

Christchurch City Council

Te Mahere Whakahaerenga Para **Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2026**

letstalk.ccc.govt.nz/wasteplan2026



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Foreword



The Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2026 sets out a series of actions in response to waste related opportunities and challenges. The plan refers to urban and rural settings and covers a six-year timeframe (2026 to 2032) with two distinct phases: investigation and implementation. We encourage you to read the draft plan and provide us with your feedback.

The actions in the plan have been informed by how the community currently interacts with services. These services include transfer stations, kerbside collection, community collection points, organics processing and waste education programmes.

Christchurch City Council has established three goals to underpin the delivery of the plan:

<p>1</p> <p>Improve accessibility to waste and recycling services.</p>	<p>Improving accessibility to waste and recycling services means ensuring that eligible properties, regardless of location or circumstance, can participate in sustainable waste management.</p> <p>Accessibility also involves clear public communication, multilingual education campaigns, and inclusive infrastructure. By removing barriers to participation, communities can reduce landfill dependency and foster a culture of environmental responsibility.</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Optimise domestic waste and recycling collection.</p>	<p>Optimising domestic waste and recycling collection focuses on making systems more efficient, cost-effective, and environmentally friendly.</p> <p>Data can be used to plan smarter collection routes, implement performance standards for recycling providers, and encourage source separation of recyclables and organics. Improvements like these can reduce contamination, lower emissions, and enhance the overall effectiveness of waste diversion efforts.</p>
<p>3</p> <p>Develop mechanisms to repurpose and extend the use of inorganic materials.</p>	<p>Developing mechanisms to repurpose and extend the use of inorganic materials – such as plastics, metals, and glass – requires a shift toward circular economy principles, where resources are retained in use for as long as practical.</p> <p>Collaboration between government, industry, and communities is key to creating markets for recycled, upcycled, and repurposed products. These efforts not only reduce environmental harm but also unlock economic opportunities by transforming waste into valuable resources.</p>

Together, these goals form a cohesive strategy to build a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable waste system for our district. By aligning community needs with innovative practices and long-term planning, the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2026 lays the foundation for meaningful environmental progress.

We look forward to working alongside residents, businesses, and stakeholders to bring these actions to life – and welcome your feedback to help shape a cleaner, smarter future for all.

letstalk.ccc.govt.nz/wasteplan2026

Part A

Strategy



1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the plan

The purpose of this plan is to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation across the Council operating area which includes Christchurch and the Banks Peninsula. The requirements for the plan are set out in Part 4 of the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008.

1.2 Scope of plan

The WMA 2008 Part 1 provides a definition of waste as well as waste minimisation. If a waste is discarded or disposed of to landfill, this material is likely to be covered by the scope of this Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

The plan identifies the current method of collection, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment, or disposal for the diverted materials and wastes listed, as appropriate.

The plan does not consider municipal sewage or effluents currently treated at any of the wastewater treatment plants.

A waste assessment has been completed and can be viewed at letstalk.ccc.govt.nz/wasteplan2026

The following wastes and diverted materials will be considered:

- Paper
- Cardboard
- Organic materials (food organics garden organics (FOGO))
- Plastic
- Ferrous metal
- Non-ferrous metal
- Glass containers (bottles and jars)
- Textiles
- Sanitary
- Rubble
- Timber (treated and untreated)
- Rubber (tyres)
- Hazardous
- Liquids
- Gases
- Contaminated soils
- Unwanted household goods
- E-waste



2. Vision, goals, objectives, and targets

2.1 Vision for the future

The Christchurch City Council is committed to the vision of reducing the amount of waste that is sent to landfill through a combination of waste reduction, reuse, and repurposing in conjunction with increasing the rates of material diversion through recycling.

2.2 Guiding principles



Rangatiratanga Leadership

Demonstrate leadership and best practice in minimising and managing waste. This includes continually improving Council's operations and working with partners and communities to develop and implement solutions.



Kaitiakitanga Guardianship

In partnership, work with Papatipu Rūnanga, to share responsibility to ensure the life-supporting functions of the environment are maintained and protected for those who come after us. Sustainable waste management and minimisation protects our environment.



Ngātahitanga Collaboration

Work with groups and organisations on initiatives to minimise waste, recover resources and progress the Council's vision for reducing our reliance on landfill.



Te Mātāpono o te Tatanga The proximity principle

Use local and national resource recovery solutions, where possible. Reducing reliance on international markets provides environmental and economic benefits.



Oranga Taiao Preservation

Ensure the environment is protected for current and future generations through sustainable waste management and minimisation practices.

2.3 Goals, objectives, and targets

A waste assessment, carried out in May 2025, identified 22 options for consideration. All of these options have been incorporated into this plan.

For the period 2026 to 2032 the Council's goals and objectives are:

- **Improve** accessibility to waste and recycling services.
- **Optimise** domestic waste and recycling collection.
- **Develop** mechanisms to repurpose and extend the use of inorganic materials.

This aligns the Council to the Government's Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy 2025 which has five outcomes:

- Reduction of waste disposal per person.
- Increasing reuse and recycling of materials and products so that we retain valuable resources in the economy.
- Minimising emissions and environmental harm from waste and litter.
- Ensuring resource recovery and disposal facilities are managed to minimise their environmental impacts.
- Limiting the environmental harm caused by contaminated sites including legacy sites.

For the period 2026 to 2032, the Council's targets in relation to the above are:

1

Retender the waste management and minimisation services and award contracts by March 2028.

2

Commence the transfer station redevelopment works by July 2027.

3

Transfer organics processing to the Ecogas facility in Hornby, by 2028.

4

Implement, monitor, and review the contracts awarded, across the period 2030 to 2032.



2.4 Council's intended role

Council will continue to provide the following infrastructure in support of waste and recycling:

- **Material Recovery Facility** based at Parkhouse Road.
- **Transfer Stations** based at Metro Place, Parkhouse Road, Styx Mill and Barrys Bay.
- **Organics Processing Plant** based at Metro Place. This facility will stop taking organic inputs once the Ecogas Organics Processing Facility based in Hornby is fully operational (October 2027).
- **Burwood Landfill Site C** (class 4). This facility accepts low level contaminated soils from projects across the Council operating area.

The Kate Valley Landfill will continue to be operated through Transwaste Canterbury Limited which is a 50:50 joint venture between Canterbury councils and WM (NZ) Limited.

The private sector operates a range of waste facilities including but not limited to:

- Transfer stations
- Waste sorting facilities
- Waste processing facilities
- Hazardous waste facilities

The not-for-profit sector operate reuse facilities across the Council operating area. These facilities are generally focused on the collection, repurposing, and resale of unwanted household and commercial goods.

This split of infrastructure provision is unlikely to change during the term of this plan.

The provision of waste and recycling services are split between Council contracts and the private sector. They include, but are not limited to:

- Kerbside collections – Christchurch (Council), Banks Peninsula (Council and private sector)
- Skip hire – across the region by private sector
- Tipper hire – across the region by private sector

2.5 Public health protection

The Council, together with providers from the private sector, currently supply a range of waste collection, disposal and diverted material services to the region that ensure that public health is adequately protected. The Long Term Plan (LTP) allows for the provision of waste management and minimisation services, and these contribute to a healthy environment.

In line with Sec 44(b) of the Waste Minimisation Act, Council has systems in place to ensure that the collection, transportation, and disposal of waste are carried out in a manner that does not cause a nuisance. These include regulatory departments within Council, and local bylaws. All complaints relating to waste activities are logged and appropriate follow up action initiated.

The region has an extensive network of collection, transfer, reuse, recycling, and disposal infrastructure. The Kate Valley Landfill site, located in North Canterbury, is the only class 1 disposal site for commercial, industrial, residential and some hazardous waste within the region. The site is consented to March 2039, however there is sufficient airspace remaining within the consented profile until the mid-2040's based on the current inputs. This is an engineered containment facility operating under RMA resource consent CRC157981.

3. Policies, plans, and regulations

3.1 Summary of guiding policies, plans and legislation that affect this plan

The Council has taken the following legislation, policies and plans into consideration when drafting this plan:

- The waste hierarchy
- The Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008
- The Local Government Act (LGA) 2002
- The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996
- The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991
- The Health Act 1956
- The Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
- Climate Change (Emission Trading) Amendment Act 2008
- The Government's Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy 2025
- The Christchurch City Council Long Term Plan (LTP)
- The Christchurch City Council Bylaws – Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2023

3.1.1 The waste hierarchy

The Council, in producing this plan has considered the waste hierarchy shown. The Council's Long Term Plan and the annual targets for the solid waste and resource recovery function are aligned to this plan.



3.1.2 The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA)

The WMA represents an update of waste legislation to emphasise and promote waste minimisation. The purpose of the Act (s3) is to “encourage waste minimisation and a decrease in waste disposal in order to protect the environment from harm; and provide environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits”.

The WMA contains seven parts:

- Part 1: Preliminary provisions
- Part 2: Product stewardship
- Part 3: Waste disposal levy
- Part 4: Responsibilities of territorial authorities in relation to waste management and minimisation
- Part 5: Offences and enforcement
- Part 6: Reporting and audits
- Part 7: Waste Advisory Board

Part 1 states the purpose of the Act and establishes definitions, including those for waste, diverted material, waste minimisation, disposal, disposal facility, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, and treatment. The definitions (s 5) for waste, waste minimisation and diverted material are as follows:

Waste –

- (a) *means anything disposed of or discarded; and*
- (b) *includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and*
- (c) *to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.*

Waste minimisation means –

- (a) *the reduction of waste; and*
- (b) *the reuse, recycling, and recovery of waste and diverted material.*

Diverted material means anything that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.

Part 2 of the WMA contains mechanisms for accrediting and monitoring product stewardship schemes to minimise waste from products. Product stewardship is a process whereby those involved in the life cycle of a product or service are also involved in identifying and managing its environmental impacts, from the development and manufacture of the product through to its use and final disposal. Although product stewardship schemes accredited under the WMA focus on minimising waste, this does not mean they may not reduce other environmental impacts during the product’s life cycle, or the intervention needs to be at the point of disposal.

Product stewardship moves responsibility for waste to those involved in the production and supply of the product (and its packaging) and indirectly to the consumer by ensuring the costs of its end-of-life treatment are reflected in the purchase price. It involves those who know the most about the product, (the businesses who make and sell it), in designing the solution.

As part of the wider plan to reduce the amount of rubbish ending up in landfills or polluting the environment, the Government has declared six priority products for regulated product stewardship under the Waste Minimisation Act.

The six products are:

- plastic packaging (excluding beverage containers)
- tyres
- electrical and electronic products (e-waste)
- agrichemicals and their containers
- refrigerants
- farm plastics

In addition, Central Government is considering whether to implement a container return scheme (CRS). A CRS is a product stewardship approach that sees the true cost of recovery, recycling or disposal of empty beverage containers reflected in the initial sale price. Incentivisation to return the empty containers is achieved through a collection system that is engaging and accessible to the community by providing container return points in easy-to-use locations. An additional financial incentive in the form of a refundable deposit is also applied to each beverage container. The deposit is then redeemed when the container is brought to a CRS return point.

The Council also has access to the following voluntary product stewardship schemes:

- **Plasback** – for the recovery of used farm plastics (user charges apply).
- **Agrecovery Rural Recycling Programme** – farm chemical drums (triple rinsed and empty).
- **Resene Paintwise** – nationwide paint and paint packaging take back and recycling programme.
- **Tyrewise** – Tyrewise is Aotearoa’s first regulated product stewardship scheme, which tracks tyres via a network of registered participants, throughout their life cycle, to ensure tyres are recycled and repurposed into other useful products.
- **Cool-Safe** – is the product stewardship scheme that collects and destroys synthetic refrigerants (sometimes known as F-gases) across Aotearoa New Zealand. The scheme is managed by the Trust for the Destruction of Synthetic Refrigerants.

As part of Budget 2024 decisions, the Government is amending the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 to enable the central government allocation of the waste disposal levy to be spent on a broader range of environmental outcomes and help achieve fiscal savings.

Further amendments to the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 under consideration include changing the emphasis from Product Stewardship to Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) which is a more prevalent international policy approach to managing materials as they flow through the economy.

Part 3 establishes the levy on waste disposal to be collected via disposal facilities (landfills). The landfill operator must pay the levy to the levy collector (either the Secretary for the Environment or an appointed levy collector).

The levy is passed back as an additional charge to users of any landfill site at the rates set out in the table below.

Kate Valley, operated by Transwaste Canterbury Limited, collects the levy rate for a class 1 landfill and also has a class 2 area. Burwood Landfill Site C, operated by Council, collects the levy rate for a class 4 landfill.

The levy provides funding for waste minimisation infrastructure, programmes, and services. Approximately half of the funding secured through the levy is distributed quarterly back to the Council on a population basis, to be spent on waste minimisation activities set out in this plan.

The levy is reviewed every three years. The latest review has signalled an intention by Government to increase the levy during the life of this plan. This increase will be felt across the region by everyone who relies on landfill disposal to deal with waste.

The Government has not yet signalled any amendments to the waste disposal levy rate beyond July 2027.

Part 4 is dedicated to the responsibilities of a Territorial Authority (TA), which “must promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within its district” (s42). Part 4 requires TAs to develop and adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. The Council intend to have this plan adopted by the end of June 2027.

Part 5 covers offences and enforcement provisions similar to previous legislation giving TA’s powers for enforcement of bylaws and local rules, as well as disposal controls.

Part 6 sets out requirements for reporting and has relevance to the Council specific to, reporting on the waste levy expenditure and progress towards the implementation of this plan.

Part 7 establishes a Waste Advisory Board with the function of providing advice to the Minister for the Environment. The Board is composed of four to eight members appointed by the Minister, following public nomination, for up to a three-year term.

Landfill class	1 July 2024	1 July 2025	1 July 2026	1 July 2027
Municipal landfill (class 1)	\$60	\$65	\$70	\$75
Construction and demolition fill (class 2)	\$30	\$35	\$40	\$45
Managed fill (class 3)	\$10	\$15	\$20	\$25
Controlled fill (class 4)	\$10	\$15	\$20	\$25

Table 1 Waste disposal levy

3.1.3 The Local Government Act 1974 Part 31 (now repealed) and the Local Government Act 2002

Taken together these Acts require Councils to assess how well they provided collection and reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal of waste in their district, and made Councils responsible for the effective and efficient implementation of their waste management plan. The provisions of the LGA 1974, Part 31, and the sanitary assessment provisions for refuse (i.e., solid waste) contained in Part 7 of the LGA 2002 have been repealed, and these provisions are now largely embodied within the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

Section 17A of the Local Government Act 2002 states: “A local authority must review the cost-effectiveness of current arrangements for meeting the needs of communities within its district or region for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions.”

While the Waste Assessment 2025 considered what, in terms of requirements, the Section 17A looks at how these requirements will be delivered. Previous Section 17A work undertaken across 2022/23 considered the following methods of service delivery:

- By own Council and in-house
- By own Council and outsourced
- By shared service with another Council(s)
- By Council Controlled Organisation owned by Council itself or with other Councils
- By a party other than Council e.g., private sector, community group, or another Council

The section 17A review concluded with a recommendation to open market tender all future waste management and minimisation services. This tender process will take place across 2027/28 and will include:

- Kerbside collections (organics, recycling, refuse and option for glass)
- Transfer station operations
- Material recovery facility operations
- Glass processing
- Inner city bag collections

The tender process will conclude by March 2028 with subsequent contract(s) start dates set for 1 July 2030.

3.1.4 The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (the HSNO Act)

The HSNO Act addresses the management of substances that pose a significant risk to the environment and/or human health, from manufacture to disposal. The Act relates to waste management primarily through controls on the import or manufacture of new hazardous materials and the handling and disposal of hazardous substances.

Hazardous substances may be explosive, flammable, have the capacity to oxidise, toxic to humans and/or the environment, corrosive, or have the ability to develop any of these properties when in contact with air or water. Depending on the amount of a hazardous substance on site, the HSNO Act sets out requirements for material storage, staff training, and certification.

3.1.5 The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

The RMA provides guidelines and regulations for the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Although it does not specifically define ‘waste’, the Act addresses waste management and minimisation activity through controls on the environmental effects of waste management and minimisation activities and facilities through national, regional, and local policy, standards, plans, and consent procedures. In this role, the RMA exercises considerable influence over facilities for waste disposal and recycling, recovery, treatment, and others in terms of the potential impacts of these facilities on the environment.

All Council operated waste management facilities are subject to relevant resource consents.

3.1.6 The Health Act 1956

The Health Act 1956 places obligations on TAs (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 (Part 2 – Powers and duties of local authorities, s25). It specifically identifies certain waste management practices as nuisances (s29) and offensive trades (Third Schedule). The Health Act enables TAs to raise loans for certain sanitary works and/or to receive government grants and subsidies, where available.

Health Act provisions for the removal of refuse by local authorities have been repealed by local government legislation.

3.1.7 Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA)

HSWA recognises that a well-functioning health and safety system relies on participation, leadership, and accountability by government, business, and workers. HSWA sets out the principles, duties, and rights in relation to workplace health and safety. A guiding principle of HSWA is that workers and others need to be given the highest level of protection from workplace health and safety risks, as is reasonable.

HSWA outlines health and safety responsibilities for the management of hazards in relation to employees at work. This could include substances and wastes. The Act requires employers to identify and manage hazards present in the workplace, provide adequate training and supervision, and supply appropriate protective equipment. Employers must take all practicable steps to ensure the safety of employees while at work, and in particular must take all practicable steps to (among other things) ensure employees are not exposed to hazards arising out of the arrangement, disposal, organisation, processing, storage, transport, or use of things in their place of work.

Workplace health and safety is recognised as a key concern for the waste industry, with a number of fatalities and serious incidents leading to the formation of a health and safety industry sector group (under the WasteMINZ umbrella). Led by this sector group, and supported by the wider industry, the Accident Compensation Corporation and the Department of Labour, a health and safety waste industry strategy document has been produced. The strategy sets out a vision and objectives, priorities, and examples of current and general guidance to help achieve safe and healthy workplaces within the waste sector.

Each Council waste management facility within the Council operating area has an operational plan which takes into account H&S and RMA requirements.

3.1.8 Climate Change Response (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008

The Climate Change Response (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008 amends the Climate Change Response Act 2002 by introducing a New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). This legislation made the Kate Valley Landfill site liable for its emissions.

Transwaste, as owner of Kate Valley, report both tonnages received, and the volume of methane captured and destroyed. These are both used to calculate the surrender obligation, it being the tonnage x emission factor less gas captured and destroyed (to a maximum of 90% of the calculated total).

3.1.9 The Government's Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy 2025

The New Zealand waste and resource efficiency strategy presents the Government's priorities for minimising waste and improving waste management. It sets out what the Government wants to achieve, and the tools to help us get there.

The new strategy replaces Te Rautaki Para | New Zealand waste strategy adopted by the previous Government in March 2023.

The outcomes set out in the strategy are:

- reduction of waste disposal per person,
- increasing reuse and recycling of materials and products so that we retain valuable resources in the economy,
- minimising emissions and environmental harm from waste and litter,
- ensuring resource recovery and disposal facilities are managed to minimise their environmental impacts; and,
- limiting the environmental harm caused by contaminated sites including legacy sites.

In developing this plan the Council have taken account of the outcomes set out in the waste and resource efficiency strategy.

3.1.10 Waste management planning by territorial authorities

The Council has taken into account the requirements of Part 4 of the WMA 2008 when drafting this plan. Any proposals contained in this plan take account of the costs, benefits, and operational requirements of pursuing particular methods of managing waste. The implications and feasibility of any proposal have been considered.

3.1.11 Christchurch City Council Bylaws

The current Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw was issued in 2023, and the next review is due by 2033. No further amendment of the bylaw is required at this point.

A copy of the current bylaw can be found at ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/bylaws/waste-management-and-minimisation-bylaw-2023

Note: Additional work is being undertaken by Council staff in relation to the management of shopping trolleys. This work includes developing a broader understanding of how commercial operators manage their shopping trolley stock including recovering trolleys that have been removed from the premises.

4. The waste problem

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

4.1.1 Waste

The Kate Valley landfill is the only class 1 site in Canterbury and is operated by Transwaste Canterbury Limited a Council-controlled trading organisation. This disposal site has a weighbridge system and associated reporting software which records all residual waste inputs from the following sources:

- Christchurch City Council (CCC) transfer stations
- Other council transfer stations
- All other tonnage inputs



The following table shows the total input tonnage to the Kate Valley landfill over the last four years.

Source of waste	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
CCC transfer stations	115,615	115,251	118,272	118,735
Other Council transfer stations ¹	56,622	54,618	57,426	58,816
All other tonnes	192,202	189,927	179,350	168,736
Totals	364,439	359,796	355,048	346,287

Table 2 Kate Valley inputs

¹Other Councils means other shareholder Councils plus Kaikoura from 2023/24

4.1.1.1 Waste per person

The Council transfer stations sent an annual average of 117,225 tonnes to landfill over the last four years which equates to 0.282 tonnes per person based on a population of 415,100.

Waste to landfill:

117,225 tonnes



Waste per person:

0.282 tonnes



This waste per person figure is influenced by the following:

- Transfer station waste composition and associated tonnage.
- Availability and utilisation of resource recovery systems.
- Performance of the economy.
- The population size.

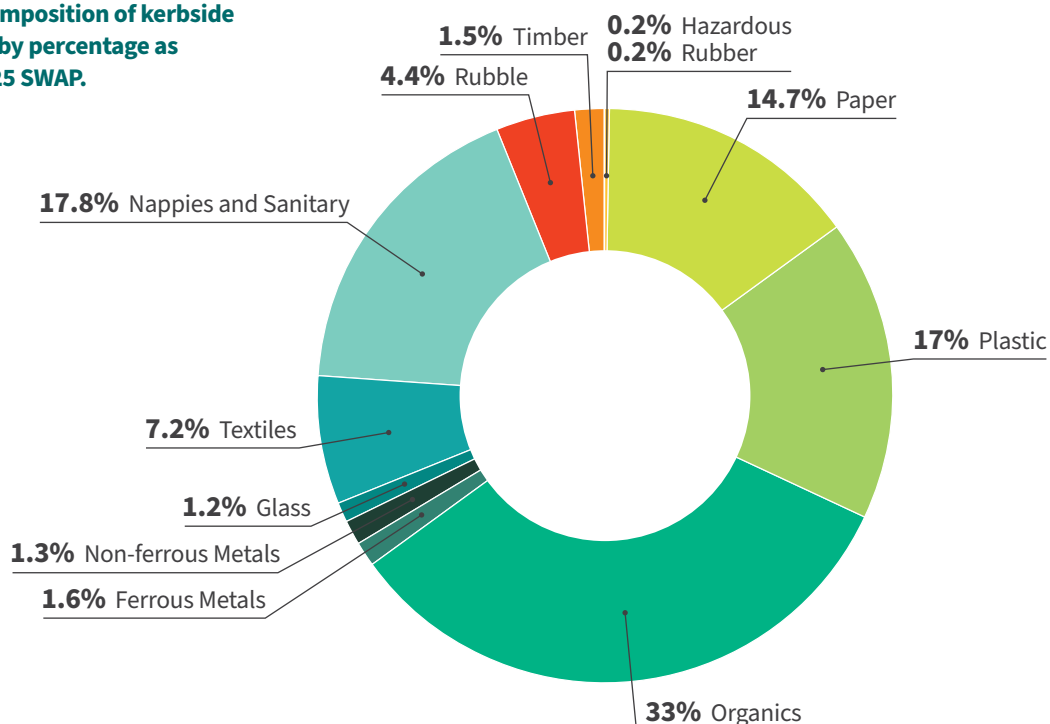


4.1.1.2 Solid waste analysis protocol

To determine the composition of the waste sent to landfill Council undertakes a Solid Waste Analysis Protocol, (SWAP). The SWAP is an inspection and assessment of the incoming waste streams at the transfer stations including kerbside refuse and general waste delivered by the community to each site. The most recent reported SWAP (May 2025) revealed the following information on waste composition and origin.

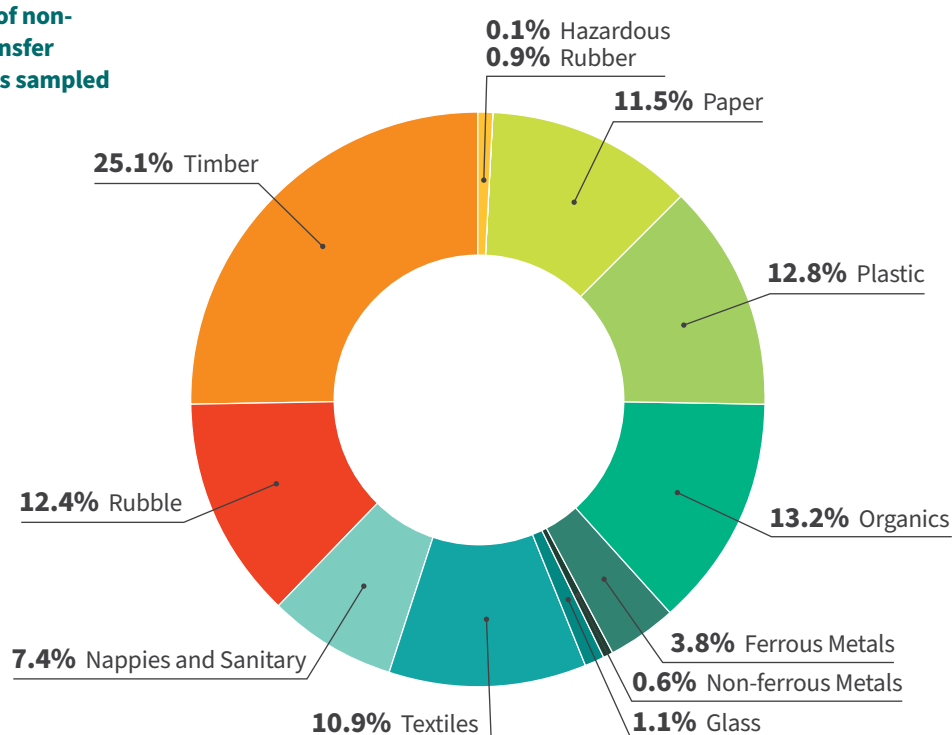
This chart shows the composition of kerbside rubbish sent to landfill by percentage as sampled during the 2025 SWAP.

Chart 1 Composition of Kerbside waste to landfill (including Banks Peninsula)



This chart shows the composition of non-kerbside rubbish sent from the transfer stations to landfill by percentage as sampled during the 2025 SWAP.

Chart 2 Composition of EcoDrop transfer station waste to landfill (including Banks Peninsula)



4.1.1.3 Future waste tonnages

The following table shows the projected tonnage for medium (0.28%) and high (0.8%) population growth using the 0.282 tonnes per person.

	Jun 25 ²	Jun 26	Jun 27	Jun 28	Jun 29	Jun 30
Medium population (0.28% growth)	415,100	416,262	417,428	418,597	419,769	420,944
Medium waste tonnage projection	116,980	117,307	117,636	117,965	118,295	118,626
High population (0.8% growth)	415,100	418,421	421,768	425,142	428,543	431,972
High waste tonnage projection	116,980	117,915	118,859	119,810	120,768	121,734

Table 3 Landfill tonnages projected against population growth
²Actuals

4.1.1.4 Hazardous waste

The Council provides, under contract, a free of charge drop off service for domestic volumes of hazardous waste materials at the transfer stations. Each of the city transfer stations has facilities which receive small quantities (less than 20 litres) of hazardous materials from the public. Residents on the Banks Peninsula can drop hazardous materials at the Barrys Bay transfer station or any of the city transfer stations. Hazardous waste materials are then sent from the transfer stations to suitable end market processors.

4.1.1.5 Kerbside rubbish

The Council provides a 140-litre wheelie bin per household for a fortnightly uplift of rubbish from the kerbside across the city and parts of the Banks Peninsula. This service is provided under Contract No 4600000689. The rubbish is uplifted at the kerb and delivered to one of the city transfer stations, where it is compacted into sealed containers and then transported to Kate Valley landfill for disposal. The kerbside rubbish collection service is paid for through general rates.

The waste assessment identified that an average of 43,691 tonnes of kerbside rubbish is collected annually which equates to 12.56kgs per bin emptied. The average annual presentation rate for kerbside rubbish bins is in the region of 79%. The SWAP (May 2025) indicates that up to one third of the kerbside rubbish is organic material.

4.1.1.6 Transfer station and kerbside waste flows

An outline of the kerbside waste flow is shown in **Appendix A**.

An outline of the transfer station waste flow is shown in **Appendix B**.



4.1.2 Diverted materials

The diversion of materials is supported by a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) as well as a Resource Recovery area at each transfer station. Residents can also drop off resaleable unwanted household goods at the transfer stations. These goods are currently resold from a leased premise on Blenheim Road in the city.

4.1.2.1 Kerbside recycling

The Council provides a 240-litre wheelie bin per household for a fortnightly uplift of recycling material (cardboard, paper, plastics (1,2 and 5), cans ((aluminium and steel), and glass (bottles and jars)), from the kerbside across the city and parts of the Banks Peninsula. This service is provided under Contract No 4600000689. The recycling material is uplifted at the kerb and delivered to the material recovery facility for processing and onward sale. The kerbside recycling collection service is paid for through a targeted rate referred to as the waste minimisation charge.

The waste assessment identified that an average of 27,802 tonnes of kerbside recycling is collected annually which equates to 8.66kgs per bin emptied. The average annual presentation rate for kerbside recycling bins is in the region of 70%.

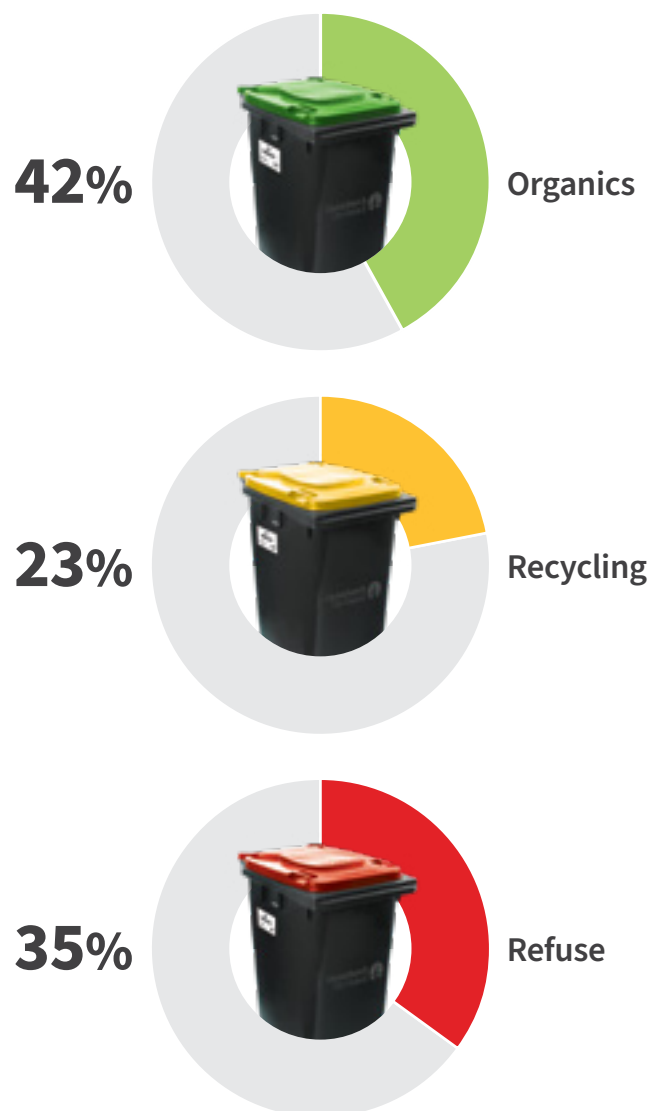


4.1.2.2 Kerbside organics

The Council provides an 80-litre wheelie bin per household for a weekly uplift of organics from the kerbside across the city. The organics collected are a combination of food organics and garden organics (FOGO). This service is provided under Contract No 4600000689. The organics are uplifted at the kerb and delivered to the organics processing plant in Bromley for processing. The kerbside organics collection service is paid for through a targeted rate referred to as the Waste Minimisation Charge. This targeted rate funds the recycling and organics kerbside collection and processing costs.

The waste assessment identified that an average of 52,424 tonnes of kerbside organics is collected annually which equates to 10.85kgs per bin emptied. The average annual presentation rate for kerbside organics bins is in the region of 52%.

The graphics below show the average percentage split for kerbside bin collections.



4.1.2.3 Material Recovery Facility

The Council operates this enclosed facility under Contract No 4600000691. Diverted materials are delivered to the site from the following sources:

- Transfer station resource recovery areas
- Kerbside recycling collection
- Commercial sector
- Private contractors

The MRF facility is capable of processing co-mingled recycling materials. Incoming recycling loads are checked visually for contamination. Any loads observed to have contamination above 10% are rejected and sent to landfill via the adjacent Parkhouse transfer station.

The kerbside contractor provides a bin audit service for the recycling (yellow) bins. The audit takes place at the kerbside and grades the severity of any contamination observed in the bin. A three-strike system is operated in response to the level and frequency of contamination observed during an audit.

Processed materials from the MRF are onward shipped to suitable end markets. The preference for end market placement of products is onshore reprocessors, then offshore reprocessors, then commodity market sale.

The MRF was upgraded across 2021/22 with the installation of optical sorting equipment and product balers. The MRF is capable of processing additional volumes, should they arise, through a combination of extended and additional shifts.



The following table shows a breakdown of the MRF throughput tonnage over the previous three years.

Material	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
OCC	3,513	4,933	4,474
Mixed paper	9,229	9,612	8,746
#1 PET Plastic	1,446	1,598	1,514
#2 HDPE Natural	690	758	671
#2 HDPE Janitorial	262	245	270
#5 PP Plastic	157	299	293
Mixed plastic	NA	NA	NA
Aluminium	643	785	789
Steel	1,052	1,077	972
Glass	14,776	13,838	13,502
Totals	31,768	33,145	31,231

Table 4 Material Recovery Facility outputs

4.1.2.4 Organics processing

Council operates, under Contract 4600005250, the organics processing plant (OPP) based in Bromley. The OPP receives organics materials from the following sources:

- Kerbside collections (Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO))
- Other Council departments
- Transfer stations (green waste)
- Private contractors
- Other Councils
- Woodchip suppliers

The OPP operation has two stages summarised below:

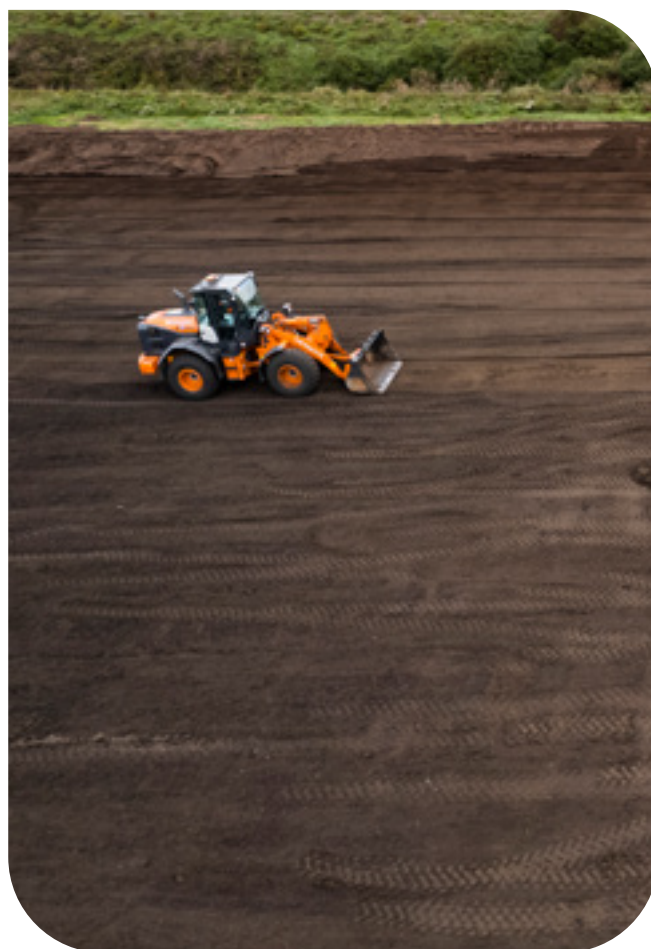
Stage 1 – initial receipt of material within the processing building, shredding, and mixing of organic material, placement of organic material in composting tunnels, removal of ex-tunnel material and loading into transport, transportation of material to stage 2 processing site.

Stage 2 – receipt of ex-tunnel material, screening of material, placement of material into windrows, management of material while maturing in windrows, screening of ex-windrow material prior to dispatch to end market.

The following table summarises the inputs to this site, measured in tonnes.

Input	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Council kerbside organics	49,123	52,274	52,650
Council riverweed	544	263	454
Metro Place green waste	5,972	6,082	5,789
Styx Mill green waste	412	1,900	0
Waimakariri District Council kerbside organics	4,502	5,046	6,699
Waimakariri District Council green waste	0	0	0
Private green waste	312	109	442
Private kerbside organics	2,974	2,713	5,738
Woodchip (purchased)	440	685	531
Totals	64,279	69,072	72,303

Table 5 Organics Processing Plant tonnage throughput



The OPP operation will continue until a new organics processing facility (OPF) is established in Hornby. The OPF, which is anticipated to be operational by October 2027, will allow for a fully enclosed process, which uses anaerobic digestion technology and a biofuel processing line to recover and convert mixed kerbside organics and garden waste into fertiliser, biogas, and biomass fuel. The OPF will be a private built, owned, and operated facility which Council will pay a gate fee to access. Council will operate this arrangement under Contract 4600005761.

The recent SWAP (May 2025) survey highlighted there is up to 33% organic material in the kerbside rubbish bins. During this plan we will investigate how we can support households to put organics in the correct kerbside bin.

4.1.2.5 Diverted material flows

An outline of the kerbside diverted material flow is shown in **Appendix A**.

An outline of the transfer station diverted material flow is shown in **Appendix B**.

4.2 Overview of existing waste management and minimisation infrastructure and services

The following section summarises the existing waste management and minimisation infrastructure within the region.

4.2.1 Landfills open and closed

4.2.1.1 Kate Valley landfill

The Kate Valley Landfill site is operated under contract on behalf of Transwaste Canterbury Limited (TCL), with technical support provided through a combination of suitably qualified contractors, engineers, or consultants. Transwaste is a joint venture between Canterbury Councils and WM NZ Limited.

The Kate Valley Landfill site, located in North Canterbury, is the only class 1 disposal site for commercial, industrial, residential and some hazardous waste within the region. The construction of this site enabled the closure of 52 landfills across the Canterbury region, and a consolidated location for waste to be managed at a high environmental standard. The site is consented to March 2039, however there is sufficient airspace remaining within the consented profile until the mid-2040's based on the current inputs. Increased waste minimisation will extend the life of the site further. This is an engineered containment facility operating under RMA resource consent CRC157981.

Landfills generate leachate from rainwater that percolates into, and other liquids that originate from within the waste, and landfill gas which is a by-product of the waste biodegrading through time. The site lining system is designed to contain the leachate and allow it to be captured, and be gravity fed to the onsite treatment works. Gas is extracted and converted to electricity through onsite generators or flared off using the onsite gas management system.

Once a particular area, phase or stage of the Landfill has reached its final permitted levels a capping layer is put in place. This capping layer is constructed using site available soils that are placed insitu to an engineering specification. The purpose of the cap is to seal the site preventing further ingress of water and increased leachate production and to contain the landfill gases being generated. In addition, any area of the landfill that will not be reopened within a few weeks are covered in an intermediate cover. While not as effective as final cap its design is specified to help contain LFG, and to shed rainwater to prevent it contacting the waste. Areas that are to be reopened in the short term have daily cover which is less well compacted.

The construction of each landfill cell occurs as the landfill progresses with never less than 12 months of future capacity constructed and available at any time. Cell construction is funded from the user pays landfill gate fee and Transwaste's own balance sheet.

4.2.1.2 Burwood landfill site C

Burwood Landfill Site C is a class 4 landfill and currently accepts low-level contaminated soils for disposal. A new resource consent has been granted to extend the operational life of the site during this plan. In addition, the long-term management of low-level contaminated soil will also be considered during this plan.

4.2.1.3 Closed landfills

Council has responsibility for around 150 closed landfills. In the late 1990's a survey of sites identified nine which were considered to have the highest potential to cause adverse environmental effects. These sites now have discharge consents which require annual monitoring. These sites are:

- Onuku, Akaroa
- Barrys Bay, Akaroa
- Birdlings Flat
- Gollans Bay, Lyttelton
- Hansen Park
- West Truscott
- Bexley
- Sawyers Arms
- Carrs Road

The monitoring results for each closed landfill are assessed annually. The sites are physically walked over and checked annually. The sites are also checked after extreme weather events such as storms and after any natural events such as earthquakes.

The Council have a series of Closed Landfill Management Plans which set out the monitoring requirements for each closed site that has a resource consent. Council will also be developing and implementing an adaptive landfill management tool during this plan. This tool will be designed to show the risk profile of the closed landfill portfolio and will assist in prioritising any future capital spend on the sites.

The Burwood municipal closed landfill is also subject to a resource consent. This site is currently still producing landfill gas. The landfill gas is collected through a series of extraction points and then fed to a central area where it is either flared off or supplied as a fuel for heat generation at three city locations (Council Civic Offices, the Art Gallery, and Wastewater Treatment Plant). The production quantity and quality of landfill gas is projected to decline during the life of this plan. In response to this decline, a new landfill gas flare will be installed which is capable of operating under declining landfill gas conditions. This site is separate from Burwood Landfill Site C which is an operational class 4 facility (refer to section 4.2.1.2).

4.2.2 Transfer stations

4.2.2.1 Council transfer stations

The Council has a network of five transfer stations. Three transfer stations are in the city and two on the Banks Peninsula. All these sites are available to the public and businesses for direct delivery of waste and diverted materials. Opening times vary according to the site location and volume throughput. The city transfer stations are operated by Council under Contract 4600000690. The Banks Peninsula transfer stations are operated under Contract 4600000689 – Section D, Part 6.

The transfer station network will be upgraded during the term of this plan to ensure these facilities can cope with the current and future levels of waste and diverted materials.

The city transfer station locations are listed below.

- EcoDrop Metro Place
40 Metro Place (off Dyers Road), Bromley
- EcoDrop Parkhouse Road
25 Parkhouse Road, Wigram
- EcoDrop Styx Mill Road
76 Styx Mill Road (off Main North Road), Redwood

The Banks Peninsula transfer station locations are listed below.

- Barrys Bay transfer station
102 Onawe Flat Road
- Birdlings Flat
3382 Christchurch Akaroa Road

4.2.3 Community collection points

Council also provides, via Contract No 4600000689 – Section D, Part 6, 11 community collection points across the Banks Peninsula.

The community collection points that accept household rubbish and recycling are listed below.

- Cabstand collection point
- Le Bons Bay collection point
- Little Akaloa collection point
- Okains Bay collection point
- Onuku collection point
- Pigeon Bay collection point
- Port Levy collection point
- Robinsons Bay collection point
- Takamatua collection point

The community collection points that only accept household recycling are listed below.

- Akaroa recycling point
- Little River recycling point

The community collection points will be reviewed during the term of this plan to ensure they can cope with current and future demand. In some cases, additional community collection points may be considered to reduce drive times for the local population.



4.2.4 Material recovery facility

4.2.4.1 Council material recovery facilities

Council operates the material recovery facility (MRF) under contract no 4600000691. As previously stated, the outputs from the MRF are in the region of 32,000 tonnes per annum. The MRF went through a significant upgrade during the previous Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. The upgrade included the installation of additional optical sorting equipment and the installation of new product balers.

The MRF receives inputs from the Council kerbside collection recycling service, Council transfer stations, commercial operators, and other Councils. The MRF operates an acceptance process to visually check each incoming load. Contaminated loads (>10%) are rejected. Acceptable materials are limited to steel and aluminium cans, glass bottles and jars, paper, cardboard, and plastics 1,2 and 5. This facility is able to cope with current and future levels of diverted materials.

4.2.4 Collection services

The following table summarises the current waste and diverted material collection service provision within the Council area.

Collection Method	Council	Private (commercial)
Kerbside recycling wheelie bins (yellow)	✓	✓
Kerbside organics wheelie bins (green)	✓	X
Kerbside refuse wheelie bins (red)	✓	✓
Kerbside refuse bagged	✓	X
Kerbside recycling bagged	✓	X
Unwanted household goods	✓	X
Skips	X	✓
Tipper lorries	X	✓
Transfer stations (public)	✓	X
Hazardous waste	✓	✓

Table 6 Collection services

The collection services are capable of coping with current and future levels of waste and diverted materials.

4.2.6 Waste education programmes

The Council delivers a range of education and awareness programmes that support the waste management and minimisation plan. A dedicated Learning Through Action team, full time Waste Minimisation Advisor, and Contractors deliver education to the community via the following programmes:

- Education programmes for schools
- Public talks on bin management, sorting, and waste minimisation for community groups
- Participation and displays at various community events

This service is funded from general rates.



4.3 Summary of district-specific issues

The 2025 Waste Assessment provides the evidence base for this plan. It describes our waste generation and outlines options for meeting future demand.

4.3.1 Rūnanga

Opportunities to work with rūnanga in response to the issues raised in this plan will be pursued. The introduction of mandatory product stewardship schemes, investigation into emerging waste streams, and future waste tenders may present communities with opportunities to become part of the waste solution.

4.3.2 Burwood Landfill Site C

Burwood Landfill Site C currently accepts low-level contaminated soils for disposal. A new resource consent has been granted to extend the operational life of the site during this plan. In addition, the long-term management of low-level contaminated soil will also be considered during this plan.

4.3.3 Material recovery facility

The MRF is the main processing centre for cardboard, paper, cans, glass, and plastics. Increasing kerbside recycling services to outlying areas and increased material diversion at the transfer stations will all have an impact on the MRF throughput. The impacts of any future increase in material throughput will be considered during the term of this plan, in particular the ongoing quality of incoming materials.

4.3.4 Reuse and repurposing

The role of a repurposing centre in the collection, storage, reuse, and redistribution of unwanted goods will be considered during the term of this plan. Unwanted goods are collected at the city transfer stations and sent to the EcoShop, operated by Ecocentral Limited, based at a leased site on Blenheim Road.

4.3.5 Transfer stations

The transfer station network will be upgraded and redeveloped during the term of this plan. The priority works include essential equipment renewals, structural upgrades to buildings, improved traffic layouts, improved staff welfare amenities, and compliance matters including improved drainage systems at each site. Material diversion improvements will be considered after the priority works and budgets are confirmed.

4.3.6 Kerbside refuse collection

The kerbside refuse collection contract will be retendered during the term of this plan. Consideration will be given to centralising the disposal of kerbside refuse during this tender process. At present all transfer stations are used for kerbside refuse drop off compared to recycling and organics which are dropped at central locations. Other matters such as multi-unit developments, bin size and uplift frequency will also be considered during the tender process.

4.3.7 Hazardous waste facilities

The upgrading of the hazardous waste drop facilities across the transfer station network will be considered during the term of this plan. In addition, transfer station upgrades will take into account the provision of improved facilities for e-waste, batteries, gas cylinders, tyres, and paints.

4.3.8 Kerbside recycling collection

The kerbside recycling collection contract will be retendered during the term of this plan. Consideration will be given to a glass out option during this tender process. The kerbside auditing function will also be reviewed. Other matters such as multi-unit developments, bin size and uplift frequency will also be considered during the tender process.

4.3.9 Education and community awareness

The range of education and awareness materials will be reviewed during the term of this plan. This review will consider the appropriateness of current messaging and how this could be enhanced. Consideration will also be given to the education space and materials that will be provided at the new organics processing facility based in Hornby.

4.3.10 Banks Peninsula

The coverage area for the community collection points on Banks Peninsula will be reviewed during the term of this plan. A travel time of 20 minutes will be utilised to assess the current coverage area and determine where any additions might be appropriate. The review will take account of any expansion of the provision of kerbside collection services for up to 500 additional properties on the Peninsula.

4.3.11 Working with private waste contractors and community service providers

Any expansion of service provision has to take into account the impact on existing private waste contractors and community groups. Council will ensure any future waste and recycling tenders provide the opportunity for both social and commercial procurement of services. The scale of the contract award can also have an impact on local market activity. The intent of the next tender will be to test the market capacity but allow for an inclusive approach through partnering.

4.3.12 Organic material processing

Changes in custom and practice during the term of the previous Waste Management and Minimisation Plan have altered how rural communities deal with their green waste. Historically there was a reliance on burning through informal and formal arrangements. During the term of this plan consideration will be given to how communities can be supported to reduce their reliance on burning green waste.

The establishment of the Organics Processing Facility (OPF), owned and operated by Ecogas will be a key focus during this plan's term. The OPF will change how we manage the processing of kerbside organics and green waste.

4.3.13 Kerbside organics collection

During the term of this plan consideration will be given on how to support households to ensure that organic material is put in the correct kerbside bin. These considerations will include size of organics bin and how organic material is conveyed from the kitchen to the kerbside.

4.3.14 Voluntary sector and NGOs

During the term of this plan Council will work with the voluntary and NGO sector to establish if there are any areas of common interest, for example, illegal dumping, collection, and storage of unwanted goods. By encouraging an inclusive approach with this sector Council will avoid any unintended market displacements or duplication of service.

4.3.15 Illegal dumping

During the term of this plan, Council would like to introduce policies that maintain a focus on the reduction of littering and illegal dumping. Abandoned shopping trolleys can also be categorised under illegal dumping. Work will continue with the supermarket sector to further understand and provide more visibility on how recovery of abandoned shopping trolleys is achieved.

4.3.16 Litter

During the term of this plan Council will review the effectiveness of the public place recycling bins. These bins have raised the profile of recycling with the red and yellow branding but the levels of contamination in the recycling bins often results in the material being sent for disposal.

4.3.17 Community changes

Housing intensification across the city has had an adverse impact on the kerbside collection service. As the expansion of multi-unit developments (MUD) continues the kerbside collection service will need to adapt. Future tendering for kerbside collection services will include a MUD option which would utilise larger communal bins and different collection vehicles.

4.3.18 Contract performance

Contract performance and management is measured using a number of indicators. During the term of this plan the contract indicators will be reviewed to ensure that they reflect the needs and aspirations of the community. Similarly, a visual reporting platform, which provides the community with up-to-date progress on contract performance will be investigated.

4.3.19 System change

The renewal of the waste management and minimisation service contract during the term of this plan provides an opportunity to investigate and implement system change. Such changes may include, but not be limited to:

- How we manage illegal dumping and littering
- How we manage green waste in our rural areas
- How we contract our kerbside collection service in response to housing intensification
- The collection frequency of kerbside bins
- The bin sizes associated with kerbside
- How we manage glass (containers and jars)
- How we utilise the transfer station network
- How we improve the service coverage area on Banks Peninsula
- What we do with the organics processing plant site after the operation closes

4.3.20 Advocating to government

The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) are the Government agency that Council deals with, in relation to waste matters. Council has an established relationship with the team at MfE and continue to work with them on both regional and national projects. Advocacy for waste related matters will continue through participation in national working groups and contribution to policy through consultation submissions. In addition, Council will continue to work with the MfE funds team through projects that have been granted support from the Waste Minimisation Fund (WMF).

4.3.21 Waste to energy

During the term of this plan Council will consider, investigate, and research waste-to-energy options. While waste-to-energy plants can be an alternative to landfill, they effectively compete for material and can, if allowed, disrupt material flows from the resource recovery sector. Council will therefore build an understanding of a waste-to-energy approach based on a regional solution.

4.3.22 Climate change

Climate change is impacted by vehicle emissions so one of the considerations for reviewing and expanding the kerbside collection service is to reduce journeys associated with managing waste. In addition, the nature of the kerbside collection fleet, for example, electric vehicles could further reduce our emissions profile as a region and save money.



4.4 Other issues

4.4.1 Waste and diverted material reporting

The transfer stations record the waste tonnage throughputs and material diversion at each site via a weighbridge reporting system. Residual waste inputs from the transfer stations are also recorded at the Kate Valley landfill.

Diverted materials are recorded in tonnes as they enter the material recovery facility. Exported materials are recorded in bale counts and tonnages as they exit the facility.

Waste and diverted material from Banks Peninsula is included in the above data.

4.4.2 Population growth

The population growth is estimated at up to 30,000 people during the term of this plan. Demographic changes within the population, must be taken into consideration. Kerbside collection services are not necessarily set up to support changes in volumes at the household level.

4.4.3 Peak and seasonal demand

Overall visitor numbers to the region are not expected to decline over the term of this plan. The proposed expansion of kerbside collection services to a wider geographical area would also provide positive benefits in relation to illegal dumping and litter control. The introduction of wheelie bins to places such as road laybys, lookouts and freedom camping sites could improve the overall amenity for locals and tourists alike.

4.4.4 Issues with Waste Management and Minimisation Plan objectives and targets

The term of this plan has two distinct phases, investigation and then implementation. In the investigative phase Council will carry out the work associated with the 22 options identified in the Waste Assessment 2025. The timeline for the investigative phase will be 2027 to 2029 and will culminate in the tender and award of the various waste management and minimisation service contracts. The implementation phase will then see the contracts put into effect and any service and infrastructure changes carried out across the 2030 to 2032 period.

The Council's goals/objectives and associated issues are:

- **Improve** accessibility to waste and recycling services.
 - This will require consideration of people's circumstance and how they interact with current services.
- **Optimise** domestic waste and recycling collection.
 - This will require a review of experiences and issues raised with the current service.
- **Develop** mechanisms to repurpose and extend the use of inorganic materials.
 - This will require consideration of how any proposed service interacts with existing service providers, for example, NGOs, charities, etc.

The Council's targets and associated issues are:

1. Retender the waste management and minimisation services and award contracts by March 2028.
 - a. This will require an open market procurement approach.
2. Commence the transfer station redevelopment works by July 2027.
 - a. Ideally these works need to be completed by March 2030.
3. Transfer organics processing to the Ecogas facility in Hornby, by 2028.
 - a. The construction programme for these works sits with Ecogas.
4. Implement, monitor, and review the waste management and minimisation services contracts awarded across the period 2030 to 2032.
 - a. The visibility of contract performance and associated reporting to the community will require upgrading during the term of this plan.

5. Proposed methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation

The waste assessment has identified 22 options for promoting effective and efficient waste management across the Council operating area. These options are restated below. Further refinement of these options and alignment to the 2024–34 Long Term Plan is detailed in Part B of this document.

Option	Service	Description
1	Rūnanga	Ensure the next plan adheres to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
2	Landfill	Consider the long-term future of low-level soil management and develop a strategy in conjunction with the construction sector.
3	Material recovery facility	Further enhance the kerbside auditing programme across the Council operating area.
4	Reuse and repurposing	Investigate a collection, storage, repurposing, and redistribution process for unwanted goods in partnership with existing service providers.
5	Transfer stations	Complete a transfer station master planning and implementation process across the life of this plan.
6	Kerbside refuse collection (red bin)	Review the kerbside refuse collection service and include any amendments in the next waste management and minimisation services tender.
7	Hazardous waste	Reconfigure the hazardous waste collection, storage, and transportation facilities at each transfer station.
8	Kerbside recycling collection (yellow bin)	Review the kerbside recycling collection service and include any amendments in the next waste management and minimisation services tender.
9	Education and community awareness	Review current waste and recycling messaging outputs and formats with a view to making them more accessible to the community.
10	Banks Peninsula	Review Banks Peninsula community collection points, including their coverage and implement any additions or upgrades during the life of this plan.
11	Working with private waste contractors and community service providers	Ensure the next waste and recycling tender enables participation of private sector waste management companies and community service providers.
12	Organic material processing	Transfer organic processing to the Hornby site by 2028.
13	Kerbside organics (green bin)	Investigate options to increase the amount of organic material collected via kerbside.
14	Voluntary sector and NGOs	Investigate a collection, storage, repurposing, and redistribution process for unwanted goods in partnership with existing service providers.

Continues on next page

Proposed methods for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation (continued).

Option	Service	Description
15	Illegal dumping	Develop and implement an illegal dumping policy during the life of this plan.
16	Litter	Develop and implement a litter policy during the life of this plan.
17	Community changes	Include multi-unit developments as a potential standalone kerbside collection service in the next tender.
18	Contract performance	Investigate a waste contract communications platform.
19	System change	Ensure all system changes considered during the life of this plan place an emphasis on improving community outcomes.
20	Advocating to Government	Continue to advocate to Central Government for waste policy changes that support the needs of our community.
21	Waste to energy	Set out a policy position regarding waste to energy as a waste management option in the next plan 2026–32.
22	Climate change	Investigate options for reducing emissions from waste collection services.

Table 7 Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan options



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

5.1.1 Waste and how it is handled

The waste assessment identified the following sources of waste inputs to the Kate Valley regional landfill site:

- Christchurch City Council (CCC) transfer stations
- Other Council transfer stations (other shareholder Councils including Kaikoura from 2023/24)
- All other tonnage inputs

Kate Valley can also take some hazardous materials such as Asbestos or contaminated soils that have satisfied the landfill site's waste acceptance criteria.

The weighbridge and associated software on site provide details about customers, waste type, and tonnages. The weighbridge information is used to build up a picture of the amount and type of waste received annually.

Other hazardous wastes such as chemicals and spent containers are managed by the Council, under contract, through the Council transfer station network. The Council transfer station sites are serviced by appropriate suppliers who collect the hazardous waste and transport onto end markets for treatment, recovery, recycling, or disposal.

5.1.2 Diverted materials and how they are handled

The waste hierarchy sets out preferred waste management options. The most preferred option is reduction or re-use, followed by recovery, recycling, treatment and, lastly, disposal. Council has taken this into account when considering the options for material diversion.

Reduction and reuse as a primary focus can be reinforced by education and information programmes. Structural changes involving reduction or reuse should be supported by the introduction of mandatory product stewardship schemes. The co-design of mandatory product stewardship schemes will be progressed across the term of this plan and Council services and involvement adjusted to reflect their implementation.

Recovery options are limited within the region. Several companies are talking to the private sector about the possible beneficial uses of waste. The commercial sustainability of these ventures will be assisted by the proposed increase in the waste disposal levy. The sustainability of any recovery option is tied to the supply and demand influence of markets.

Recycling facilities are provided across most of the community for domestic materials. Changes to kerbside collections, container type and service area expansion would reduce the number of direct deliveries to recycling points undertaken by residents.

Treatment, other than the handling of hazardous waste and some difficult materials received at Kate Valley Landfill, is not seen as a major issue during the term of this plan.

Disposal is the last resort. The Kate Valley Landfill site, located in North Canterbury, is the only class 1 disposal site for commercial, industrial, residential and some hazardous waste within the region. The site is consented to March 2039, however there is sufficient airspace remaining within the consented profile until the mid-2040's based on the current inputs. This is an engineered containment facility operating under RMA resource consent CRC157981. The site operations, gas and leachate management systems are all designed to minimise any environmental impact and protect the public health.

Turning to the materials that are currently diverted, the following information outlines how they are managed.

Cardboard, paper, and plastics

The Council material recovery facility (MRF) processes cardboard, paper, and plastics (1,2 and 5) within the Council operating area. Incoming materials are sorted and baled and sold into commodity markets.

The materials delivered to the MRF are from the Council transfer stations, kerbside collections and private contractors.

Metals

Metal is diverted at the transfer stations and sent to local scrap yards for processing. This material is delivered in by the public and private contractors. In addition, the MRF receives steel and aluminium cans from the public and kerbside collections which is baled and sold into commodity markets.

Glass

Glass bottles and jars are delivered to the MRF via kerbside recycling collections and the transfer stations. Incoming materials are recovered at the end of the sorting process, further graded and then sold into commodity markets.

Newspaper and Glossies

These are delivered to the MRF via kerbside recycling collections and the transfer stations. Incoming materials are graded, baled, and sold into commodity markets.

E-waste

E-waste is delivered to the Council transfer stations by the public and businesses. Some e-waste is transferred to the EcoShop on Blenheim Road for resale as parts, the remainder

is sent as scrap to metal reprocessors. Alternate e-waste take back recycling schemes also operate across the city, for example TechcollectNZ, but at this point these schemes are not integrated into the transfer stations.

Rubble/inert material

Should this type of material be delivered to the transfer stations it is segregated and diverted to an appropriate landfill for disposal.

Green waste

Green waste is currently accepted at the transfer stations and then sent to a compost operator for processing. The new organics processing facility, based in Hornby, will be available to take all green waste from October 2027.

Whiteware (including refrigerant appliances)

These items are collected at each transfer station. A selection of white goods is processed through the EcoShop. Refrigerant items are degassed at the Metro Place transfer station before onward transport to a metal reprocessor. The refrigerant gas is collected and sent away for destruction (normally via high temperature incineration) offshore.

5.1.3 National product stewardship schemes

National Product Stewardship schemes are where the manufacturers of the product offer a collection scheme for the residual product, empty container, and/or packaging. Council participates in product stewardship schemes such as Paintwise, for the return of non-reusable paints, Tyrewise for the return of eligible tyres and Cool Safe for the return of refrigerant gases.

Other voluntary stewardship schemes include the following:

- Plasback – for the recovery of used farm plastics (user charges apply)
- The Glass Packaging Forum’s glass packaging product stewardship scheme
- Agrecovery Rural Recycling Programme – farm chemical drums (triple rinsed and empty)

Product stewardship schemes for the following products are still under consideration by the Government:

- electrical and electronic products (e-waste)
- agrichemicals and their containers
- farm plastics
- packaging (excluding beverage packaging)

5.2 Options for the future

The waste assessment generated 22 options which will be worked through during the term of this plan. A summary of these reasonably practicable options has been considered, noting that the options have been categorised as follows, to provide alignment with the resource recovery activities set out in the 2024–34 Long Term Plan:

- Waste information and education.
- Waste collection.
- Landfill waste and processing management.

The waste assessment sets out the considerations for each option in a table format. The action plans associated with the options are included in Part B – Action Plan of this plan. This plan has been split into two phases as follows:

- Years 1 to 3 – Investigative phase
- Years 4 to 6 – Implementation phase

During the investigative phase, options will be scoped, researched, and brought back to Council for consideration. The waste management and minimisation services contract tender will be included in this phase.

During the implementation phase, options that have been approved will be progressed, monitored, and reviewed. Annual updates on the progress of this plan will be provided to Council and the community.

Appendix E sets out a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analysis for any proposed changes to levels of service contained in this plan. The SWOT analysis is designed to inform decision makers and the community when considering whether they support the progression of the options.

6. Funding the plan

The WMA (s 43) requires the Council to include information on how the implementation of this plan will be funded.

The following sources will be used to fund the options proposed in the waste assessment:

- **Internal** – cost covered by existing Council staff time
- **Targeted rates**
- **General rates**
- **Waste Levy Fund** – revenue sent back from central government for investment into waste minimisation projects, currently around \$7.5 million per annum
- **Waste Minimisation Fund** – contestable fund for applications for waste minimisation projects
- **User pays** – for example, gate fees charged at the transfer stations
- **Other** – funding from other sources, for example, energy recovery EECA, the National Lottery

While this plan gives an indication of the source of funding the detailed cost associated with each option from the waste assessment will be worked through as part of the action plan.



6.1 How the implementation of the plan is to be funded

The following table summarises the provisional cost estimates associated with implementation and source of funding for the options raised in the waste assessment.

Opt.	Service ³	Level of service	Cost over WMMP ⁴	Capex	Opex existing	Opex new	Comments
1	Rūnanga	Existing	-	-	-	-	Internal staff time
2	Landfill	New	\$800,000	-	\$800,000	-	Funded through gate fee
3	Material recovery facility	Existing	\$1,350,000	-	\$1,350,000	-	On plan budget (\$225k pa)
4	Reuse and repurposing	New / Funding	\$12,000,000	-	-	\$12,000,000	Not budgeted (\$4m pa)
5	Transfer stations	Existing	\$60,000,000	\$60,000,000	-	-	On plan LTP 2024-34
6	Kerbside refuse collection (red bin)	Existing / New	\$48,000,000	-	\$48,000,000	-	On plan budget (\$8m pa)
7	Hazardous waste	Existing	\$6,000,000	-	\$6,000,000	-	On plan budget (\$1m pa)
8	Kerbside recycling collection (yellow bin)	New / Funding	\$86,670,000	-	\$54,000,000	\$32,670,000	On plan budget (\$9m pa) Not budgeted (\$10.89m pa)
9	Education and community awareness	Existing / New	-	-	-	-	Internal staff time
10	Banks Peninsula	Existing / New	\$810,000	\$810,000	-	-	On plan LTP 2024-34
11	Working with private waste contractors and community service providers	Existing / New	-	-	-	-	Internal staff time
12	Organic material processing	Existing / New	\$70,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$55,000,000	-	On plan LTP 2024-34 capex On plan budget (\$11m pa) opex
13	Kerbside organics (green bin)	Existing / New	\$66,000,000	-	\$66,000,000	-	On plan budget (\$11m pa)
14	Voluntary sector and NGOs	New	-	-	-	-	Cost as at option 4
15	Illegal dumping	New / Funding	\$2,500,000	-	-	\$2,500,000	Not budgeted \$0.5m pa
16	Litter	New	-	-	-	-	Internal staff time
17	Community changes	New	-	-	-	-	Internal staff time
18	Contract performance	New	-	-	-	-	Internal staff time
19	System change	Existing	-	-	-	-	Internal staff time
20	Advocating to government	Existing	-	-	-	-	Internal staff time
21	Waste to energy	New	-	-	-	-	Internal staff time
22	Climate change	Existing	-	-	-	-	Internal staff time
Total (existing budgets)				\$75,810,000	\$231,150,000		
Total (new Levels of Service)						\$47,170,000	
Grand Total			\$354,130,000	\$75,810,000	\$231,150,000	\$47,170,000	

Table 8 Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan options funding

³See page 27–28 for service descriptions

⁴FY27 to FY32

6.1.1 Capital expenditure

The following table shows the capital expenditure already on plan across the term of this plan.

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Totals	% Spend
Closed landfills	\$3,982,304	\$4,422,583	\$1,388,498	\$1,847,989	\$2,196,057	\$3,930,671	\$17,768,102	18%
Kerbside	\$2,305,616	\$1,709,254	\$1,853,234	\$35,091	\$36,357	\$38,197	\$5,977,750	6%
Transfer stations	\$7,754,114	\$12,031,357	\$8,387,626	\$7,255,104	\$9,484,154	\$12,035,849	\$56,948,204	56%
Organics processing	\$18,299,385	\$504,367	\$717,162	\$467,886	\$586,558	-	\$20,575,358	20%
Totals	\$32,341,419	\$18,667,561	\$12,346,520	\$9,606,071	\$12,303,126	\$16,004,717	\$101,269,414	100%

Table 9 Capital spend across this plan

Closed landfills – refers to up to 150 closed landfills across the Council operating area. In general terms, works on closed landfills focus on all or a combination of the following:

- Integrity of the landfill cap
- Physical impacts on the surrounding environment, for example, the escape of waste
- Status of any assets at the site, for example sea walls, if the site is located at the coast

These sites are physically checked on a six-month basis and again after any extreme weather event or natural disaster.

Kerbside – refers to projects associated with improving the efficiency of kerbside collection, for example, ensuring the correct materials are in the correct bin.

Transfer stations – refers the upgrading of the City and Banks Peninsula transfer stations. These works are categorised into two workstreams as follows:

- **Priority 1** – works associated with improving site efficiency, health and safety and compliance.
- **Priority 2** – works associated with improving the customer experience on site and increasing the potential for material diversion away from landfill.

Organics processing – refers to works associated with the operation of the new Ecogas organics processing facility in Hornby and the works associated with decommissioning the old organics processing plant in Bromley.



6.1.2 Operational expenditure

The following table shows the operational expenditure already on plan across the term of this plan.

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Totals	% Spend
Waste information and education	\$1,213,683	\$1,194,508	\$1,178,599	\$1,171,300	\$1,168,100	\$1,171,246	\$7,097,435	2%
Waste collection and processing	\$29,813,796	\$32,544,014	\$32,500,306	\$32,937,662	\$34,061,637	\$35,098,184	\$196,955,598	53%
Transfer stations	\$670,525	\$679,859	\$740,224	\$671,282	\$664,223	\$613,221	\$4,039,334	1%
Residual waste disposal	\$22,754,554	\$23,204,465	\$28,327,100	\$28,719,934	\$29,363,534	\$30,059,498	\$162,429,086	44%
Totals	\$54,452,557	\$57,622,846	\$62,746,229	\$63,500,179	\$65,257,493	\$66,942,149	\$370,521,453	100%

Table 10 Operational spend across the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

Waste information and education – refers to operational expenditure associated with providing information to the community, for example, via advertising, webinars, public talks, presentations, the Bin App, and other forms of messaging.

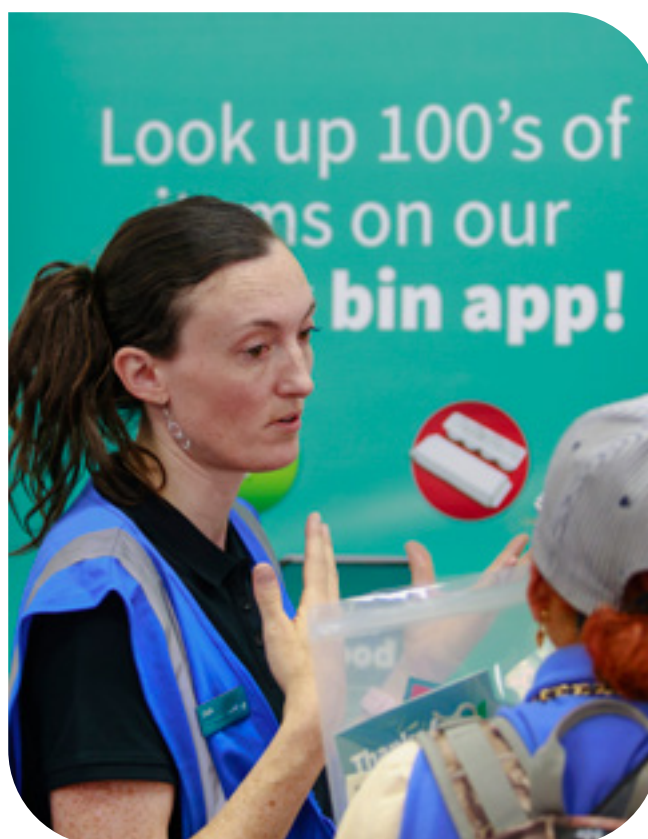
Waste collection and processing – refers to the kerbside collection service, the processing of organics and the processing of kerbside recycling.

Transfer stations – refers to the net costs associated with the operation of transfer stations that are not recovered through the gate fee, for example, hazardous waste management.

Residual waste disposal – refers to the cost of landfill disposal for transfer station rubbish, kerbside rubbish, and any residual waste/rejected loads from the processing of kerbside recycling at the material recovery facility.

6.2 Grants and advances

There is currently no additional funding available in the form of grants or advances, however Council will consider assisting any person, organisation, group, or body of persons for the purpose of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation. This may include, where appropriate, an application to the Waste Minimisation Fund, through the Ministry for the Environment.



6.3 Waste levy funding expenditure

To help communities and businesses address New Zealand's waste issues, the Waste Minimisation Act (2008) puts a levy on waste disposed of at landfill from 1 July 2009. The collected levy money is then split between administration costs to operate the scheme, payments to territorial authorities and payments to the Waste Minimisation Fund.

The Government have indicated that the levy will continue to increase until July 2027 as outlined in the following table.

Landfill class	1 July 2025	1 July 2026	1 July 2027
Municipal landfill (class 1)	\$65	\$70	\$75
Construction and demolition fill (class 2)	\$35	\$40	\$45
Managed fill (class 3)	\$15	\$15	\$20
Controlled fill (class 4)	\$15	\$15	\$20

Table 11 Waste disposal levy

For clarity, the Kate Valley Landfill is a class 1 site, and the Burwood Landfill Site C is a class 4 site. Both sites will see the levy increase as noted above. Other private sector operators operating class 3 and class 4 operations will also be impacted as noted above. At the time of writing there were no class 2 sites in the Council operating area.

The waste levy payments received by the Council in its role as a territorial authority are in the region of \$7.5 million each year (as at 2025/26). These funds are used to support the recycling and organics services. This situation will continue during the term of this plan notwithstanding any change in government legislation on how waste levy money should be allocated.



7. Monitoring and reporting

The progress of this plan will be monitored and reported through the Council Resource Recovery Unit. The main contact will be the Manager Resource Recovery, reporting to the Head of Service Transport and Waste Unit.

7.1 Monitoring

The Council will monitor the effectiveness of this plan by the collection and analysis of data from the following sources:

- **Current contract reporting including:**
 - Transfer station services
 - Material recovery services
 - Green waste processing services
 - Kerbside collection services
- **Future contract reporting**

The monitoring will align with the Long Term Plan (LTP) which will list similar criteria when measuring resident satisfaction. LTP goals are set out at Appendix F. These goals will be updated after consultation on this plan has completed.

Each of the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan options will contribute towards a reduction in the amount of waste sent to landfill which will be highlighted in the above sources of data.

Additional monitoring information on waste will be drawn from the Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) assessments carried out on a triennial basis (2028 and 2031). The SWAP assessments will be used to provide data on how this plan is tracking in relation to waste composition across the kerbside bins and waste composition of the transfer station rubbish.

7.2 Reporting

The reporting associated with the various contracts is in the form of spreadsheets that indicate the monthly and year to date cumulative total of a particular activity. Reporting spreadsheets are currently available on the following:

Transfer stations (TS) – this includes data on vehicles, general waste, special waste, recoverable waste, waste to landfill, product from the transfer station pit, product from incoming recoverables, product from recycling centre, and materials diverted for repurposing or resale.

Kerbside rubbish collections – this includes data on the number of bins in service, number of bins emptied, and tonnage of rubbish dropped at the transfer stations.

Kerbside recycling collections – this includes data on the number of bins in service, number of bins emptied, and tonnage of recycling dropped at the material recovery facilities.

Kerbside organics collections – this includes data on the number of bins in service, number of bins emptied, and tonnage of organics dropped at the organics processing plant.

Hazardous waste – included in the transfer station data capture.

Service issues – this data captured through the Council HYBRIS system, includes information from the community in relation to issues experienced with any of the rubbish or recycling services.

Burwood landfill weighbridge – this data includes tonnage information of inputs to site, date and time of delivery and company responsible for paying the disposal bill. This data base can be accessed via Council daily to retrieve current and historical data.

Waste levy spending – Council provides annual reporting on waste levy spending, in line with guidance from the Ministry for the Environment, on an annual basis.

mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/waste-levy-spending-guidelines-territorial-authorities

Summaries of this information are available at ccc.govt.nz/services/rubbish-and-recycling

During the term of this plan an annual report on progress will be provided to the community via Council.



Part B

Action plan



1. Introduction

The following section outlines the programme of action for achieving the vision, goals, objectives, and targets of the Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, as outlined in Part A – Strategy. While this plan covers the period 2026 to 2032 the action plans will cover the next 36 months (2027 to 2029).

These plans will act as living documents for the various options raised during the waste assessment and will be monitored and updated annually (August).

Under the WMA (2008) the action plans can be updated without triggering the need for a formal review of this plan, if the changes are not significant and do not alter the direction and intent of the strategy as set out in Part A.

2. Funding structure

The WMA (s43) requires the Council to include information on how the implementation of this plan will be funded. The following sources will be used to fund the options proposed in the waste assessment:

- **Internal** – cost covered by existing Council staff time.
- **Targeted rates.**
- **General rates.**
- **Waste Levy Fund** – revenue sent back from central government for investment into waste minimisation projects, currently around \$7.5 million per annum.
- **Waste Minimisation Fund** – contestable fund for applications for waste minimisation projects.
- **User pays** – for example, gate fees charged at the transfer stations.
- **Other** – funding from other sources, for example, energy recovery EECA, the National Lottery.

While this plan gives an indication of the source of funding the detailed cost associated with each option from the waste assessment will be worked through as part of the action plan.

3. Targets and measurements

The action plans that follow in section 4 support the options identified in the waste assessment and the targets of this plan set out in Part A sec 2.3. The work undertaken as part of the waste assessment was designed to assess whether a particular option or target was achievable, cost effective and relevant to the Council's vision of reducing the amount of waste that is sent to landfill through a combination of waste reduction and reuse in conjunction with increasing the rates of material diversion.

The targets from 2.3 are restated here:

1

Retender the waste management and minimisation services and award contracts by March 2028.

2

Commence the transfer station redevelopment works by July 2027.

3

Transfer organics processing to the Ecogas facility in Hornby, by 2028.

4

Implement, monitor, and review the contracts awarded, across the period 2030 to 2032.

4. Action plan

Action plans should describe the specific actions to be undertaken for each key area/waste stream, or for the objectives identified in the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan strategy in Part A.



The plan identifies the current method of collection, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment, or disposal for the above diverted materials and wastes as appropriate.



The plan does not consider municipal sewage or effluents currently treated at any of the wastewater treatment plants.

4.1 Action planning tables

The following tables outline the action plans for the options raised in the Waste Assessment 2025. They also link to the Council's objectives (Part A sec 2.3) which are restated below:

For the period 2026 to 2032 the Council's goals and objectives are:

- Improve accessibility to waste and recycling services.
- Optimise domestic waste and recycling collection.
- Develop mechanisms to repurpose and extend the use of inorganic materials.

This aligns the Council to the Government's Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy 2025 which has five outcomes:

- Reduction of waste disposal per person.
- Increasing reuse and recycling of materials and products so that we retain valuable resources in the economy.
- Minimising emissions and environmental harm from waste and litter.
- Ensuring resource recovery and disposal facilities are managed to minimise their environmental impacts.
- Limiting the environmental harm caused by contaminated sites including legacy sites.

The action plans for each of the 22 options are set out in the following tables, noting that costs are cumulative across the term of this plan (six years).



The action plans also indicate which targets they interact with, and which Council staff position(s) will hold responsibility for delivery.

The future considerations raised in the Waste Assessment will also be utilised to inform the actions.



4.1.1 Rūnanga

Objective

Ensure the next Waste Management and Minimisation Plan adheres to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Specific actions	New / existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigative – work with Treaty Liaison Team on this plan	Existing	June 2026	Nil	Internal	All	Nil / All Resource Recovery staff
Implementation – identify opportunities / projects to work with Rūnanga on during the term of this plan	Existing	June 2032	Nil	Internal		

Future considerations

- Council understands that Te Tiriti o Waitangi establishes Rūnanga as partners in any engagement process. As such Rūnanga should be considered and collaborated with on each Council Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, and workstream of interest.
- Council will commit to building relationships and dialogue to meet this goal.

4.1.2 Burwood Landfill Site C

Objective

Consider the long-term future of low-level soil management and develop a strategy in conjunction with the construction sector.

Specific actions	New / existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigative – obtain a new resource consent for Burwood Landfill Site C	New	March 2026	\$50k opex	User pays	Disposal	Nil / Landfill Aftercare Supervisor
Implement – site prep works	New	June 2026	\$750k opex	User pays		

Future considerations

- Growing environmental awareness compels respondents to favour recycling and oppose landfill.
- Raise awareness of how closed landfills are being managed.
- Implement the Landfill Adaptive Management tool during the term of this plan.
- Future use of the Burwood Landfill Site C in relation to soil management.

4.1.3 Material recovery facility

Objective

Further enhance the kerbside auditing programme across the Council operating area.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – scope improvements for the kerbside auditing team	Existing	June 2026	Nil	Internal	Recycling	4 / Contract Supervisor Recycling and Team Leader Resource Recovery
Implement – improvements for the kerbside auditing team	Existing	June 2026	\$1.35m opex	Targeted rate		

Future considerations

- Inputs to the MRF need to continue to be free from contamination.

4.1.4 Reuse and repurposing

Objective

Investigate a collection, storage, repurposing, and redistribution process for unwanted goods in partnership with existing service providers.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – discuss option with NGOs to identify any gaps in current service provision	Existing	June 2026	Nil	Internal	Reduction, Reuse, Recycling	1 / Senior Project Manager Resource Recovery
Investigate – secure option on site	Existing	December 2026	Nil	Internal		
Investigate – tender future service	New	March 2027	Nil	Internal		
Implement – confirm new service provision and seek Council approval	New	October 2027	Nil	Internal		
Implement – commence new service	New	March 2029	\$12m Opex (\$4m pa) ¹	General rates / User pays		

Future considerations

- How secure is the future provision of a facility that will take unwanted goods from the transfer stations?

¹Equates to an estimated cost to ratepayers of \$25 per household per year

4.1.5 Transfer Station (TS)

Objective

Complete a transfer station masterplanning and implementation process across the life of this plan.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – procurement process	New	July 2026	Nil	Internal	Reuse, Recycling, Disposal	2 / Contract Supervisor Transfer Stations and Senior Project Manager
Implement – contract awards for priority one and two works	New	July 2026	Nil	Internal		
Implement – complete priority one works	New	December 2027	\$25m capex	General rates		
Implement – contract awards for priority two works	New	December 2026	Nil	Internal		
Implement – complete priority two works	New	December 2028	\$35m capex	General rates		

Future considerations

- Transfer station layouts may be adversely impacting on the customer experience on site.
- Transfer station opening hours may not meet the needs of residents.
- Separation of operational and customer activity on site could be improved.
- Some materials suitable for recovery, reuse, repurposing, and recycling continue to be disposed of as waste at the transfer stations.



4.1.6 Kerbside refuse collection (red bin)

Objective

Review the kerbside refuse collection service and include any amendments in the next waste management and minimisation services tender.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – scope any changes to levels of service, for example, bin size	Existing	December 2026	Nil	Internal	Disposal	1 / Contract Supervisor Kerbside and Manager Resource Recovery
Investigate – develop and gain Council approval for procurement plan	Existing	December 2026	Nil	Internal		
Investigate – release Expression of Interest (EOI) for open market response	New	March 2027	Nil	Internal		
Investigate – shortlist EOI responses	New	June 2027	Nil	Internal		
Investigate – release Request for Proposal (RFP) for shortlist response	New	July 2027	Nil	Internal		
Implement – contract(s) awards	New	December 2027	Nil	Internal		
Implement – contract(s) executions	New	March 2028	Nil	Internal		
Implement – contract(s) commencement	New	July 2030	\$48m opex	Targeted rate		

Future considerations

- Litter generated from kerbside refuse collections.
- Size of the bin / frequency of collection / cleanliness of bins.
- Multi-unit developments and other forms of housing intensification affecting the streetscape.

4.1.7 Hazardous waste

Objective

Reconfigure the hazardous waste collection, storage, and transportation facilities at each transfer station.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – procurement process	 Existing	July 2026	Nil	Internal	Reduction, Reuse, Recycling, Disposal	2 / Senior Project Manager Resource Recovery
Implement – contract awards for priority two works	 New	December 2026	Nil	Internal		
Implement – complete priority two works	 New	December 2028	\$3m opex (\$1m opex pa)	General rates		

Future considerations

- Awareness of what is classified as hazardous waste and how this can impact on the various Council services.



4.1.8 Kerbside recycling collection (yellow bin)

Objective

Review the kerbside recycling collection service and include any amendments in the next waste management and minimisation services tender.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – scope any changes to levels of service, for example, glass out and glass processing	Existing	December 2026	Nil	Internal	Disposal	1 / Contract Supervisor Kerbside and Manager Resource Recovery
Investigate – develop and gain Council approval for procurement plan	Existing	December 2026	Nil	Internal		
Investigate – release Expression of Interest (EOI) for open market response	New	March 2027	Nil	Internal		
Investigate – shortlist EOI responses	New	June 2027	Nil	Internal		
Investigate – release Request for Proposal (RFP) for shortlist response	New	July 2027	Nil	Internal		
Implement – contract(s) awards	New	December 2027	Nil	Internal		
Implement – contract(s) executions	New	March 2028	Nil	Internal		
Implement – contract(s) commencement	New	July 2030	\$86.7m opex ²	Targeted rate		

Future considerations

- Litter generated from kerbside recycling collections.
- Multi-unit developments and other forms of housing intensification affecting the streetscape.
- Contamination rates in kerbside recycling.
- Presence of medical waste in kerbside recycling.

²Includes kerbside recycling on plan budget of \$54m and \$32.67m unbudgeted expense related to glass collection and processing. Estimated cost to ratepayers is \$65–\$75 per household per year.

4.1.9 Education and community awareness

Objective

Review current waste and recycling messaging outputs and formats with a view to making them more accessible to the community.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – review current messaging collaterals including print, digital and social media outputs	Existing	July 2027	Nil	Internal	All	4 / Waste Minimisation Advisor Resource Recovery
Implement – recommendations from the review	New	July 2028	Nil	Internal		

Future considerations

- How will education spaces be factored into the transfer station redesigns process?
- How will the new organics processing facility impact on education programmes and site visits?
- Functionality of the ‘Chch Bins’ App.
- Education and information materials produced for the community.

4.1.10 Banks Peninsula

Objective

Review Banks Peninsula community collection points, including their coverage and implement any additions or upgrades during the life of this plan.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – review community collection points, taking account of any changes in kerbside coverage area	New	July 2027	Nil	Internal	Reuse, Recycling, Disposal	2 / Contract Supervisor Transfer Stations and Senior Project Manager Resource Recovery
Investigate – work with local community (board) on any proposed changes	New	July 2028	Nil	Internal		
Implement – deliver changes	New	March 2029	\$810k capex	General rates		

Future considerations

- Review of opening times at Barrys Bay transfer station.
- Review the number and location of the community collection points.
- Focus on a reduction of illegal dumping.

4.1.11 Working with private waste contractors and community service providers

Objective

Ensure the next waste and recycling tender enables participation of private sector waste management companies and community service providers.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – tender drafting	Existing	December 2026	Nil	Internal	Recycling, Disposal	3 / Manager Resource Recovery
Implement – contract awards	New	March 2028	Nil	Internal		
Implement – new services	New	July 2030	Nil	Internal		

Future considerations

- Continuity of service provision not disrupted.
- Any Council increase in service does not impact on existing service providers, for example the NGO reuse sector.
- Ensuring all drop off facilities are maintained to a high standard.

4.1.12 Organic material processing

Objective

Transfer organic processing to the Hornby site by 2028.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – execute organics processing facility (OPF) service agreement with Contractor	Existing	October 2025	Nil	Internal	Reuse, Recycling, Disposal	3 / Contract Supervisor Organics
Implement – Contractor builds OPF	New	April 2027	Nil	Nil		
Implement – Contractor commissions OPF	New	September 2027	\$15m capex ³	General rates		
Implement – all kerbside and transfer station organics processed at OPF	New	January 2028	\$55m opex	Targeted rate		

Future considerations

- The Hornby Organics Processing Facility must not adversely impact on the community's amenity.

³Gate fee reduction grant

4.1.13 Kerbside organics collection (green bin)

Objective

Investigate options to increase the amount of organic material collected via kerbside.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – scope any changes to levels of service, for example, larger green bin and kitchen to kerb transfer	Existing	December 2026	Nil	Internal	Disposal	1 and 3 / Contract Supervisor Organics
Investigate – develop and gain Council approval for procurement plan	Existing	December 2026	Nil	Internal		
Investigate – release Expression of Interest (EOI) for open market response	New	March 2027	Nil	Internal		
Investigate – shortlist EOI responses	New	June 2027	Nil	Internal		
Investigate – release Request for Proposal (RFP) for shortlist response	New	July 2027	Nil	Internal		
Implement – contract(s) awards	New	December 2027	Nil	Internal		
Implement – contract(s) executions	New	March 2028	Nil	Internal		
Implement – contract(s) commencement	New	July 2030	\$66m opex	Targeted rate		

Future considerations

- How is food waste produced and managed in the home?
- Size of green waste bin versus housing type.
- Introducing an organics bin to the Banks Peninsula kerbside collection.

4.1.14 Voluntary sector and NGO's

Objective

Investigate a collection, storage, repurposing, and redistribution process for unwanted goods in partnership with existing service providers.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – discuss option with NGOs to identify any gaps in current service provision	Existing	June 2026	Nil	Internal	Reduction, Reuse, Recycling	1 / Senior Project Manager Resource Recovery
Investigate – secure option on site	Existing	December 2026	Nil	Internal		
Investigate – tender future service	New	March 2027	Nil	Internal		
Implement – confirm new service provision and seek Council approval	New	October 2027	Nil	Internal		
Implement – commence new service	New	March 2029	\$12m opex (\$4m pa) ⁴	General rates / User pays		

Future considerations

- Any expansion of waste and recycling services should take account of any impact on the voluntary and NGO sectors.

⁴Equates to an estimated cost to ratepayers of \$25 per household per year



4.1.15 Illegal dumping

Objective

Develop and implement an illegal dumping policy during the life of this plan.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – draft Illegal Dumping policy and submit for public consultation	New	March 2027	Nil	Internal	Reduction, Disposal	Nil / Waste Minimisation Advisor Resource Recovery and Team Leader Resource Recovery (shopping trolleys)
Implement – update policy is response to submissions	New	May 2027	Nil	Internal		
Implement – make new policy operational	New	July 2027	\$2.5m opex (\$0.5m pa) ⁵	General rates		

Future considerations

- Reduce the gate fees at the transfer stations.
- Ensure the transfer stations are safe and readily accessible.
- Provide alternative services for bulkier items to people who do not have transport.
- Take action against people and entities that are caught illegally dumping.
- Work with industry sector on abandoned shopping trolleys.

⁵Equates to an estimated cost to ratepayers of \$4 per household per year

4.1.16 Litter

Objective

Develop and implement a litter policy during the life of this plan.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – draft Litter policy and submit for public consultation	New	March 2027	Nil	Internal	Reduction, Disposal	Nil / Waste Minimisation Advisor Resource Recovery
Implement – update policy is response to submissions	New	May 2027	Nil	Internal		
Implement – make new policy operational	New	July 2027	Nil	Internal		

Future considerations

- The community would like Council to engage in greater enforcement measures to deter littering and illegal dumping.
- Communities would like Council to acknowledge the work they do in respect of ‘tidy-up’ work.
- Would a dedicated ‘Litter Team’ improve the overall amenity for the community?

4.1.17 Community changes

Objective

Include multi-unit developments as a potential standalone kerbside collection service in the next tender.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – scope inclusion of multi-unit developments into the kerbside collection specification	Existing	December 2026	Nil	Internal	Disposal	1 / Manager Resource Recovery
Investigate – develop and gain Council approval for procurement plan	Existing	December 2026	Nil	Internal		
Investigate – release Expression of Interest (EOI) for open market response	New	March 2027	Nil	Internal		
Investigate – shortlist EOI responses	New	June 2027	Nil	Internal		
Investigate – release Request for Proposal (RFP) for shortlist response	New	July 2027	Nil	Internal		
Implement – contract(s) awards	New	December 2027	Nil	Internal		
Implement – contract(s) executions	New	March 2028	Nil	Internal		
Implement – contract(s) commencement	New	July 2030	Nil	Internal		

Future considerations

- Residents want access to a form of kerbside collection service regardless of which type of housing they live in.
- Residents want the kerbside collection service to reflect their needs in terms of bin size and/or collection frequency.

4.1.18 Contract performance

Objective

Investigate a waste contract communications platform.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – review current waste contract reporting processes	New	September 2026	Nil	Internal	All	1 and 4 / Team Leader Resource Recovery
Investigate – scope proposal(s) for any updates to public facing contract reporting	New	December 2026	Nil	Internal		
Implement – create new waste contract reporting platform that is public facing	New	July 2027	Nil	Internal		

Future considerations

- The community would like Council to be open, transparent, and accountable to the public by sharing data and expenditure costs related to contracted services.
- The community would like to have knowledge of current contract tolerances.

4.1.19 System change

Objective

Ensure all system changes considered during the life of this plan place an emphasis on improving community outcomes.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – include community outcomes as part of procurement plan for waste management and minimisation services	New	March 2027	Nil	Internal	All	1 / Manager Resource Recovery
Investigate – update LTP goals and targets to provide alignment with this plan	New	December 2026	Nil	Internal		
Implement – adopt this plan 2026–32	New	June 2027	Nil	Internal		

Future considerations

- Future waste management and minimisation service provision needs to be fit for purpose.
- Future use of the Bromley site needs to benefit the community.

4.1.20 Advocating to Government

Objective

Continue to advocate to Central Government for waste policy changes that support the needs of our community.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – continue to participate in the waste industry community of practice nationally	Existing	Ongoing	Nil	Internal	All	Nil / Manager Resource Recovery
Implement – continue to make submissions on national waste policy	Existing	Ongoing	Nil	Internal		

Future considerations

- Ability to avoid landfill disposal costs.
- Confirmation that recycling is real.
- Consistency in waste management and minimisation messaging across the city and rural areas.

4.1.21 Waste to energy

Objective

Set out a policy position regarding waste to energy as a waste management option in the next plan 2026–32.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – research waste to energy as a proposition and provide advice to Council on any impacts that these types of processing facility will have on resource recovery	New	July 2027	Nil	Internal	All	Nil / Manager Resource Recovery

Future considerations

- Understanding the different types of waste-to-energy facilities and any impact they may have on amenity.

4.1.22 Climate change

Objective

Investigate options for reducing emissions from waste collection services.

Specific actions	New or existing	Implementation timeframe	Cost estimates	Funding source	Hierarchy position	Target / Responsibility
Investigate – obtain market feedback on emissions reduction opportunities through the procurement process for the waste management and minimisation services	New	December 2026	Nil	Internal	Recycling, Disposal	1 / Manager Resource recovery
Implement – contract(s) award	New	March 2028	Nil	Internal		
Implement – new contract(s) commencement	New	July 2030	Nil	Internal		

Future considerations

- Reducing the emissions from the collection fleet.



4.2 Action categories approach

The focus of this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan includes preparation for the next waste management and minimisation services tender in 2026, the transfer station redevelopment works and the management of inorganic materials, for example unwanted household goods. This plan was informed by community feedback on existing services in advance of any document drafting. It will implement any change based on the key goal themes of **improve**, **optimise**, and **develop**.

The following table summarises the Council's categories of actions and is drawn from work already done by other territorial authorities.

Key action areas	Description
Direct action	Programmes or services that promote waste reduction or divert waste away from disposal (e.g., alternative recycling schemes, bin good messaging, and other relevant info supplied on the Council website Rubbish, recycling and organics : Christchurch City Council).
Develop appropriate economic tools	Develop incentives and disincentives to advance waste minimisation, e.g., the cost of disposal versus material diversion. This could be used to steer material away from disposal where a sustainable alternative can be established.
Enhance the rules	The development and use of legal mechanisms such as bylaws and district and regional plan rules that promote waste minimisation and the beneficial use of resources. This would have to be supported by the provision of relevant infrastructure (e.g., through the transfer station redevelopment works).
Advocacy and lobbying	The promotion of waste minimisation issues that are beyond the direct control of local government, such as advocating for national extended producer responsibility legislation and accredited schemes.
Foster new ideas	Promote and, where viable, support relevant research and development (e.g., the proposed repurposing services option to be included in the waste management and minimisation services procurement process).
Engage the community	Promote the understanding, commitment, and engagement of the community in waste minimisation (e.g., the promotion of kerbside recycling bin good programmes and the provision of the kerbside audit team).
Monitor and feedback	Manage relevant data and information and provide feedback to the community (e.g., reporting, performance, and Waste Management and Minimisation Plan progress outcomes annually to Council).
Utilise opportunities within Council	Advance opportunities within the Council for reducing waste (e.g., procurement policies and leading by example).

4.3 Action planning tables consolidation

The action plans have been consolidated and realigned to match the following resource recovery activities as set out in the LTP:

- Waste information and education
- Waste collection
- Landfill waste and processing management

The consolidated plan can be viewed at **Appendix G**.



Part C

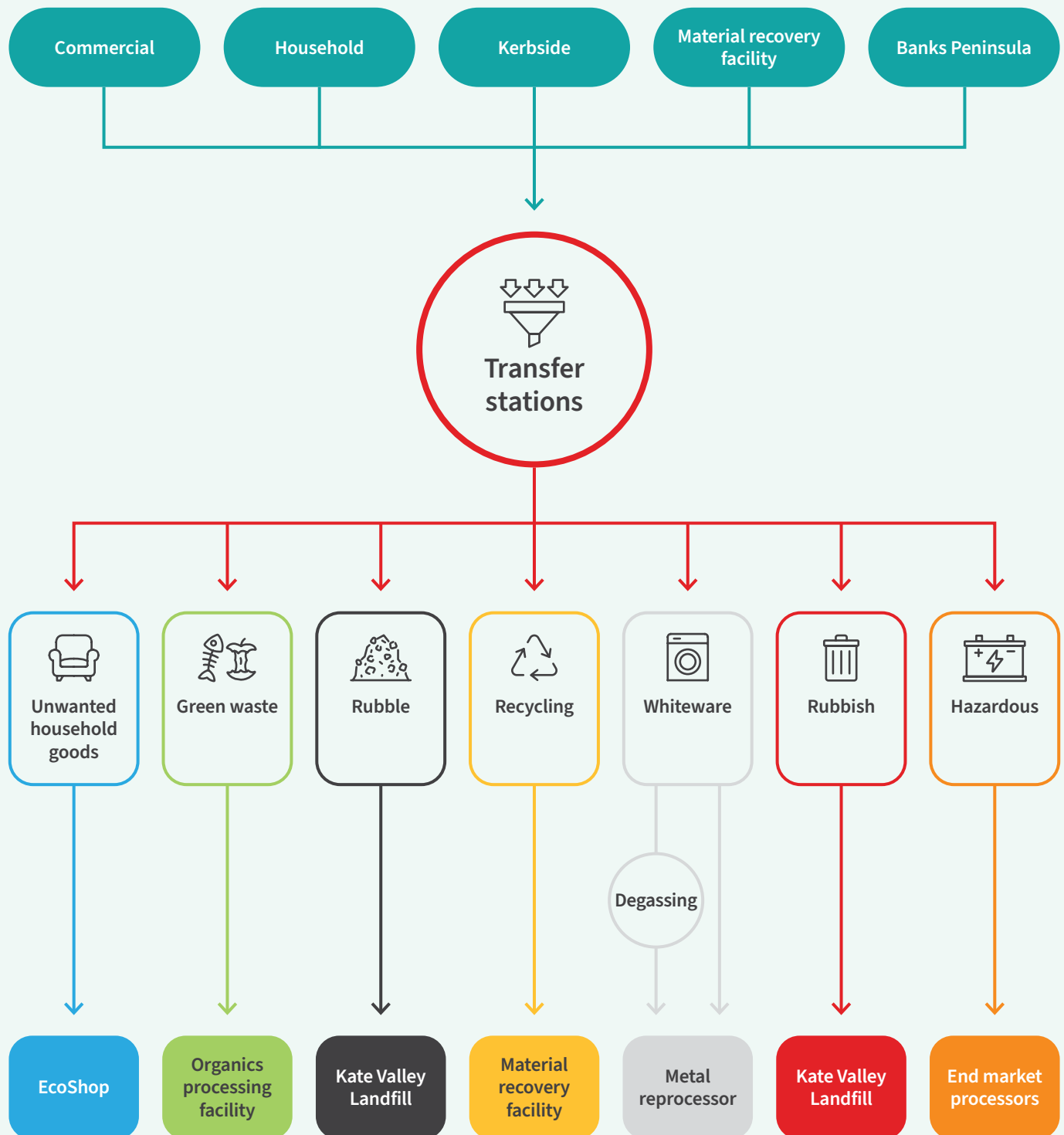
Appendices



Appendix A: Kerbside collection material flow



Appendix B: Transfer station material flow



Appendix C: Waste Assessment 2025

Available electronically at letstalk.ccc.govt.nz/wasteplan2026

Appendix D: Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2023

Available electronically at
ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/bylaws/waste-management-and-minimisation-bylaw-2023



Appendix E:

Additional levels of service SWOT analysis

Additional level of service: Kerbside glass out and glass processing



Strengths

- Increased recovery
- Contamination decreases
- Possible bottle to bottle solution



Weaknesses

- Additional wheelie bin at house
- Additional cost
- Additional transport
- Increase in transport emissions



Opportunities

- Alternative processing site
- Alignment with future CRS
- Additional employment
- Improved quality of glass
- Improved quality of recycling



Threats

- Requires additional processor
- End markets are limited
- Limited market participants
- Transport links to end markets

Additional level of service: Repurposing services (unwanted goods)



Strengths

- Fills gap in market – storage and redistribution
- Supports current transfer station drop offs
- Provides permanent site for a reuse/repurposing shop
- Brings investment to east of city if located at the vacant OPP site
- Revenue generation (from shop)



Weaknesses

- Additional cost
- Limited user pays revenue sources
- Requires a particular skillset to manage facility



Opportunities

- Repair service
- Storage service
- Collection service
- Reduction in illegal dumping
- Training and employment
- Supports residents who cannot access existing services
- Improved community cohesion
- Employment



Threats

- Perceived market encroachment – collections
- Budget control
- Equity of service provision

Appendix F:

Long Term Plan goals

Measure of success	Performance target
LTP/AP25: Recyclable materials collected by Council services and received for processing at the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) (8.0.1)	70kg (+40%/-10%) recyclable materials / person / year
LTP/AP25: Kerbside wheelie bins emptied by Council services (8.0.2)	At least 99.5% collection achieved when items correctly presented for collection
LTP/AP25: Resident satisfaction with kerbside collection service (8.0.3)	At least 82%
LTP/AP25: Proportion of incoming recyclable materials that are contaminated (8.0.4)	<=10% (by weight) contamination of incoming recyclable materials
LTP/AP25: Consent compliance for Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) (8.0.5)	No major or persistent breaches of consents
LTP/AP25: Engage with Central Government, Industry and Sector interest groups on policy and strategy to reduce waste to landfill (8.0.6)	12 interactions per annum
LTP/AP25: Use of waste web page (8.0.7)	Minimum of 450,000 web page hits per year
LTP/AP25: Maintain awareness of putting the right items in the right bin (8.0.8)	Minimum of 4 campaigns per year
LTP/AP25: Use of App (8.0.9)	35,000 Active users of the App
LTP/AP25: Total residual waste collected by Council services (8.1.2)	<=108kg/ person/ year
LTP/AP25: Consent compliance for Council transfer stations and recycling centres (8.1.5)	No major or persistent breaches of consents
LTP/AP25: Provide accessible drop off facilities for materials not accepted in the kerbside collection or in excess of the kerbside allocation (8.1.5.3)	4 public transfer stations (3 city and 1 rural); with operating hours of: City sites – 7 days a week (07:00–16:30) Rural Site – min of 3 days a week (12:00–16:00)
LTP/AP25: Deliver a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day for Banks Peninsula (8.1.5.4)	1 per annum
LTP/AP25: Consent compliance for closed Council landfills (8.1.6)	No major or persistent breaches of consents
LTP/AP25: Maximise beneficial use of landfill gas collected from Burwood landfill: Landfill gas to be available to facilities that utilise the gas (8.1.7)	At least 95% of the time
LTP/AP25: Consent compliance for operations at Burwood Resource Recovery Park (BRRP) (8.1.8)	No major or persistent breaches of consents
LTP/AP25: Consent compliance for: Council transfer stations and recycling centres, Material Recovery Facility, operation of Council's Organics Processing Plan, closed Council landfills, operations at Burwood Resource Recovery Park (BRRP) (8.1.9)	No major or persistent breaches of consents

Long Term Plan goals (continued)

Measure of success	Performance target
LTP/AP25: Total organic material collected at Council facilities and diverted for composting (8.2.1)	> 200kg +30% / -10% / person / year
LTP/AP25: Proportion of incoming organic material that is contaminated (8.2.4)	Less than 2.0% (by weight) contamination of incoming organic material
LTP/AP25: Consent compliance for operation of Council's Organics Processing Plant (8.2.5)	No major or persistent breaches of consents
LTP/AP25: Quality of compost produced by Council's Organics Processing Plant (8.2.6)	Compost meets New Zealand Compost Standard 4454:2005
LTP/AP25: Organic materials collected by Kerbside Collection and received for processing at the Organics Processing Plant (OPP) (8.2.7)	140kg +40%/-10% organic materials / person / year

The highlighted goals related to organics processing will require updating prior to the next Long Term Plan.

Draft updated goals are set out below.

LTP/AP25: Consent compliance for operation of Council's Organics Processing Plant (8.2.5)	No major or persistent breaches of consents
	Note – this target will cease after the OPP closes (November 2027)
LTP/AP25: Quality of compost produced by Council's Organics Processing Plant (8.2.6)	Compost meets New Zealand Compost Standard 4454:2005
	Note – target no longer valid as the new facility does not produce compost
LTP/AP25: Organic materials collected by Kerbside Collection and received for processing at the Organics Processing Plant (OPP) (8.2.7)	120kg +/-20% organic materials / person / year
	Note – target amount has been lowered to take account of population increase, multi-unit developments (without gardens) and the expansion of the kerbside collection area on the Banks Peninsula

Appendix G:

Consolidated action plan

LTP Activity

Waste information and education.

WMMP Option	Current status Mar 2026	Commentary
1. Ensure the next WMMP adheres to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.	In progress	Monthly meetings with treaty liaison team to share and discuss workflow.
9. Review current waste and recycling messaging outputs and formats with a view to making them more accessible to the community.	In progress	Comms and marketing reviews annually. New messaging will be developed in support of the WMMP once it has been adopted.
11. Ensure the next waste and recycling tender enables participation of private sector waste management companies and community service providers.	In progress	Forms part of waste management and minimisation services procurement plan due for release in 2026 subject to Council approval.
15. Develop and implement an illegal dumping policy during the life of this WMMP.	In progress	Draft policy developed and ready for public consultation subject to Council approval.
16. Develop and implement a litter policy during the life of this WMMP.	In progress	Draft policy developed and ready for public consultation subject to Council approval.
18. Investigate a waste contract communications platform.	Not started	This workflow will commence after the WMMP has been adopted.
19. Ensure all system changes considered during the life of this WMMP place an emphasis on improving community outcomes.	In progress	WMMP drafted to prioritise improved community outcomes.
20. Continue to advocate to Central Government for waste policy changes that support the needs of our community.	In progress	Broader team participation in the waste community of practice will be encouraged and supported across this WMMP. Participation in a number of these groups is subject to an election process. Council staff will engage in this election process at the appropriate time.
21. Set out a policy position regarding waste to energy as a waste management option in the next WMMP 2026–32.	Not started	This workflow will commence after the WMMP has been adopted.

Consolidated action plan (continued)

LTP Activity

Waste collection.

WMMP Option	Current status Mar 2026	Commentary
2. Further enhance the kerbside auditing programme across the council operating area.	In progress	Audit team now formally adopted into the existing Kerbside Contract and an additional Team Leader resource added.
6. Review the kerbside refuse collection service and include any amendments in the next waste management and minimisation services tender.	In progress	Bin size under consideration. Centralising rubbish drop off under consideration.
7. Reconfigure the hazardous waste collection, storage and transportation facilities at each transfer station.	In progress	New layouts included in the transfer station concept plan. Now awaiting detailed design response. These works are scheduled under priority 2.
8. Review the kerbside recycling collection service and include any amendments in the next waste management and minimisation services tender.	In progress	Separate collection of glass bottles and jars under consideration.
10. Review the Banks Peninsula community collection points, including their coverage and implement any additions or upgrades during the life of this WMMP.	Under development	Some compliance upgrades at Barrys Bay transfer station have been completed in 2025. Consideration of the community collection points will be in after the WMMP is adopted.
13. Investigate options to increase the amount of organic material collected via kerbside.	In progress	Bin size under consideration. Kitchen to kerbside bin system under consideration.
14. Investigate a collection, storage, repurposing and redistribution process for unwanted goods in partnership with existing service providers.	Under development	Forms part of the waste management and minimisation services tender being drafted for release in 2026. This service, subject to council approval, is contingent on securing a suitable site.
17. Include multi-unit developments as a potential standalone kerbside collection service in the next tender.	Under development	Forms part of the waste management and minimisation services tender being drafted for release in 2027.
22. Investigate options for reducing emissions from waste collection services.	In progress	Forms part of the waste management and minimisation services tender being drafted for release in 2027.

Consolidated action plan (continued)

LTP Activity

Landfill waste and processing management.

WMMP Option	Current status Mar 2026	Commentary
2. Consider the long-term future of low-level soil management and develop a strategy in conjunction with the construction sector.	In progress	Resource consent application for Burwood Landfill site C has been approved.
4. Investigate a collection, storage, repurposing and redistribution process for unwanted goods in partnership with existing service providers.	Under development	Forms part of the waste management and minimisation services tender being drafted for release in 2027. This service, subject to council approval, is contingent on securing a suitable site.
5. Complete a transfer station masterplanning and implementation process across the life of the WMMP.	In progress	Detailed design procurement now underway (Oct 25). Priority 1 works tender and award due by July 26.
12. Transfer organic processing to the Hornby site by 2028.	In progress	Organics processing facility has resource consent (Sep 25). Facility now moving into an 18 month construction phase. Current projection is that the facility will be operational and processing all council organics by the end of 2027.

