste diversion within the Kāpiti region and is consistent with broader national trends of waste to landfill reduction.

Table 21.

Calculation of per capita disposal of waste to landfill	2026 (est.)	2017	2013	2010
Population Kāpiti Coast	58,000	51,928	49,104	48,900
Otaihanga waste to landfill	15,255 T	21,099 T	16,488 T	16,145 T
Ōtaki waste to landfill	3,767 T	7,273 T	5,167 T	3,947 T
Total waste to landfill per annum	*24,345 T	28,371 T	21,655 T	20,092 T
Kg/capita/annum	**420 kg**	**546 kg**	**441 kg**	**411 kg**

*Additional tonnage disposed outside of District was included here.

6.2 Residential Kerbside 2017 to 2026 Comparison

Table 22 on the following page shows that the weekly tonnages of residential kerbside waste (based solely on Ōtaki and Otaihanga transfer station weighbridge data) **have decreased**, from approximately **294 tonnes per week** in 2017 **to 163 tonnes per week** in 2026.

Organic material remains the dominant component, increasing proportionally **from 55.7% to 62.0%**, but decreasing in tonnage **from 164 to 101 tonnes per week**. Plastics, paper, and sanitary waste have all reduced in both proportion and volume.

Rubble has increased notably in proportion, while **timber has increased slightly**, suggesting a continued contribution from residential construction and renovation activity. Potentially hazardous waste has also risen modestly.

Table 22.

Residential Kerbside Comparison Waste Category	**2017%**	**2026%**	**% Change**	**2017 T/week**	**2026 T/week**	**T/week Change**
Paper	8.3%	5.3%	-3.0%	24	8.6	-15.4
Plastics	10.1%	5.9%	-4.2%	30	9.6	-20.4
Organics	55.7%	62.0%	6.3%	164	101.1	-62.9
Ferrous metals	1.7%	2.7%	1.0%	5	4.4	-0.6
Non-ferrous metals	0.9%	0.8%	-0.1%	3	1.3	-1.7
Glass	3.4%	2.7%	-0.7%	10	4.4	-5.6
Textiles	3.7%	2.8%	-0.9%	11	4.6	-6.4
Sanitary	9.4%	6.4%	-3.0%	28	10.4	-17.6
Rubble	3.8%	7.3%	3.5%	11	11.9	0.9
Timber	1.4%	2.7%	1.3%	4	4.4	0.4
Rubber	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	1	0.5	-0.5
Potentially hazardous	1.3%	2.8%	1.5%	4	4.6	0.6
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**		**294**	**163**	**-131**

6.3 Transfer Stations 2017 to 2026 Comparison

The composition of combined transfer station waste to landfill, as shown in Table 23 below, indicates some changes between 2017 and 2026. **Organic material** has increased as a proportion of the total waste (**34.3% to 38.2%**), and **timber** has also increased (**14.0% to 16.5%**). **Metals** and **glass** show moderate increases, while **textiles** remain stable.

In contrast, **plastics** (**11.0% to 8.0%**), **rubble** (**12.3% to 6.9%**), and **sanitary waste** (**6.0% to 4.3%**) have all decreased in proportion, with **rubble** showing the most reduction. **Paper** shows a slight decrease over the same period.

Table 23.

Combined Transfer Stations Waste Composition Comparison	**2017 Overall %**	**2026 Overall %**	**% Change**
Paper	8.3%	7.8%	-0.5%
Plastics	11.0%	8.0%	-3.0%
Organics	34.3%	38.2%	3.9%
Ferrous metals	2.3%	4.4%	2.1%
Non-ferrous metals	0.9%	1.2%	0.3%
Glass	2.8%	4.5%	1.7%
Textiles	6.1%	6.5%	0.4%
Sanitary	6.0%	4.3%	-1.7%
Rubble	12.3%	6.9%	-5.4%
Timber	14.0%	16.5%	2.5%
Rubber	0.9%	0.3%	-0.6%
Potentially hazardous	1.1%	1.4%	0.3%
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**	

6.4 Activity Sources Comparison

A comparison of activity sources across multiple audit periods, as shown in Table 24 below, also highlights the reduction in total waste to landfill, decreasing from **561 tonnes per week in 2017 to 372 tonnes per week in 2026**.

Construction and demolition waste has reduced over this period, which may be partly attributed to the opening of construction and demolition recovery at Zero Waste Otaihanga. **Industrial, commercial, and institutional (ICI) waste** remains the largest contributor to total waste and has remained consistent over time.

In contrast, **landscaping and earthworks waste** has increased in 2026, indicating a greater contribution to total waste, along with an increase in timber-related materials associated with this activity source.

Residential waste remains a small component by weight, despite representing a large proportion of loads.

Table 24.

Activity Sources Comparison – Combined Transfer Stations	**2026 (T / Week)**	**2017 (T / Week)**	**2013 (T / Week)**	**2010 (T / Week)**
Construction & demolition	**50**	98	88	41
Industrial/commercial/institutional	**107**	118	113	107
Landscaping & earthworks	**33**	15	8	9
Residential	**20**	35	31	37
Subtotal - general waste	**210**	267	240	193
Kerbside waste	**163**	294	195	196
TOTAL	**373**	561	435	389

6.5 Potentially Divertible Comparison

A comparative analysis of potentially divertible materials was undertaken between kerbside residential waste and the combined transfer station waste totals, as outlined in Table 25 below.

Kerbside waste shows the highest diversion potential at **77.5% (122 tonnes per week)**, driven by organic and recyclable materials. In comparison, **Ōtaki Transfer Station (58.3%, 41 tonnes per week)**, **Otaihanga Transfer Station (57.8%, 174 tonnes per week)**, and the **combined transfer stations (57.9%, 196 tonnes per week)** show consistent levels of diversion potential.

Across all waste types, **organic material** represents the largest opportunity for diversion, followed by recyclable materials and reusable timber. Overall, the results indicate that a substantial proportion of waste to landfill could be diverted through continued targeted waste minimisation and recovery initiatives.

Table 25.

Potentially Diversion Comparison	**Potentially Diversion (%)**	**Tonnes per Week**
Kerbside Residential	77.5%	122
Combined Transfer Stations	57.9%	196

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7. PHOTO GALLERY

7.1 Photo Gallery Residential Kerbside Audit


















PLASTIC


PLASTIC
CONTAINERS






NON -FERROUS
METALS
CANS ALUMINIUM


TIMBER




TEXTILES

7.2 Photo Gallery Transfer Stations




















DEWALT


LPG
CYLINDERS
ONLY


EnviroWaste









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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. – Full Street Selection Detail

Day	Area	Streets
Monday	Waikanae (East, Beach, Central)	Seddon Street; Huia Street; Winara Avenue; Kotare Street; Weggery Drive; Queens Road; Eruini Street; Tutere Street; Waimea Road; Te Moana Road; Park Avenue; Ngarara Road; Kohekohe Road; Koromiko Road
Tuesday	Paraparaumu, Nikau Valley, Otaihanga	Arawhata Road; Makarini Street; Tutanekai Street; Linwood Drive; Awatea Avenue; Aorangi Road; Maui Pomare Road; Mahaki Road; Ratanui Road; Otaihanga Road; Pitoitoi Street
Wednesday	Raumati, Paekākāriki	Matai Road; Clunie Avenue; Glen Road; Renown Road; Rosetta Road; Tiromoana Road; Kiwi Road; Weka Road; Alexandra Road; Tui Road; Rata Road; Manawa Avenue; Wellington Road; The Parade; Tilley Road
Thursday	Paraparaumu Beach	Langdale Avenue; Regent Drive; Cedar Drive; Gray Avenue; Martin Road; Walton Road; Michael Road; Francis Road; Winton Street; Donovan Road; Wilton Road; Mazengarb Road; Manly Road
Friday	Ōtaki (Beach, Central, East)	Koromiko Street; Manuka Street; Ngaio Road; Moana Road; Waerenga Road; Lemon Street; Atmore Avenue; Kirk Street; Bell Street; Rahui Road

Appendix 2. – Indicative margins of error (reference 2017 waste survey)

Table 3.4 – Primary composition of 80-litre wheelie bins - September 2017

80-litre wheelie bins 11-15 September 2017 (margins of error for 95% confidence level)	Proportion of total	Mean wt. per wheelie bin
Paper	8.2% (±2.7%)	0.65 kg (±0.21 kg)
Plastics	8.5% (±1.0%)	0.68 kg (±0.08 kg)
Organics	55.8% (±12.3%)	4.45 kg (±0.98 kg)
Ferrous metals	1.5% (±0.8%)	0.12 kg (±0.07 kg)
Non-ferrous metals	0.7% (±0.4%)	0.05 kg (±0.03 kg)
Glass	1.4% (±0.4%)	0.11 kg (±0.03 kg)
Textiles	2.6% (±1.8%)	0.21 kg (±0.15 kg)
Sanitary paper	9.3% (±3.8%)	0.74 kg (±0.30 kg)
Rubble	7.1% (±9.0%)	0.57 kg (±0.72 kg)
Timber	2.9% (±4.8%)	0.23 kg (±0.38 kg)
Rubber	0.0% (±0.0%)	0.00 kg (±0.00 kg)
Potentially hazardous	2.0% (±1.5%)	0.16 kg (±0.12 kg)
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**7.98 kg (±1.24 kg)**

Table 3.6 – Primary composition of 120/140-litre wheelie bins - September 2017

120/140-litre wheelie bins 11-15 September 2017 (margins of error for 95% confidence level)	Proportion of total	Mean wt. per wheelie bin
Paper	9.2% (±3.9%)	1.01 kg (±0.43 kg)
Plastics	8.5% (±1.4%)	0.93 kg (±0.15 kg)
Organics	56.1% (±12.5%)	6.19 kg (±1.38 kg)
Ferrous metals	2.4% (±1.4%)	0.27 kg (±0.16 kg)
Non-ferrous metals	0.9% (±0.5%)	0.10 kg (±0.05 kg)
Glass	7.4% (±4.9%)	0.82 kg (±0.54 kg)
Textiles	2.0% (±0.8%)	0.22 kg (±0.09 kg)
Sanitary paper	7.8% (±2.8%)	0.86 kg (±0.31 kg)
Rubble	3.4% (±2.4%)	0.37 kg (±0.27 kg)
Timber	1.2% (±1.2%)	0.14 kg (±0.13 kg)
Rubber	0.1% (±0.2%)	0.01 kg (±0.02 kg)
Potentially hazardous	1.0% (±0.5%)	0.11 kg (±0.06 kg)
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**11.04 kg (±1.39 kg)**

Table 3.8 – Primary composition of 240-litre wheelie bins - September 2017

240-litre wheelie bins 11-15 September 2017 (margins of error for 95% confidence level)	Proportion of total	Mean wt. per wheelie bin
Paper	7.0% (±3.5%)	1.28 kg (±0.64 kg)
Plastics	9.5% (±3.2%)	1.74 kg (±0.58 kg)
Organics	58.5% (±28.9%)	10.67 kg (±5.27 kg)
Ferrous metals	1.5% (±1.6%)	0.27 kg (±0.29 kg)
Non-ferrous metals	0.9% (±0.7%)	0.16 kg (±0.13 kg)
Glass	2.5% (±2.5%)	0.45 kg (±0.46 kg)
Textiles	3.7% (±4.3%)	0.68 kg (±0.79 kg)
Sanitary paper	9.2% (±10.6%)	1.68 kg (±1.93 kg)
Rubble	4.2% (±9.3%)	0.77 kg (±1.70 kg)
Timber	1.5% (±2.2%)	0.27 kg (±0.40 kg)
Rubber	0.2% (±0.3%)	0.03 kg (±0.06 kg)
Potentially hazardous	1.3% (±2.1%)	0.24 kg (±0.38 kg)
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**18.25 kg (±5.68 kg)**

Appendix 3. Kerbside Residential Waste Classifications (categories)

Primary Classification	Secondary Classification	Description
Paper	Paper (Recyclable)	Newspapers, brochures, office paper, magazines, books
	Paper (Non-recyclable)	Food and beverage packaging, tetrapak, till receipts, paper towels, pla-based paper food and beverage containers
Plastics	Plastics (1,2,5)	containers, bottles
	Plastics (3,4, 6, 7, Other)	containers, bottles, CD's, toys
	Plastics (Soft Packaging)	All plastic bags and soft plastic food packaging and film
Organics	Organics (Food)	All food waste
	Organics (Green)	All garden waste
	Organics (Other)	Animal faeces, kitty & cat litter, vacuum cleaner bags, chop sticks, bambo cutlery
Ferrous Metals	Steel cans	All Steel Cans
	Other / Multimaterial	All other items made primarily of ferrous metal including aerosol cans, mild steel, carbon steel, stainless steel, cast iron, wrought iron
Non-Ferrous Metals	Aluminium cans	All aluminium cans
	Other / Multimaterial	All other items made primarily of non-ferrous metal including copper, brass, lead, zinc.
Glass	Glass bottles/jars	All bottles, jars, emptied with lids and contents removed
	Non-recyclable glass	All items made primarily of glass includes bulbs, window glass, drinking glasses
Textiles	Clothing & textiles	All items made of fabric, clothes, curtains, blankets, rags
	Other / Multimaterial	Includes shoes, bags, rugs, carpet
Sanitary Paper		Includes disposable nappies, paper towels, tissues
Rubble, Concrete, Soil		All rubble, concrete, soil, clay, plasterboard
Timber		All items made primarily of timber
Rubber		All items made primarily of rubber, eg: gloves, balls
Potentially Hazardous		Asbestos, needles, medical tests, cosmetics, aerosol cans, batteries, light bulbs, cigarette butts, ice packs

Appendix 4. Transfer Visual Survey Waste Classifications (categories)

Primary Classification	Secondary Classification	Description
Paper	Paper (Recyclable)	Newspapers, brochures, office paper, magazines, books
	Paper (Non-Recyclable)	Food and beverage packaging, TetraPaks, till receipts, paper towels, pla-based paper food and beverage containers
	Cardboard	Boxes and cartons
Plastics	Plastics Recyclable	plastic grades #1, #2, #5 containers, bottles
	Plastics (3,4, 6, 7, Other)	plastic grades #3, #4, #6, #& containers, bottles, CD's, toys
Organics	Organics (Food)	All food waste
	Organics (Green)	All garden waste
	Organics (Other)	Animal faeces, kitty & cat litter, vacuum cleaner bags, chop sticks, bamboo cutlery
Ferrous Metals	Primarily Ferrous	All Steel Cans, mild steel, carbon steel, stainless steel, cast iron, wrought iron
	Multi-material	Ferrous items containing a sizable proportion of other materials
Non-Ferrous Metals		All other items made primarily of non-ferrous metal including aluminium cans, copper, brass, lead, zinc
Glass	Glass bottles/jars	All bottles, jars, emptied with lids and contents removed
	Other Glass	All items made primarily of glass includes bulbs, window glass, drinking glasses
Textiles	Clothing & textiles	All items made of fabric, clothes, curtains, blankets, rags
	Multi-material / Other	Items containing some textile and other materials, such as shoes, bags, rugs, mattresses
	Carpet	Carpet and underlay
Sanitary Paper		Include disposable nappies, paper towels, tissue
Rubble	Plasterboard	Clean or broken up sheets of plasterboard
	Cleanfill, Soil, Other	All materials suitable for cleanfill including bricks, soil, concrete, hardiplank, tiles
Timber	Reusable	All timber materials that are tanalised or untreated that could be diverted for reuse including unbroken furniture
	Multi-material / Other	All other items made primarily of timber and non-reusable timber
Rubber		All items made primarily of rubber, e.g.: gloves, balls
Potentially Hazardous		Materials with potentially toxic properties

Appendix 5. Otaki Transfer Station Annual Tonnages

Kāpiti Coast Ōtaki Transfer Station Waste Composition 1st Feb to 28th Feb 2026	Combined General & Kerbside Waste	
	Proportion of Total %	Annual T Indicative Only
Paper Subtotal	**6.9%**	**260**
Paper recyclable	2.2%	83
Non-recyclable paper	2.2%	83
Cardboard	2.5%	94
Plastics Subtotal	**8.7%**	**328**
Plastics recyclable	3.1%	117
Plastics non-recyclable	5.6%	211
Organics Subtotal	**39.3%**	**1481**
Food waste	17.5%	659
Green waste	19.8%	746
Other organic	2.0%	75
Ferrous metals Subtotal	**2.6%**	**98**
Primarily ferrous	1.5%	57
Multi-materials	1.1%	41
Non-ferrous metals	1.3%	49
Glass Subtotal	**3.7%**	**139**
Glass recyclable	2.8%	105
Other Glass	0.9%	34
Textiles Subtotal	**8.5%**	**320**
Clothing & textiles	3.1%	117
Multi-material / Other	2.6%	98
Carpet	2.8%	105
Sanitary	4.4%	166
Rubble, concrete, etc Subtotal	**8.8%**	**332**
Plasterboard	3.6%	136
Cleanfill, Soil, Other	5.2%	196
Timber Subtotal	**14.1%**	**531**
Reusable	6.1%	230
Multi-material / Other	8.0%	301
Rubber	0.3%	11
Potentially hazardous	1.4%	53
TOTAL	**100%**	**3767**

Appendix 6. Otaihanga Transfer Station Annual Tonnages

Kāpiti Coast Otaihanga Transfer Station Waste Composition 1st Feb to 28th Feb 2026	**Combined General & Kerbside Waste**	
	Proportion of Total %	**Tonnes Per Week**
Paper Subtotal	**8.3%**	**1266**
Paper recyclable	2.4%	366
Non-recyclable paper	2.6%	397
Cardboard	3.3%	503
Plastics Subtotal	**7.8%**	**1190**
Plastics recyclable	3.0%	458
Plastics non-recyclable	4.8%	732
Organics Subtotal	**37.5%**	**5721**
Food waste	17.4%	2654
Green waste	17.6%	2685
Other organic	2.5%	381
Ferrous metals Subtotal	**5.0%**	**763**
Primarily ferrous	3.4%	519
Multi-materials	1.6%	244
Non-ferrous metals	1.1%	168
Glass Subtotal	**4.9%**	**748**
Glass recyclable	3.3%	503
Other Glass	1.6%	244
Textiles Subtotal	**6.0%**	**915**
Clothing & textiles	2.3%	351
Multi-material / Other	1.8%	275
Carpet	1.9%	290
Sanitary	4.4%	671
Rubble, concrete, etc Subtotal	**6.4%**	**976**
Plasterboard	2.7%	412
Cleanfill, Soil, Other	3.7%	564
Timber Subtotal	**17.1%**	**2609**
Reusable	5.2%	793
Multi-material / Other	11.9%	1815
Rubber	0.3%	46
Potentially hazardous	1.4%	214
TOTAL	**100%**	**15286**

Appendix 7. Combined Otaki & Otaihanga Transfer Station Annual Tonnages

Kāpiti Coast Combined Ōtaki and Otaihanga Transfer Stations Waste Composition	Combined General & Kerbside Waste	
	Proportion of Total %	Tonnes Per Week
Paper Subtotal	**7.8%**	**1190**
Paper recyclable	2.3%	351
Non-recyclable paper	2.5%	381
Cardboard	3.0%	458
Plastics Subtotal	**8.0%**	**1220**
Plastics recyclable	3.0%	458
Plastics non-recyclable	5.0%	763
Organics Subtotal	**38.2%**	**5828**
Food waste	17.5%	2670
Green waste	18.3%	2792
Other organic	2.4%	366
Ferrous metals Subtotal	**4.5%**	**686**
Primarily ferrous	3.0%	458
Multi-materials	1.5%	229
Non-ferrous metals	1.2%	183
Glass Subtotal	**4.5%**	**686**
Glass recyclable	3.1%	473
Other Glass	1.4%	214
Textiles Subtotal	**6.5%**	**992**
Clothing & textiles	2.4%	366
Multi-material / Other	2.0%	305
Carpet	2.1%	320
Sanitary	4.3%	656
Rubble, concrete, etc Subtotal	**6.9%**	**1053**
Plasterboard	2.8%	427
Cleanfill, Soil, Other	4.1%	625
Timber Subtotal	**16.4%**	**2502**
Reusable	5.3%	809
Multi-material / Other	11.1%	1693
Rubber	0.3%	46
Potentially hazardous	1.4%	214
TOTAL	**100%**	**15255**

Appendix 8. 2017 SWAP Survey (Waste Not Consulting)

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Organic Wealth

Caring for Papatūānuku