

Christchurch City Council

Waste Assessment 2025



Contents

Executive Summary	1
Christchurch City Council - Waste Assessment	4
1. Introduction	4
1.1 Timeframe (planning context)	4
1.2 Link with Long Term Plan (LTP)	4
1.3 Medical Health Officer Consultation	4
1.4 Working group	4
1.5 Legislation	5
2. The waste situation	6
2.1 Current and future projected waste volumes	7
2.2 Composition of the waste	8
2.3 Source and destination of waste	9
2.4 Diverted materials	13
3. Information about waste services and infrastructures	14
3.1 Collection services	14
3.3 Recovery	21
3.4 Treatment	22
3.5 Disposal	22
4. Future demands for services, infrastructure and programmes	24
4.1 General comments	24
5. Statement of options	36
5.1 Summary of options considered	37
6. Statement of proposals	59
6.1 Council's proposals for meeting the forecasted demands	59
6.2 Statement on the protection of public health	59
6.3 Statement on proposals to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation	59
6.4 Statement regarding the outcome of the consultation with the Canterbury District Health Board (CHDB) Medical Officer	59
Appendix A - Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) (2008) Section 51	60
Appendix B - Key Legislation	61
Appendix C - Waste Infrastructure Locations	62
Appendix D – Current Waste and Diverted Material Collection Methods	63
Appendix E – Medical Officer of Health	64
Appendix F – WMMP 2020-2026 Summary of Actions	75

Executive Summary

The Council is required to review the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) at least every six years. The current plan, adopted in 2020, is now due for review. The first stage in this review process is to carry out a waste assessment that covers the geographic area that the Council is responsible for. The Christchurch City Council area covers the City and the Banks Peninsula.

The purpose of the waste assessment is to provide the necessary background information on waste and diverted materials that will enable a Territorial Authority (TA) to determine a logical set of priorities and activities. Section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) 2008 sets out the requirements of a waste assessment and is included in Appendix A - Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) (2008) Section 51.

Having conducted the assessment, a total of 22 options have been identified to contribute towards the goal of minimising waste currently being sent to landfill for final disposal, by maximising resource recovery. The options, in no priority order, are summarised in the following table. Prioritisation and further refinement of the options will take place during the drafting of the subsequent Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2026-32.

Option	Service	Description
1	Tangata Whenua	Ensure the next WMMP benefits from 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 masterplanning and implementation process across the life of the WMMP.
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	The Banks Peninsula	Review the Banks Peninsula community collection points, including their coverage and implement any additions or upgrades during the life of this WMMP.
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.

Option	Service	Description
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.
15	Illegal Dumping	Develop and implement an illegal dumping policy during the life of this WMMP.
16	Litter	Develop and implement a litter policy during the life of this WMMP.
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 WMMP 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 WMMP 2026-32.
22	Climate Change	Investigate options for reducing emissions from waste collection services.

Table 1 Options

The information contained in this waste assessment will now be used to formulate the draft WMMP ready for consultation with the community.

Council provides a range of waste management and minimisation services through a series of Contracts. These waste contracts will all be retendering during the life of the next WMMP. The following table summarises the contract position for Council in relation to these waste management and minimisation services.

Landfill disposal at Kate Valley is subject to a joint venture agreement through Transwaste Canterbury Limited rather than a service contract.

Contract No	Name	Start Date	Finish Date
N/A	Landfill (Residual waste Disposal)	N/A	N/A
4600000689	Kerbside Collections	31 March 2009	31 March 2029
4600000690	Maintain and operate the three City Transfer Stations	16 May 2008	31 March 2029
4600000691	Design Operation of the Material Recovery Facility	16 May 2008	31 March 2029

Contract No	Name	Start Date	Finish Date
4600005162	Battery Recycling	1 October 2021	30 September 2027
4600005090	Inner City Bag Collection	01 July 2024	30 June 2029
4600005250	Organics Processing Plant – OPP (Bromley)	1 July 2024	31 December 2027
4600005761	Organics Processing Plant – OPF (Hornby	TBC	TBC
46000003948	Promotion of Waste Reduction Workshops	20 January 2022	19 January 2027

Table 2 Council Contracts

The WMMP will also be informed by the Section 17A service delivery review which took place across 2022-23. The purpose of a Section 17A service delivery review is to determine whether the existing means for delivering a service remains the most efficient, effective and appropriate means of delivering that service. The Local Government Act 2002 (as amended in the Local Government Amendment Act 2014) requires that a service delivery review periodically assesses “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.” The Act specifies “triggers” that mandate a review of service delivery. In this case, a review has been triggered by the Contract end dates. The outcome of the S17A review was to undertake an Open Market procurement process for all Contracts listed in the table above as they reach the Contract expiry date.

Christchurch City Council - Waste Assessment

1. Introduction

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (the Act) requires territorial authorities (TAs) to conduct a waste assessment and review their waste management and minimisation plans (WMMP) at least every six years. TAs are required to conduct this assessment before reviewing their WMMP and to have regard to it in the preparation of the plan.

The purpose of the waste assessment is to provide the necessary background information on waste and diverted materials that will enable a territorial authority to determine a logical set of priorities and activities. Section 51 of the Act sets out the requirement of a waste assessment and is included in Appendix A - Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) (2008) Section 51

The previous WMMP was adopted by the Council in 2020 and set out 28 actions to be considered over the next six-year period. A summary of progress made against the previous WMMP actions is included at Appendix F – WMMP 2020-2026 Summary of Actions.

The current plan, adopted in 2020, is now due for review.

1.1 Timeframe (planning context)

This review of the WMMP will conclude with a submission to the next Annual Plan on or before February 2026. The WMMP would then be adopted, subject to community approval, by June 2026.

The field of waste management is, however, a longer-term commitment, and any proposal and associated infrastructure development should look out over a much longer period than the six-year cycle.

The current and proposed infrastructure will be looked at later in this assessment.

1.2 Link with Long Term Plan (LTP)

The current LTP covers the period 2024 to 2034 with reviews occurring on a three-yearly basis. The next LTP review will be undertaken during 2027. This waste assessment and subsequent waste management and minimisation plan will be taken into consideration as part of that review.

1.3 Medical Health Officer Consultation

The collection, recycling and disposal of waste can present threats to public health if not managed in a controlled and regulated manner. The draft waste assessment has been sent to the Medical Health Officer at Canterbury District Health Board for their comment on our proposals prior to submission to the Council. Their response will be included at Appendix E.

1.4 Working group

The waste assessment is designed to reflect the current and future situation within the Council area. The following sectors will be involved in the assessment process:

- Iwi
- Public
- Private waste contractors
- Council contracted waste companies
- Commercial and industrial sectors
- Voluntary sector
- Community boards
- Councillors
- Council staff
- Ministry for the Environment staff

1.5 Legislation

The waste management services operate under a range of legislative requirements. Some of these will impact on the actual infrastructure and operational activities whilst others will influence policy and its implementation going forward. The legislation considered during this waste assessment is listed in Appendix B - Key Legislation.

The Waste Minimisation Act (2008) (WMA) introduced a waste disposal levy to be collected by landfill operators and returned to Central Government. The Government have indicated that the levy will increase from July 2024 as outlined in the following table.

Landfill Class	1-Jul-24	1-Jul-25	1-Jul-26	1-Jul-27
Municipal landfill (class 1)	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$75.00
Construction and demolition fill (class 2)	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$45.00
Managed fill (class 3)	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$25.00
Controlled fill (class 4)	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$25.00

Table 3 Waste Levy Expansion

For clarity, the Kate Valley Landfill where we send residual waste, is a class 1 site. Burwood Landfill Site C, where we send low level contaminated soils, is a class 4 site. Both these sites will be subject to the waste disposal levy as set out in the table above. Other private sector operators running class 2, class 3, and class 4 landfills will also be impacted by the waste disposal levy as noted above. At present there are zero class 2, four class 3 and one class 4 sites operated by the private sector across Canterbury.

Kate Valley landfill, operated by Transwaste Canterbury Limited, has the systems in place to implement these levy changes without any additional infrastructure or cost. Some updating of the landfill weighbridge reporting function will be required.

Burwood Landfill Site C, operated by Council, has the systems in place to implement these levy changes without any additional infrastructure or cost. Some updating of the landfill weighbridge reporting function will be required. Inputs to the Burwood Landfill Site C are in the range 60,000 to 120,000 tonnes per annum and are related to project activity being undertaken at any given time.

The Climate Change Response Act 2002 was the primary legislation enabling the introduction of New Zealand's emission trading scheme. Landfill operators are obligated to calculate their emission profile annually. The level of emissions is used to determine the number of Carbon credits a landfill will need to surrender to offset its emissions.

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) allows for the introduction of priority products or waste streams by the Minister for the Environment. The Minister declared six priority products in July 2020 along with the requisite priority product guidelines. The six priority products declared were tyres, electrical and electronic products, agrichemicals (and their containers), refrigerants and other synthetic greenhouse gases, farm plastics and plastic packaging. The Government expectation is that mandatory product stewardship scheme will be developed and accredited for each of these priority products.

To date, the mandatory Tyrewise scheme commenced on 1 September 2024. The mandatory refrigerant gas scheme referred to as Cool Safe commenced in 2024. The other mandatory schemes are either still in development or awaiting accreditation from the Ministry for the Environment. Council has the infrastructure and service provision in place to deal with any additional requirements for these waste streams over the life of the next WMMP.

2. The waste situation

Council provides a range of infrastructure and services related to waste and diverted material.

Infrastructure for the City includes three city transfer stations, an organics processing plant, Burwood Landfill Site C, and a material recovery facility. Infrastructure for the Banks Peninsula includes two transfer stations, nine community collection points and two recycling only collection points.

Services include the kerbside collection of organics, recycling and rubbish via wheelie bins. The kerbside collection service is available to all households in the City and selected households on the Banks Peninsula. An inner-city bag collection is also provided for the collection of rubbish and recycling within the Christchurch CBD from properties that have restricted kerbside access.

The transfer stations allow the community to drop off organics, recycling, rubbish, hazardous waste, e-waste, and unwanted household goods.

The material recovery facility is the main processing centre for kerbside recycling and third-party recycling inputs.

The following table shows the funding split in terms of income for the various rubbish and recycling related services provided by Council.

Activity	Net Cost	Revenue	Targeted Rates	General Rates	Waste Disposal Levy
Kerbside (rubbish)	\$21,406,060	-\$ 1,036,699	\$ 295,838	\$ 22,146,922	\$ -
Kerbside (recycling and processing)	\$10,992,399	-\$ 10,787	\$ 13,196,419	\$ 86,166	-\$ 2,279,398
Kerbside (organics)	\$13,813,008	-\$ 5,082,752	\$ 23,602,720	\$ -	-\$ 4,706,960
Transfer stations	\$ 432,663	-\$ 3,195,821	\$ 48,273	\$ 3,580,211	\$ -
Waste minimisation projects	\$ 544,025	\$ -	\$ 544,025	\$ -	\$ -
Other	\$ 61,330	-\$ 134,739	\$ -	\$ 196,069	\$ -
Totals	\$47,249,485	-\$ 9,460,798	\$ 37,687,274	\$ 26,009,367	-\$ 6,986,358

Table 4 Monetary Funding Split

The following table shows the percentage split of revenue across the various Council services.

Activity	Net Cost	Revenue	Targeted Rates	General Rates	Waste Disposal Levy
Kerbside (rubbish)	45%	11%	1%	85%	0%
Kerbside (recycling and processing)	23%	0%	35%	0%	33%
Kerbside (organics)	29%	54%	63%	0%	67%
Transfer stations	1%	34%	0%	14%	0%
Waste minimisation projects	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Other	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 5 Percentage Funding Split

There are several scrap yards operating across the region under RMA consent.

There are several commercial transfer stations and processing facilities operating across the region under RMA consent.

Waste data is available through Council contract reporting and weighbridge reporting functions at the transfer stations, material recovery facility, organics processing plant and the Kate Valley landfill. Waste data for Council services is recorded on an annual tracking spreadsheet.

The region does have illegal dumping and littering incidences. Council tracks reporting of illegal dumping and littering via the HYBRIS customer relationship management system. These reports are triaged and sent to the relevant Council department for action and completion.

Abandoned shopping trolleys can also be reported via the Snap Send Solve App. Supermarkets recover the trolleys through a combination of site-based staff and contractors.

2.1 Current and future projected waste volumes

The Kate Valley landfill is the only class 1 site in Canterbury and is operated by Transwaste Canterbury Limited. 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 total input tonnage to the Kate Valley landfill over the last four years is shown in the following table:

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

Note 1- Other councils means other shareholder councils plus Kaikoura from 2023/24

Table 6 Kate Valley Landfill Waste Input Summary

Variation in landfill tonnage is influenced by the following factors:

- Changes in economic activity
- Changes in resource recovery activity

Christchurch City Council Waste per Person

A population of 415,100 has been used for this Waste Assessment. This figure was drawn from Stats NZ and covers the City and Banks Peninsula.

The Council transfer stations waste to landfill is a combination of the following:

- General waste
- Kerbside rubbish
- Special waste (Asbestos)

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.

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.

Transfer Station General Waste (Non-Kerbside)

The transfer stations received an annual average of 66,638 tonnes of general waste over the last four years which equates to 0.161 tonnes per person. Transfer station waste details are discussed further at 2.3.

Transfer Station Kerbside Rubbish

The transfer stations received an annual average of 43,691 tonnes of kerbside rubbish over the last four years which equates to 0.105 tonnes per capita. Transfer station waste details are discussed further at 2.3.

Transfer Station Special Waste (Asbestos)

The Metro Place transfer stations received an annual average of 246 tonnes of special waste (Asbestos) over the last four years which equates to 0.001 tonnes per capita. Transfer station waste details are discussed further at 2.3.

Projected Future Waste to Landfill

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 (Actuals)	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 7 Landfill Tonnages Projected Against Population Growth

2.2 Composition of the waste

The Council undertook a Solid Waste Analysis Protocol, (SWAP) during 2025. This is an inspection and assessment of the incoming waste streams from kerbside (red bins) and the transfer station site over a fortnightly cycle. The following table shows the waste composition for the last three SWAPs.

Waste Composition Data			
Material	2018	2022	2025
Rubbish	44%	32%	11.1%
Organics	10%	12%	18.1%
Fibre	16%	12%	12.3%

Timber	8%	11%	19.2%
Plastic	10%	11%	13.9%
Glass (Bottles and Jars)	1%	8%	0.8%
Textiles	6%	6%	10.0%
E-waste	2%	3%	0.0%
Steel	2%	2%	3.3%
Alloy	1%	1%	0.8%
Haz waste	0%	1%	0.2%
Other (Concrete, Rubble)	1%	1%	10.4%
Totals	100%	100%	100%

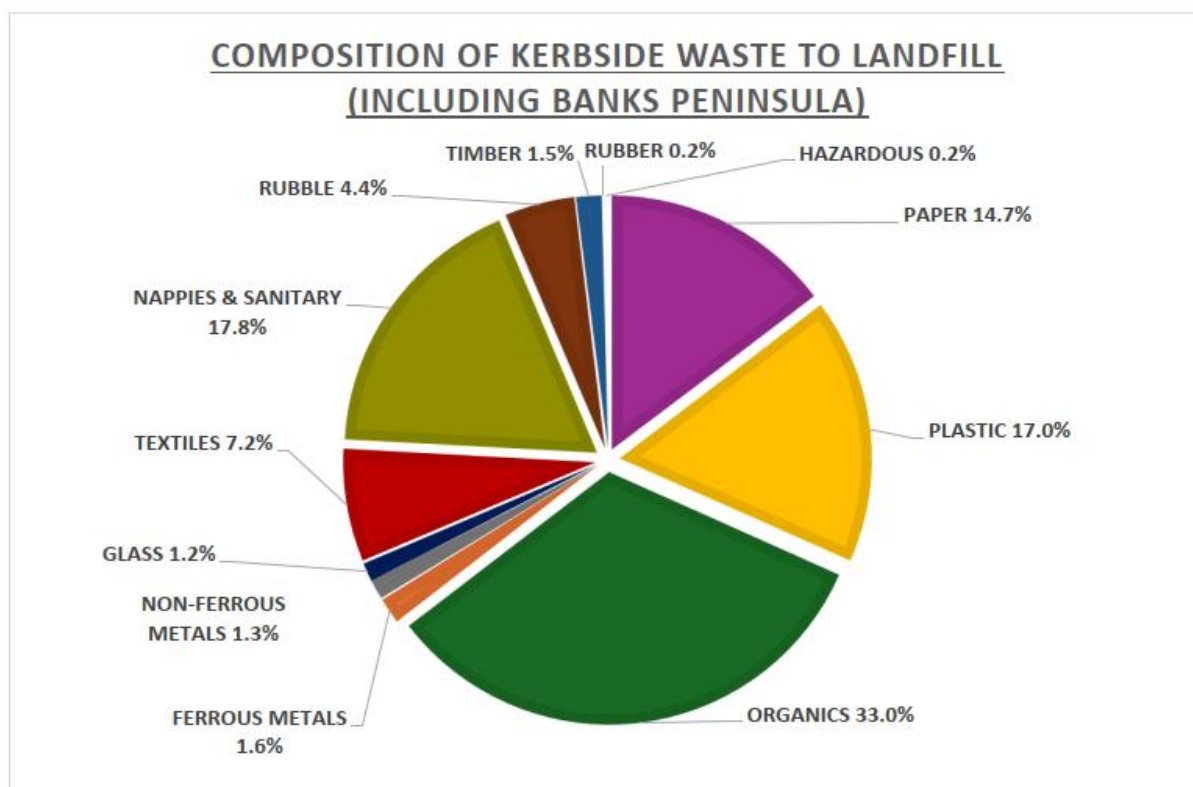
Table 8 Waste Composition Data

2.3 Source and destination of waste

Christchurch City households receive a fortnightly kerbside rubbish collection service, operated by Council under Contract No 4600000689. The kerbside rubbish is deposited at the city transfer stations located at Styx Mill Road, Metro Place, and Parkhouse Road. The kerbside rubbish is then mixed with other transfer station waste, transferred into a compactor unit, and then sent to Kate Valley Landfill for disposal. The kerbside rubbish collection service is paid for through a general rate. The standard wheelie bin size for rubbish is 140 litres. Christchurch City residents can also take rubbish direct to the transfer stations.

Up to 1,500 Banks Peninsula households receive a kerbside rubbish collection service. The remainder can take their rubbish to a transfer station (Barrys Bay or Birdlings Flats) or a network of nine community collection points.

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

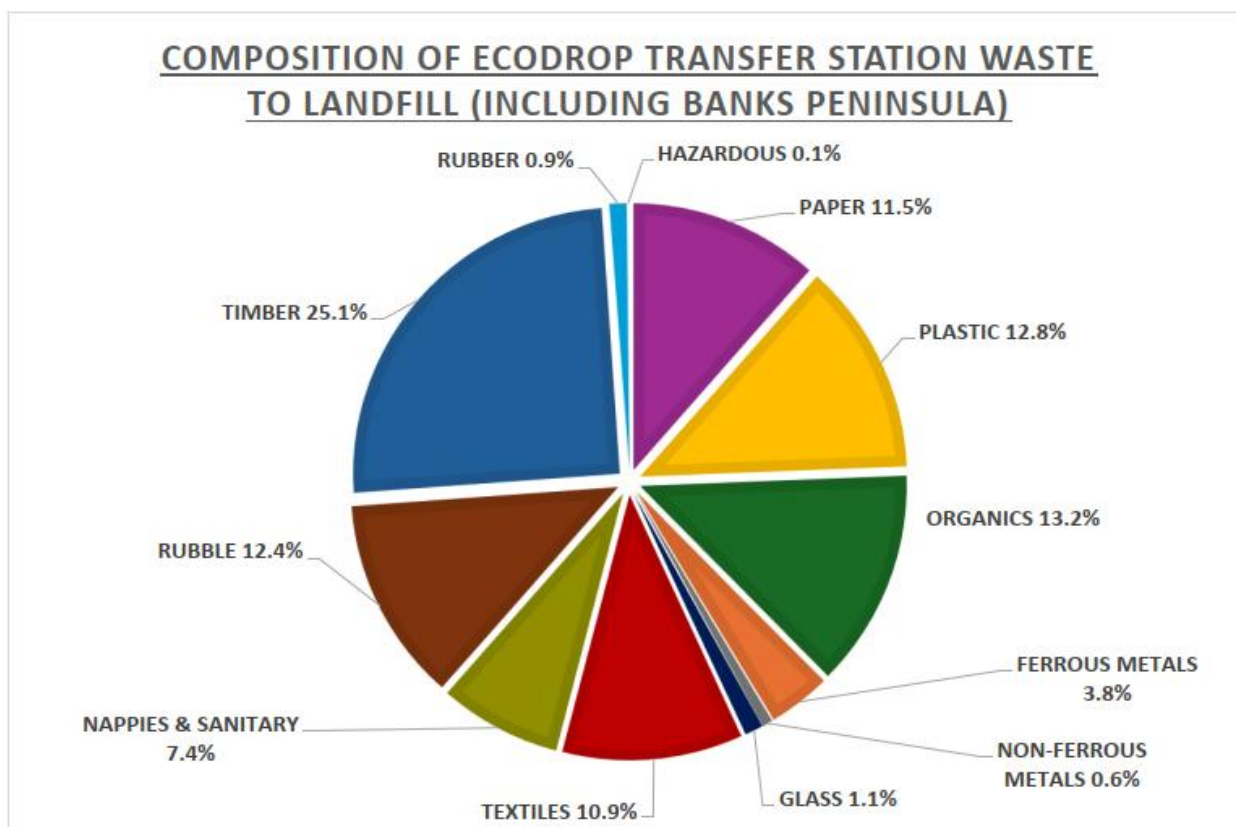


The following table indicates the kerbside rubbish tonnage sent to landfill from each transfer station.

Transfer Station	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Styx Mill	14,403	13,848	14,139	15,453
Metro Place	19,290	19,002	20,353	20,193
Parkhouse	9,772	9,118	9,242	9,952
Totals	43,464	41,967	43,734	45,598

Table 9 Christchurch City Council Kerbside Tonnage to Landfill

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



The following table indicates the non-kerbside rubbish tonnage sent to landfill from each transfer station.

Transfer Station	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Styx Mill	22,814	23,090	24,158	24,667
Metro Place	21,476	20,590	20,624	20,014
Parkhouse	22,245	22,704	22,368	21,806
Totals	66,535	66,384	67,149	66,486

Table 10 Christchurch City Council Non-Kerbside Tonnage to Landfill

The following table shows the tonnage of special waste (Asbestos) sent to Metro Place transfer station.

Transfer Station	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Metro Place	281	212	237	253
Totals	281	212	237	253

Table 11 Metro Place Transfer Station Special Waste (Asbestos) Tonnage

The following table summarises the source and destination of waste produced in the region.

Source of Waste	Destination	Council Contract or Private
Council Kerbside Rubbish Collection	Kate Valley Landfill (via council transfer stations)	Council Contract

Source of Waste	Destination	Council Contract or Private
Council Transfer Station Non-Kerbside Rubbish	Kate Valley Landfill	Council Contract
Commercial Transfer Station Rubbish	Kate Valley Landfill	Private Contractors
Industrial/Commercial/Residential	Kate Valley Landfill	Private Contractors
Commercial Kerbside Rubbish Collection	Kate Valley Landfill	Private Contractors

Table 12 Source and Destination of Waste

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste materials, such as oils, paints, solvents, and batteries, are collected at each city transfer station and then transported to a suitable reuse, recovery, recycling or disposal operator. Hazardous waste for the Banks Peninsula is collected via an annual drop off day held at the Barrys Bay transfer station.

The following table shows the tonnage of hazardous waste exported from each transfer station over the past 4 years.

Transfer Station	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Styx Mill	188	152	139	188
Metro Place	157	161	145	181
Parkhouse	112	108	87	122
Totals	456	421	370	491

Table 13 Hazardous Waste Exports from the Transfer Stations

Illegal Dumping

The Council HYBRIS customer relationship management system records instances of illegal waste dumping. The Snap Send Solve App can also be used to report a range of issues including illegal dumping. The types of material being illegally dumped include but are not limited to:

- Green waste
- General household rubbish
- Inorganic materials
- Unwanted household goods
- Shopping trolleys

Tonnage data is not currently available on illegal dumping.

Litter

Litter is collected from litter bins, road verges and other public spaces across the Council area. Tonnage data is not currently available on litter.

Council has public place recycling bins (red and yellow) currently in service. The levels of contamination within these bins have resulted in the material being sent to landfill.

Tonnage data is not currently available on the public place recycling contamination.

2.4 Diverted materials

Council services and infrastructure divert the following materials:

- Organics – Greenwaste delivered to the transfer stations
- Organics – Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) via kerbside collections (green bin)
- Recycling – Cardboard, paper, plastics (1,2 and 5), cans (aluminium and steel), and glass (bottles and jars) via kerbside collections (yellow bin)
- Recycling - Cardboard, paper, plastics (1,2 and 5), cans ((aluminium and steel), ferrous metal, non-ferrous metal, colour sorted glass (bottles and jars) via the transfer stations
- Repurposing – unwanted household goods via the transfer stations
- Reuse – Bulk furniture via the transfer stations
- Hazardous waste – Gas bottles, electronic waste, paints, solvents, household chemicals, waste oil and batteries.

Council operates, under Contract, a material recovery facility (MRF) on Parkhouse Road, in the Sockburn area of the city. The MRF receives and processes cardboard, paper, plastics (1,2 and 5), cans ((aluminium and steel), and glass (bottles and jars) from both kerbside collections (yellow bin) and the transfer stations.

Council operates under Contract an organics processing plant (OPP) on Metro Place, in the Bromley area of the city. The OPP receives greenwaste inputs from the adjacent transfer station and organic inputs from the kerbside collections (green bin).

Council uses private operators to process any greenwaste from the city transfer stations based at Styx Mill and Parkhouse Road.

Recycling, in the form of cardboard, paper, plastics (1,2 and 5), cans ((aluminium and steel), and glass (bottles and jars) is received at a network of nine community collection points across the Banks Peninsula.

The community collection points are located at Cabstand (Long Bay Road), Le Bons Bay, Little Akaloa, Okains Bay, Onuku, Pigeon Bay, Port Levy, Robinsons Bay, and Takamatua.

The Banks Peninsula also has two recycling only points located in Akaroa and Little River.

Council also 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.

Various not for profit organisations operate across the Council area. These organisations receive donations of goods from the public and commercial sectors. The items are then resold to the community. Council provides information on these options, to both encourage residents to divert waste from landfill and to promote acceptance criteria required by the not for profits.

3. Information about waste services and infrastructures

3.1 Collection services

3.1.1 Kerbside recycling collection (yellow bin)

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 following table shows the kerbside recycling tonnage collected, and the number of wheelie bins uplifted annually.

Kerbside Recycling Collection			
	Tonnes	Bins Emptied	Average Bin Weight (kgs)
2021/22	28,773.49	3,321,122	8.66
2022/23	29,053.22	3,178,123	9.14
2023/24	26,988.38	3,205,470	8.42
2024/25	26,392.82	3,138,874	8.41
Total	111,207.91	12,843,589	8.66

Table 14 Kerbside Recycling Collection

3.1.2 Kerbside rubbish collection (red bin)

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 following table shows the kerbside rubbish tonnage collected, and the number of wheelie bins uplifted annually.

Kerbside Refuse Collection			
	Tonnes	Bins Emptied	Average Bin Weight (kgs)
2021/22	43,464	3,369,231	12.90
2022/23	41,967	3,398,752	12.35
2023/24	43,734	3,618,919	12.08
2024/25	45,598	3,529,872	12.92
Total	174,763	13,916,774	12.56

Table 15 Kerbside Rubbish Tonnages

3.1.3 Kerbside organics collection (green bin)

The Council provides an 80-litre wheelie bin per household for a weekly uplift of organics from the kerbside across the city. There is no kerbside organics collection across the Banks Peninsula at present. 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 operating cost of recycling and organics processing activities plus a significant contribution towards the expected long term average cost of related asset renewal and replacement (charged in lieu of depreciation).

The following table shows the kerbside organics tonnage collected, and the number of wheelie bins uplifted annually.

Kerbside Organics Collection			
	Tonnes	Bins Emptied	Average Bin Weight (kgs)
2021/22	55,700	5,118,328	10.88
2022/23	52,273	5,022,911	10.41
2023/24	49,123	4,705,832	10.44
2024/25	52,598	4,501,904	11.68
Total	209,694	19,348,975	10.84

Table 16 Kerbside Organics Tonnages

3.1.4 Transfer Stations (TS)

The Council operates, under Contract, three city transfer stations located at Parkhouse Road, Metro Place, and Styx Mill Road. The Banks Peninsula transfer stations are located at Barrys Bay and Birdlings Flat. All the transfer stations provide a collection service for rubbish and a range of diverted materials. The rubbish is transferred to Kate Valley landfill for disposal. The diverted materials are sent to a range of reuse, repurposing and recycling outlets for processing and onward sale. The transfer stations are funded through a combination of general rates and user pays gate fees.

A breakdown, by location, of the annual transfer station rubbish tonnage throughput is shown in the following table.

	Tonnage Sent to Landfill			Percentage of Total		
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Styx Mill	37,358	38,581	40,239	32%	33%	34%
Metro Place	46,301	48,128	46,680	40%	41%	39%
Parkhouse	31,861	31,562	31,615	28%	27%	27%
Totals	115,519	118,271	118,533	100%	100%	100%

Table 17 Transfer Station Landfill Tonnages

3.1.5 Private waste contractors

There are several private contractors who provide collection services for the following container types:

- Wheelie bins
- Refuse sacks
- Skips
- Hook lift
- Front end loader
- Tippers

The contractors deliver their rubbish collections to the Council or private transfer stations. Any diverted material collections are taken to the Council material recovery facility or a private recovery facility.

3.1.6 Banks Peninsula community collection points

The Council provides nine community collections points across the Banks Peninsula. Each point has a container for rubbish and a container for recycling materials (cardboard, paper, plastics (1,2 and 5), cans ((aluminium and steel), and glass (bottles and jars)). These containers are fully enclosed. The containers are serviced by the Council under Contract No 4600000689 – Section D, Part 6. This service is funded through general rates.

The community collection points are located at:

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

The rubbish and recycling from the community collection points is transferred to the Barry's Bay transfer station. The tonnage associated with the community collection points is recorded via the Barrys Bay weighbridge system.

3.1.7 Cleanfill sites

There are 23 cleanfill licences in operation by private contractors across the Council area. These activities are subject to consent via the Resource Management Act (RMA). Deliveries to cleanfill sites are normally via tipper lorry and trailer, skip or hook lift containers. Cleanfill sites are not subject to the waste disposal levy currently.

3.1.8 Hazardous waste collection

The Council provides a collection service for hazardous waste materials at the transfer stations. Each of the transfer stations has a range of containers which receive small quantities of hazardous materials from the public. The containers are serviced on an as needed basis, mostly every few days by a specialist contractor. This service is funded through general rates.

Commercial contractors also provide hazardous waste collection services direct to commercial and industrial customers.

3.1.9 Waste education and awareness programme

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.

3.2 Recycling services

3.2.1 Material recovery facility (MRF)

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.

A breakdown of the MRF throughput tonnage over the previous three years is shown in the following table.

Material Recovery Facility Outputs (Tonnes)			
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
Total	31,768	33,145	31,231

Table 18 Material Recovery Facility Outputs

3.2.2 Transfer Stations (TS)

Council provides three city transfer stations located at Styx Mill Road, Metro Place and Parkhouse Road. Two transfer stations are provided on the Banks Peninsula at Barrys Bay and Birdlings Flat. In general terms, the transfer station sites are open to the public and private contractors for the receipt of waste and recycling materials. The city sites are operated by the Council under Contract No 4600000690 and Banks Peninsula sites are operated under Contract No 4600000689 – Section D, Part 6.

Council collects unwanted goods and appliances at the city transfer stations and then transfers them to the EcoCentral reuse shop on Blenheim Road, Christchurch. The following table summarises the annual 40-foot shipping container movements from each transfer station to the Ecoshop.

Transfer Station Container Movements for Unwanted Goods and Appliances			
Site	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Metro Place	3,581	4,235	3,827
Parkhouse Road	4,383	5,215	4,372
Styx Mill	3,121	3,557	3,090

Transfer Station Container Movements for Unwanted Goods and Appliances			
Site	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Total	11,085	13,007	11,289

Table 19 Transfer Station Container Movements (Unwanted goods)

E-waste and scrap are collected at the transfer stations and either resold subject to safety testing or sent to a metal reprocessor. The following table summarises the E-waste and scrap outputs from the transfer stations over the past three years. There is no further breakdown of E-waste tonnage available.

E-waste and Scrap Tonnages			
Site	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Metro Place	882	1,013	1,033
Parkhouse Road ¹	764	882	1,044
Styx Mill	583	701	726
Total	2,230	2,596	2,803

Note 1- Barrys Bay tonnages are included with Parkhouse totals.

Table 20 Ewaste and Scrap Tonnages

The following table summarises the comingled recycling throughput tonnage in relation to cardboard, paper, cans, plastics, and glass at the transfer stations. The increase in tonnage coincides with the introduction of a colour sorted glass collection system at each of the city transfer stations.

Transfer Stations Total Comingled Recycling Tonnage			
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Metro Place	448.13	489.32	567.76
Parkhouse Road ¹	626.41	827.32	770.36
Styx Mill	386.02	407.94	393.6
Totals	1,460.56	1,724.58	1,731.72

Note 1- Barrys Bay tonnages are included with Parkhouse totals.

Table 21 Transfer Station Recycling Tonnage

The following table summarises the throughput tonnage in relation to whiteware at the transfer stations. The whiteware tonnage increase in the last twelve months coincides with the introduction of the Cool Safe mandatory product stewardship scheme even though this scheme only focuses on the refrigerant gas not the product.

Transfer Stations Total Whiteware Tonnage			
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Metro Place	308.96	313.46	350.29
Parkhouse Road ¹	331.58	368.51	446.5
Styx Mill	300.34	241.84	300.4
Totals	940.88	923.81	1097.19

Note 1- Barrys Bay tonnages are included with Parkhouse totals.

Table 22 Transfer Station Whiteware Tonnage

The following table summarises the throughput tonnage in relation to tyres at the transfer stations. The increased tonnage in the last twelve months coincides with the introduction of the Tyrewise mandatory product stewardship scheme.

Transfer Stations Tyre Tonnage			
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Metro Place	43	52	121
Parkhouse Road ¹	13	12	100
Styx Mill	19	19	83
Totals	75	82	305

Note 1- Barrys Bay tonnages are included with Parkhouse totals.

Table 23 Transfer Station Tyre Tonnage

The following table summarises the throughput tonnage in relation to greenwaste at the transfer stations. The greenwaste tonnage amount is linked to weather conditions.

Transfer Stations Greenwaste Tonnage			
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Metro Place	5,875	5,674	5,584
Parkhouse Road	5,962	5,382	5,243
Styx Mill	6,321	5,871	5,943
Totals	18,158	16,928	16,770

Table 24 Transfer Station Greenwaste Tonnage

3.2.3 Community collection points

Council provides nine community collection points and two recycling only collection points across the Banks Peninsula. These sites allow the community to drop off recycling (cardboard, paper, cans, plastics, and glass). The containers are collected, and the contents taken for processing at the material recovery facility in Christchurch. The following table summarises the amount of recycling tonnage collected.

Community Collection Site Recycling Tonnage			
Site	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Barrys Bay (Station after hours CCP)	41.27	37.46	34.44
Birdling Flat (CCP on Sat 9am-12pm)	7.5	6.31	5.90
Cabstand	6.38	6.82	5.76
Le Bons Bay	9.87	10.32	10.04
Little Akaloa	10.61	8.56	8.04
Okains Bay	10.21	7.05	7.69

Onuku	7.10	8.55	8.70
Pigeon Bay	16.39	15.22	12.53
Port Levy (<i>bin consolidation area</i>)	22.91	25.13	17.37
Robinsons Bay	21.39	21.57	16.19
Takamatua	42.38	44.68	39.68
Akaroa	20.85	13.17	6.97
Little River	17.69	15.45	11.31
Totals	234.56	220.29	184.62

Table 25 Community Collection Site Recycling Tonnage

3.2.4 Private recycling contractors

There are several private contractors who provide recycling collection services for the following container types:

- Wheelie bins
- Skips
- Hook lift
- Front end loader
- Tippers

Any diverted material collections are taken to the Council material recovery facility or a private recovery facility.

3.2.5 NGO and Charities

There are numerous NGOs and Charities active within the Council operating area. These organisations generate income from the resale of donations. Some organisations also redistribute donations across the community, for example, furniture and food. These organisations all experience issues with illegal dumping and receipt of donations that are unfit for resale. Data is not available from these organisations in relation to tonnage of materials that they process each year.

3.2.6 Ecoshop

Ecocentral operate the Ecoshop on Blenheim Road which receives donations via the transfer station network and through direct drop off. The following table summarises the container tonnage of donated goods across the transfer station network.

Transfer Stations Donated Goods Container Tonnage			
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Metro Place	354.68	511.58	388.79
Parkhouse Road	629.12	663.62	647.39
Styx Mill	310.06	427.1	386.64
Totals	1,293.86	1602.3	1,422.82

Table 26 Transfer Stations Donated Goods Container Tonnage

3.2.7 Second-hand shops and antique dealers

There are a range of businesses that deal in second-hand collection and resale including antiques, clothing, household goods etc. Data is not available from these organisations in relation to tonnage of materials that they process each year.

3.2.8 Product stewardship

Product stewardship is an environmental management strategy that means whoever designs, produces, sells, or uses a product takes responsibility for minimizing the product's environmental impact throughout all stages of the products' life cycle, including end of life management.

Access is available to the following product stewardship schemes:

- Plasback – for the collection of used farm plastic silage wrap.
- Agrecovery Rural Recycling Programme – for the collection of triple-rinsed empty chemical drums
- Cool Safe - scheme to collect and destroy unwanted synthetic refrigerants, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and hydro fluorocarbons.
- Resene Paintwise - nationwide paint and paint packaging take back and recycling programme.
- Tyrewise – nationwide collection programme.

3.3 Recovery

3.3.1 Organics processing now and, in the future,

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

- Kerbside collections (Food Only Organics Only (FOGO))
- Transfer stations (Greenwaste)
- Private contractors
- Other councils

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 whilst maturing in windrows, screening of ex-windrow material prior to dispatch to end market.

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

Organics Processing Plant Inputs			
Input	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Council Kerbside Organics	49,123	52,274	52,650
Council Riverweed	544	263	454
Metro Place Greenwaste	5,972	6,082	5,789
Styx Mill Greenwaste	412	1,900	0
Waimakariri District Council Kerbside Organics	4,502	5,046	6,699
Waimakariri District Council Greenwaste	0	0	0

Private Greenwaste	312	109	442
Private Kerbside Organics	2,974	2,713	5,738
Woodchip	440	685	531
Totals	64,279	69,072	72,303

Table 27 Organics Processing Plant Tonnage Throughput

The OPP operation is currently operated under Contract No 4600005250 and will continue until a new organics processing facility (OPF) is established in Hornby. The OPF, which is anticipated to be operational by June 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 biofuel.

3.3.2 Transfer Stations (TS)

The transfer stations provide a collection point for the recovery of unwanted items such as household goods, white goods, e-waste and tyres as well as domestic recycling. Additionally, transfer stations function as a drop point for hazardous waste both commercial and domestic. The hazardous materials are then transported to suitable technical service providers for processing.

3.4 Treatment

3.4.1 Landfill deposits

Council supports several programmes to reduce the potential for hazardous materials ending up in the waste stream. These programmes include a small battery collection scheme, a paint recovery scheme (Paintwise), a tyre recovery scheme (Tyrewise), and a hazardous waste drop off at each transfer station.

3.4.2 Material recovery facility (MRF) diverted materials

The public are asked to wash out containers that are being sent for recycling. This treatment reduces the impact on the workers involved in the sorting process within the MRF.

3.5 Disposal

3.5.1 Kate Valley regional landfill

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.

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. Whilst 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.

This site is operated under contract on behalf of Transwaste Canterbury Limited, with technical support provided through a combination of suitably qualified contractors, engineers, or consultants.

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.

3.5.2 Closed landfill sites

Council has responsibility for around 150 closed landfills. Site specific Closed Landfill Management Plans set out the monitoring requirements for each site. 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 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 WMMP. In response to this decline a new landfill gas flare will be installed which is capable of operating under declining landfill gas conditions.

Other recent works on closed landfill sites include:

- Assessment of water quality inputs to Horseshoe Lake from the Horseshoe Lake closed landfill and nearby stormwater run-off.
- Removal of the Le Bons Bay closed landfill to Kate Valley Regional Landfill.
- Repair of the landfill cap at Onuku closed landfill.
- Repair and enhancement of seawall at Barrys Bay closed landfill.
- Repair and enhancement of seawall at Bexley closed landfill.
- Investigations into improving water quality at Bexley closed landfill, specifically the Estuary Drain.
- Planning for improvements to seawall at Allandale closed landfill.
- Development of a risk assessment and monitoring tool for managing the CCC's closed landfill asset portfolio.
- Extending the seawall at Okains Bay closed landfill.

3.5.3 Other disposal facilities

The region has several construction-based companies who operate cleanfills under RMA resource consent. These sites deposit and stockpile material dependant on its value, for example, soils may be stockpiled on a cleanfill pending onward movement to a construction project for landscaping.

The city has one operational class 4 landfill based at Burwood Landfill Site C which receives low-level contaminated soils from various projects.

4. Future demands for services, infrastructure and programmes

4.1 General comments

Future increases in waste and diverted material production within the City and Banks Peninsula are likely to come from a range of sectors including residential, commercial, and industrial. Future diversion increases will be supported by:

- the introduction of a new organics processing facility based in Hornby,
- the redevelopment of resource recovery areas at the transfer stations,
- the change in methodology related to how we manage glass,
- the expansion of kerbside collection to new accessible areas on the Banks Peninsula,
- consideration of the future use of the Burwood Landfill Site C,
- the expansion of community collection points; and,
- the expansion of bulk inorganics diversion, for example, household goods.

The introduction of product stewardship schemes is likely to be a significant disruptor during the life of the next WMMP (2026 to 2032). These schemes will fundamentally change the way we view products and their associated packaging. Product stewardship shifts responsibility from the ratepayer or taxpayer back to the producer, consumer, and associated supply chain. In short, those that benefit from a product or its associated packaging have a shared responsibility to minimise and pay for any environmental impact. The externalisation of cost from the private to the public sector is removed by a product stewardship approach by ensuring that the product and its associated packaging reflect the true-life cycle cost, including end of life treatment, in its purchase price.

The introduction of product stewardship schemes and changes to the waste disposal levy will also impact on recycling behaviours. Central Government have signalled that the Waste Minimisation Act (2008) will be amended to support the delivery of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) which is a similar approach to product stewardship.

4.1.1 Tangata Whenua

Our culture, sometimes understood as *“the way we do things around here,”* is influenced heavily by the policy of the Government of the day. Council is a part of the governmental system. Culture also refers to belief systems and connection to place. Council has been reminded during this waste assessment process that tangata whenua must be invited to work with Council under the conditions of Te Tiriti O Waitangi. The next WMMP is an opportunity for us to continue to work together as a community to consider, and where appropriate, bring about change.

Future considerations:

- Council understands that Te Tiriti o Waitangi establishes tangata whenua as partners in any engagement process as such iwi and mana whenua should be asked to collaborate with Council for the next iteration of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.
- Council will commit to building relationships and dialogue to meet this goal.

OPTION 1:

Ensure the next WMMP benefits from the principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi.

4.1.2 Landfill

The Kate Valley landfill has the capacity to cope with current and future demands in relation to waste inputs. Transwaste Canterbury Limited ensure that sufficient advance airspace is available to meet the disposal needs of the region. Most of the waste growth in the region is likely to come from the commercial and industrial sectors including property development and to a lesser extent from the residential sector.

Landfill gate fees will increase significantly during the life of the next waste management and minimisation plan. Two major contributing factors to this cost escalation will be carbon pricing and the waste disposal levy.

The landfill operation cannot reduce the impacts of any waste disposal levy increase as this is a pass-through cost that can only be mitigated by avoidance of landfill in the first place. The impact of carbon pricing can however be mitigated by ensuring the landfill is maximising the landfill gas (LFG) collection and destruction efficiency, including the continued beneficial use of the LFG in the production of electricity.

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 this WMMP.
- Consider the future use of the Burwood Landfill Site C in relation to soil management.

The closed landfill portfolio is currently managed through a combination of planned and reactive maintenance. The location of the closed landfill can determine its risk profile. Coastal landfills are more vulnerable to extreme weather events and inundation. To improve the assessment of the risk profile for each site, a Landfill Adaptive Management tool will be developed during the life of this WMMP. The tool will inform the future capital planning programme for the landfill portfolio.

Burwood Landfill Site C currently accepts low-level contaminated soils for disposal. During the life of this WMMP consideration will be given to extending the operational life of the site by applying for a new resource consent. In addition, the long-term management of low-level contaminated soil will also be considered during this WMMP.

OPTION 2:	Consider the long-term future of low-level soil management and develop a strategy in conjunction with the construction sector
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4.1.3 Material Recovery Facility (MRF)

The MRF has the capacity to deal with current and future demands for the processing of kerbside recycling materials. Any increase in volumes would require additional throughput. This could be achieved by increasing the number of processing days (currently 5) and/or considering the introduction of split shifts across an elongated operational day. This situation will be reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The MRF sorting plant and machinery within this facility are operating within their current lifespan and are subject to an ongoing preventative maintenance and inspection programmes outlined in Contract no 4600000691. The MRF equipment is owned and operated by the Contractor. The equipment will revert to Council at the contract end date (31 March 2029).

Future considerations:

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

The MRF can take increased volumes of diverted materials. Any change to the operating hours would be treated as a variance to the contract. The monthly contractor report will allow the Council to monitor the levels of materials being diverted. The MRF could also be considered as a regional hub for future product stewardship schemes as it is one of only a small number of baling operations in the region. Any future expanded use of the MRF would be subject to agreement between Council, the Council Contractor operating the MRF and where appropriate, the Product Stewardship Organisation (PSO).

Expansion of the kerbside collection area is likely to occur during the life of this WMMP, for example, on the Banks Peninsula and in new housing developments across the city. It is important that new kerbside

customers are supported with appropriate information on how the kerbside system works and what materials are accepted. Further discussion on kerbside contamination takes place at 4.1.8 below.

OPTION 3	Further enhance the kerbside auditing programme across the council operating area.
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4.1.4 Reuse and Repurposing

The EcoShop on Blenheim Road is supplied and run by the Council Contractor who operates the city transfer stations. The EcoShop facility receives unwanted goods from the transfer stations and via direct drop offs. The EcoShop has enough capacity to deal with current and future demands, however the facility is not Council owned. The throughput experienced by reuse facilities across the region continues to strengthen both in terms of supply of, and demand for, unwanted goods. The EcoShop is designed to be the last drop point for items for resale prior to disposal.

The demand for access to unwanted household goods is rising across the city and rural areas. Not all residents have access to transport that would allow them to transfer these goods to a suitable drop off point, for example, transfer station, charity, second hand shop, etc. The ability to manage unwanted household goods has been addressed elsewhere in this waste assessment.

Future considerations:

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

An opportunity exists to consider a collection and redistribution service for these unwanted goods that complements existing services provided by others across the city.

OPTION 4:	Investigate a collection, storage, repurposing and redistribution process for unwanted goods in partnership with existing service providers.
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4.1.5 Transfer Stations

The city transfer stations were developed in the 1980s with an initial emphasis placed on waste collection and disposal. Over time, the sites have developed resource recovery areas to reduce our reliance on landfill. These sites which are evenly utilised across the community, will be upgraded during the life of the next WMMP. Upgrades will prioritise the replacement of key assets such as compactors and weighbridges which are beyond their economic life. The resource recovery area layout and traffic flow at each location will be redesigned to improve the customer experience on site. The transfer station site redesigns will focus on improving operational efficiency and increasing material diversion.

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.

The population growth to the southwest and west of the city may warrant consideration of a further transfer station. As this facility would be on the boundary of two territorial authorities, discussions with Selwyn District Council will be required.

The transfer station network on the Banks Peninsula is unlikely to be expanded as additional kerbside collection or community collection points would be more cost effective to increase material diversion rates.

Any alteration in the landfill gate fee, for example, through increases to the waste disposal levy will have to be reflected in the transfer station gate fee.

The transfer station Contract performance is monitored on an ongoing basis and reviewed at monthly Contract meetings.

OPTION 5:	Complete a transfer station masterplanning and implementation process across the life of the WMMP.
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4.1.6 Kerbside Refuse Collection (Red Bin)

The current kerbside refuse collection system does have capacity to cope with future expansion or intensification of residential developments in the City and Banks Peninsula areas. Unlike kerbside recycling and organics, kerbside refuse is not consolidated at one location. Whilst dropping off the kerbside refuse at each of the city transfer stations may benefit the collection routes it is worth considering the opportunities and challenges associated with using one consolidation site.

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.

The current Contract (CN4600000689) expires on 31 March 2029. The retender process will commence in 2026. Consideration will be given for the inclusion of:

- a standalone multi-unit development kerbside collection route for refuse, recycling and organics,
- larger refuse bins.

OPTION 6:	Review the kerbside refuse collection service and include any amendments in the next waste management and minimisation services tender.
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4.1.7 Hazardous Waste

The existing contractual arrangements for the collection, processing, and onward transportation of hazardous waste for reuse, recycling and disposal, have the capacity to cope with current and future demands. At present, hazardous waste is collected through the transfer station network and then transported on to specialist processors. Any volume growth in this area is likely to come from the commercial, industrial and primary industry sectors.

Future considerations:

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

The methodology for collecting hazardous waste at the transfer stations will be reviewed and upgrades considered where appropriate. The focus will be on enhancing site safety associated with drop off, storage and onward transportation from the transfer stations. It is anticipated that the hazardous waste collection areas at each site will be reconfigured during the life of this WMMP.

OPTION 7:	Reconfigure the Hazardous Waste collection, storage and transportation facilities at each transfer station.
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4.1.8 Kerbside Recycling Collection (Yellow Bin)

The current kerbside recycling collection system does have capacity to cope with future expansion or intensification of residential developments in the City and Banks Peninsula areas. The kerbside recycling collections are consolidated at the material recovery facility (MRF) on Parkhouse Road. The MRF operates an acceptance criterion which rejects loads visually assessed to be more than 10% contamination. An audit program based on street level bin checks is carried out by the Contractor on behalf of Council.

Central Government have standardised kerbside recycling to include:

- Plastic 1, 2 and 5
- Cardboard
- Paper
- Glass (Bottles and Jars)
- Cans (Steel and Aluminium)

Any other packaging materials outside the standardised list are classed as contamination. Other forms of contamination include various forms of rubbish and medical waste. Further work will be undertaken on waste information and education related to kerbside recycling and the material recovery facility acceptance criteria as set out at 4.1.3 above.

The audit program would benefit from a review prior to the tender for kerbside collections being issued in 2026.

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 the kerbside recycling bins.

The current Contract (CN4600000689) expires on 31 March 2029. The retender process will commence in 2026. Consideration will be given for the inclusion of a standalone multi-unit kerbside collection route for refuse, recycling and organics.

A kerbside glass only collection will also be considered during the next waste management and minimisation services tender. A separate glass collection is anticipated to increase the amount of glass captured and subsequently processed. Glass collected at kerbside refers to bottles and jars only.

The introduction of product stewardship schemes for packaging and beverage containers will promote a behaviour change across the community. In the case of beverage containers, the introduction by Central Government of a New Zealand Container Return Scheme (NZ CRS) would see consumers pay a deposit on each beverage container purchased and then redeem this deposit when the container is returned through the NZ CRS. Containers left in kerbside recycling would see the consumer forfeit the deposit.

OPTION 8:	Review the kerbside recycling collection service and include any amendments in the next waste management and minimisation services tender.
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4.1.9 Education and Community Awareness

Schools

The current education plan is providing resources and information to the school network within the region. These are delivered via the following programmes specific to waste management: 'Casting Magic with Worms' (Year 0-4), 'Watch Your Waste' (Year 3-13), 'Fertilising for the Future' (Year 4-13), and 'A Waste of Time' (Year 5-13). All programmes provide students with hands on learning and an introduction to waste management. Education for school groups is primarily funded through general rates with some contribution coming from Enviro Schools and other grant bodies.

Future considerations:

- How will education spaces be factored into the transfer station redesigns process?
- How will the new organics processing facility impact on education programs and site visits?

Education spaces are provided at the Parkhouse MRF, the Metro transfer station and the Bromley organics processing plant. These facilities will be reviewed as part of the redevelopment process.

Community (adults)

Council uses a range of platforms to inform the public on waste related matters. These include media, printed materials, and in person engagement.

Media platforms such as the Council website allows the community to access:

- information on waste reduction, reuse, and repurposing,
- information on waste services, public holiday arrangements, and transfer station opening times; and
- information on how to report issues with the kerbside service including missing and damaged bins.

The 'Chch Bins' app allows customers to access information related to the kerbside collection.

Printed material is available in Council service centres and contains information on the following:

- guides for the correct use of kerbside bins and collection service,
- hazardous and unacceptable items; and
- alternative recycling schemes.

In person engagement allows the community to seek information directly through:

- Community talks
- Staff presence at events

Future considerations:

- Functionality of the 'Chch Bins' App.
- Education and information materials produced for the community.

Council will continue to develop its connection with the community during the life of the next WMMP.

OPTION 9:	Review current waste and recycling messaging outputs and formats with a view to making them more accessible to the community.
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4.1.10 The Banks Peninsula

The provision of refuse and recycling services to this area has the capacity to cope with current and future demands from the road connected settlements. These areas experience major increases in population during the spring and summer months which is reflected in the number of uplifts of the waste containers.

The community collection sites will be reviewed during this WMMP. The purpose of this review is to assess the site coverage and whether they remain fit for purpose.

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.

OPTION 10:	Review the Banks Peninsula community collection points, including their coverage and implement any additions or upgrades during the life of this WMMP.
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4.1.11 Working with Private Waste Contractors and Community Service Providers

The private waste contractors and community service providers continue to make a valuable contribution through the provision of waste collection and reuse services across the region. Early engagement with these organisations prior to future tendering is a key component in generating a competitive market response for Council waste and recycling contract work. With a significant growth of collection services being considered across the life of the next WMMP, alongside responses to new product stewardship schemes, it is crucial that interested parties are not excluded or put off from participating in future tenders. Of particular interest is the ability of community service providers to become part of the waste and recycling service provision within Christchurch.

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.

OPTION 11:	Ensure the next waste and recycling tender enables participation of private sector waste management companies and community service providers.
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4.1.12 Organic Material Processing

The organic processing facility is scheduled to open in 2027/28. The facility will process the kerbside organics and garden waste from the transfer stations. The facility will use a combination of anaerobic digestion and biomass processing. This facility will be commissioned during 2027 and fully operational by 2028. An educational space will be provided at the site and will cater for school groups and other interested parties. Outputs from the site will include solid and gaseous biofuels alongside a liquid that can be used as a fertiliser. This new plant will be fully enclosed, in an area zoned for this type of work.

Future considerations:

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

OPTION 12:	Transfer organic processing to the Hornby site by 2028.
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4.1.13 Kerbside Organics (Green Bin)

The kerbside organics collection is likely to see an increase in food waste content over the life of this WMMP. Additional food waste will need to be managed appropriately to avoid any adverse impact on resident's amenity. How people transfer food waste from the kitchen to the kerbside can determine which kerbside bin is utilised.

The size of the kerbside organics bin will also be considered during the life of this WMMP. It may be the case that properties with larger gardens may warrant a larger wheelie bin. This would potentially reduce trips to the transfer stations. Expanding the kerbside organics collection to the Banks Peninsula will also be considered. Any changes in kerbside organics collection methodology will be tested during the next tender process and any subsequent roll out subject to appropriate consultation/approval.

Future considerations:

- Consider how food waste is produced and managed in the home.
- Size of greenwaste bin versus housing type.
- Consider introducing an organics bin to the Banks Peninsula kerbside collection.

OPTION 13:	Investigate options to increase the amount of organic material collected via kerbside.
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4.1.14 Voluntary Sector and NGOs

There is a growing demand for second-hand goods across the region as evidenced by the ongoing reliance on charity shop outlets to purchase household items. The dichotomy here is that the second-hand charity shops are fund raising for their causes and therefore looking to maximise income. A space exists to explore increasing supply to meet demand without disadvantaging the charity sector.

Future considerations:

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

Accordingly, the following option applies to this sector as well as the reuse and repurposing sector, noted at 4.1.4 above.

OPTION 14:	Investigate a collection, storage, repurposing and redistribution process for unwanted goods in partnership with existing service providers.
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4.1.15 Illegal Dumping

Response to illegal dumping within the city and rural environment is managed through the Transport Unit. Rooding Contractors are utilised to collect the illegal dumping and take it to an appropriate transfer station. The preference is to visit an area on a planned basis rather than reacting to individual illegal dumping events. Responses to illegal dumping within the city and rural environments will be a focus over the life of this WMMP. This behaviour is linked to several factors including, but not limited to, access to services, user pays gate fees, compliance, monitoring and enforcement. Separate tonnage data recording for illegal dumping will also be initiated at the transfer stations.

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.

OPTION 15:	Develop and implement an illegal dumping policy during the life of this WMMP.
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4.1.16 Litter

Litter is collected by a combination of rubbish and recycling street bins. These bins are serviced through Rooding Contracts on both a planned and unplanned basis. The public place recycling litter bins (red and yellow) were introduced throughout New Zealand from 2016. Unfortunately, these bins attract elevated levels of contamination reducing the potential for recycling.

Litter can also occur in our waterways where materials have been discarded or have escaped. During the life of this WMMP Council will be working with a range of organisations that facilitate clean ups within the marine and general environment. Separate tonnage data recording for litter will also be initiated at the transfer stations.

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?

OPTION 16:	Develop and implement a litter policy during the life of this WMMP.
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4.1.17 Community Changes

The intensification of housing within the city, particularly multi-unit developments (MUDs), present a number of challenges in relation to kerbside collection. During the next tender process, it is anticipated that a separate MUD collection service will be considered. This service will look at aspects such as, but not limited to, collection vehicle size, bin size, on street placement areas for bins, and servicing times.

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.

OPTION 17:	Include multi-unit developments as a potential standalone kerbside collection service in the next tender.
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4.1.18 Contract Performance

Contract performance is driven by several factors including but not limited to:

- The contract framework – what does the contract document prioritise, reward and potentially punish?
- The contractor's organisational culture – how does the contractor set out their response to deliver the contract and how do they interact with our community?
- The commercial imperative – is the pursuit of a profit in alignment with the best interest of the community?
- Equity – are we treating the contractor fairly as a community as we interact with the services provided?
- Compliance – is the contract being delivered within the current legislative framework, be that Health & Safety, Environmental or other applicable rules?
- Continuous improvement – does the contract set out a pro-active approach and is the contractor delivering on this?

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.

OPTION 18:	Investigate a waste contract communications platform.
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4.1.19 System Change

There is an opportunity to consider how we provide waste management and minimisation services during the life of this WMMP. The main service contracts including, transfer station operations, kerbside collections, material recovery facility operations, and inner-city bag collections are all due for retender by March 2029.

Kerbside recycling will continue to be delivered to the material recovery facility for processing but changes to how we manage container glass (bottles and jars) will be investigated during the life of this WMMP. It is anticipated that some form of glass out system will be implemented. Kerbside organics will continue to be processed at Bromley until the new organics processing facility in Hornby becomes available in 2027/28. Kerbside refuse is currently dropped at all three city transfer stations. The ability to consolidate kerbside refuse collections into one bespoke site will be investigated during the life of this WMMP.

The transfer stations within the City and Banks Peninsula will be reviewed for redevelopment during this WMMP. These sites were established in the 1980s with an initial emphasis on waste disposal. Each site has a resource recovery area that needs upgrading to make it fit for purpose. Other assets such as compactors and weighbridges are also at the end of their economic life and need replacing. Similarly, the future redevelopment of the Bromley site post organics processing, will be considered, with an emphasis placed on community benefit for any future use of the site.

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.

OPTION 19:	Ensure all system changes considered during the life of this WMMP place an emphasis on improving community outcomes.
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4.1.20 Advocating to Government

Central Government policy benefits from an informed position that provides understanding of the current and future challenges our community faces in relation to waste. Advocating to Central Government requires an appropriate feedback loop that connects community voice to the policy makers in Council and in Wellington. The community needs to be encouraged to pro-actively engage with Council.

Current advocacy from Council to Government includes participation in several national working groups aimed at promoting a product stewardship approach to dealing with waste, contributing to policy framing by engaging with Government consultation processes, and actively participating in the waste minimisation fund that includes projects that will contribute to future policy development. The public are largely unaware of this work. Council must work towards embedding meaningful communication networks within and across communities in order that this work becomes known.

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.

OPTION 20:	Continue to advocate to Central Government for waste policy changes that support the needs of our community.
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4.1.21 Waste to Energy

Waste to energy can be part of a considered waste management response. Those in favour cite the solution as an alternative to landfill and those opposed are concerned about the environmental impacts, for example, through emissions and the disruption to existing resource recovery systems. Resource recovery and waste to energy systems share a common requirement, they both need a feedstock of material to sustain them. The challenge of supporting both systems at a regional level needs careful consideration.

Future considerations:

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

OPTION 21:	Set out a policy position regarding waste to energy as a waste management option in the next WMMP 2026-32.
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4.1.22 Climate Change

Waste management systems contribute to climate change in several ways. Emissions are the primary driver, be they from vehicle movements associated with waste and recycling transportation or from the production and emission of landfill gas or other waste to energy gases. Vehicle emissions are impacted by service provision. In the absence of a Council collection service, for example kerbside, the community are left to manage the waste at an individual level. The consequence of this individual response can be increased vehicle movements and therefore increased emissions, increased material sent to landfill and a possible increase in landfill gas production. The efficiency of any collection system therefore is a crucial consideration to emissions reduction.

Future considerations:

- Reducing the emissions from the collection fleet.

OPTION 22:	Investigate options for reducing emissions from waste collection services.
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5. Statement of options

Having developed a list of options to meet the demands forecast in section 4, the waste assessment will now address the following minimum requirements:

- A summary of the 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 economic, environmental, social, and cultural costs and benefits in relation to these options.
- How the options contribute to the outcomes of the Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy 2025. 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.
 - Limiting the environmental harm caused by contaminated sites including legacy sites.
- How the options contribute to the Council community outcomes as set out in the 2024-34 Long term Plan which are:
 - **A collaborative confident city**
Our residents have the opportunity to actively participate in community and city life, have a strong sense of belonging and identity, and feel safe.
 - **A green, liveable city**
Our neighbourhoods and communities are accessible and well-connected, supporting our goals to reduce emissions, build climate resilience and protect and regenerate the environment, especially our biodiversity, waterbodies and tree canopy.
 - **A cultural powerhouse city**
Our diverse communities are supported to understand and protect their heritage, pursue their arts, cultural and sporting interests, and contribute to making our city a creative, cultural and events 'powerhouse'.
 - **A thriving prosperous city**
Our city is a great place for people, business and investment where we can all grow our potential, where enterprises are innovative and smart, and where together we raise productivity and reduce emissions.
- These options will state the intended role of the Council in ensuring their delivery, for example, contracted out, infrastructure investment, partnership schemes, etc.
- How these options will affect future demand, such as issues of the capacity of the infrastructure.

5.1 Summary of options considered

The following options will be considered for inclusion in the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) including the intended role of the Council in its delivery.

5.1.1 Tangata whenua

1	Ensure the next WMMP benefits from the principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi.
Comment	Working with Māori will lead to a more informed outcome for the WMMP.
Area Affected	Waste information and education.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Opportunities for regional economic development.
Environmental	Protection of the environment.
Social	Enhanced participation in waste diversion across the community.
Cultural	Partnership approach to raising awareness of waste issues and changes to service provision.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Nil.
Partnership	The WMMP review process already reflects a partnership approach with tangata whenua and the wider community.
Internal	The WMMP will be drafted internally by staff and submitted to the 2026/27 Annual Plan for community consideration.
Infrastructure	Nil.
Contribution to NZWS	Limiting the environmental harm caused by contaminated sites including legacy sites.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A cultural powerhouse city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	WMMP will set out the infrastructure requirements as appropriate.
Capacity	WMMP will set out the capacity impacts as appropriate.
CAPEX	WMMP will set out the CAPEX requirements as appropriate.

5.1.2 Landfill

2.	Consider the long-term future of low-level soil management and develop a strategy in conjunction with the construction sector
Comment	Council staff will work with Transwaste Canterbury Limited to promote an informed understanding of landfill across the community. Staff will also complete the development of the Landfill Adaptive Management tool.
Area Affected	Waste information and education.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Raised awareness of landfill controls.
Environmental	Raised awareness of landfill controls.
Social	Raised awareness of landfill controls.
Cultural	Raised awareness of landfill controls.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Nil.
Partnership	Transwaste Canterbury Limited.
Internal	Comms and marketing, technical services design.
Infrastructure	Nil.
Contribution to NZWS	Minimising emissions and environmental harm from waste and litter.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A collaborative confident city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Set out in the 2024-34 Long-Term Plan (closed landfills)
Capacity	Sufficient airspace available for ongoing waste disposal (Kate Valley via Transwaste)
CAPEX	Set out in the 2024-34 Long-Term Plan (closed landfills)

5.1.3 Material Recovery Facility

3.	Further enhance the kerbside auditing programme across the council operating area.
Comment	Council staff will work with the Contractor(s) to ensure that contamination levels in kerbside recycling received at the MRF are minimised.
Area Affected	Waste information and education.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Reduced disposal costs as more recycling is processed.
Environmental	Reduced contaminated comingled recycling loads to landfill.
Social	Sustained confidence in the recycling collection and processing services.
Cultural	Reduced reliance on landfill, retention of resources.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Kerbside Collection Contractor. Material Recovery Facility Contractor.
Partnership	Nil.
Internal	Comms and marketing.
Infrastructure	MRF.
Contribution to NZWS	Reduction of waste disposal per person. Increasing reuse and recycling of materials and products so that we retain valuable resources in the economy.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A green, liveable city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Nil.
Capacity	Nil.
CAPEX	Nil.

5.1.4 Reuse and Repurposing

4.	Investigate a collection, storage, repurposing and redistribution process for unwanted goods in partnership with existing service providers.
Comment	Demand for second-hand goods, for example, for the rental sector. Limited collection system for bulk items. Lack of storage capacity for bulk items.
Area Affected	Waste collection. Landfill and waste processing management.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Provision of second-hand goods.
Environmental	Reduced illegal dumping.
Social	Increased community cohesion.
Cultural	Preservation of resource availability over time.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	To be included as an option in the future waste management and minimisation tender.
Partnership	Community groups, social services, other Government agencies.
Internal	Project management through existing staff.
Infrastructure	Develop a repurposing hub.
Contribution to NZWS	Increasing reuse and recycling of materials and products so that we retain valuable resources in the economy
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A thriving prosperous city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Site that can act as a repurposing hub including storage, repair, resale and distribution.
Capacity	Collection vehicle via contractor.
CAPEX	Site dependent – will be set out for consideration in the next LTP.

5.1.5 Transfer Stations

5.	Complete a transfer station masterplanning and implementation process across the life of the WMMP.
Comment	<p>Transfer station layouts may be adversely impacting on the customer experience on site.</p> <p>Transfer station opening hours may not meet the needs of residents. Separation of operational and customer activity on site could be improved.</p> <p>Some materials suitable for recovery, reuse, repurposing, and recycling continue to be disposed of as waste at the transfer stations.</p>
Area Affected	Waste collection.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Potential for reduced costs to the site users.
Environmental	Improved resource recovery.
Social	Improved site user experience.
Cultural	Enhanced Kaitiakitanga (guardianship and protection) of the environment.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Transfer station contractor.
Partnership	End market users of diverted materials.
Internal	Resource recovery, compliance, comms and marketing.
Infrastructure	Any redevelopment works will be prioritised – priority 1 will be related to H&S, environmental compliance and key asset renewal, priority 2 will be related to improvements to the resource recovery area at each transfer station.
Contribution to NZWS	Increasing reuse and recycling of materials and products so that we retain valuable resources in the economy.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A thriving prosperous city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	As set out in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan
Capacity	The current transfer station network will meet future demands, but improved resource recovery will be contingent on the progression of both P1 and P2 works.
CAPEX	As set out in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan

5.1.6 Kerbside Refuse Collection (Red Bin)

6.	Review the kerbside refuse collection service and include any amendments in the next waste management and minimisation services tender.
Comment	Open market tender process. Minimum 24-month lead in period.
Area Affected	Waste collection.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Budget certainty for new Contract term 2029 – 2039.
Environmental	Compliance across all services and operational sites.
Social	Sustained positive experience for recipients of services and users of operational sites.
Cultural	Enhanced Kaitiakitanga (guardianship and protection) of the environment.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Kerbside collection contractor (including audit team).
Partnership	Community, Contractor.
Internal	Comms and marketing, resource recovery team.
Infrastructure	Nil.
Contribution to NZWS	Reduction of waste disposal per person.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A green, liveable city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Nil
Capacity	Nil
CAPEX	Nil

5.1.7 Hazardous Waste

7.	Reconfigure the Hazardous Waste collection, storage, and transportation facilities at each transfer station.
Comment	Awareness of what hazardous material is accepted at the council transfer stations. Improve site layouts to manage hazardous waste.
Area Affected	Landfill and waste processing management.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Reduced risk to plant, equipment and vehicles from fires related to incorrect disposal of hazardous waste.
Environmental	Reduced risk of uncontrolled discharges to land, sea, and air.
Social	Improved amenity by raising awareness with the community on how to manage hazardous waste.
Cultural	Reduced risk of uncontrolled discharges to land, sea, and air.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Transfer station contractor(s).
Partnership	Contractor, community.
Internal	Resource recovery, compliance, comms, and marketing.
Infrastructure	Transfer station layout changes – included in the 2024-31 LTP.
Contribution to NZWS	Limiting the environmental harm caused by contaminated sites including legacy sites.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A collaborative confident city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Included in the 2024-34 LTP.
Capacity	Nil.
CAPEX	Included in the 2024-34 LTP.

5.1.8 Kerbside Recycling Collection (Yellow Bins)

8.	Review the kerbside recycling collection service and include any amendments in the next waste management and minimisation services tender.
Comment	Wheelie bin audit program. Multi-unit development (MUD) service provision.
Area Affected	Waste collection.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Budget certainty for new Contract term 2029 – 2039.
Environmental	Compliance across all services and operational sites.
Social	Sustained positive experience for recipients of services and users of operational sites.
Cultural	Adapting Kaitiakitanga (guardianship and protection) of the environment in response to housing intensification.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Kerbside collection contractor (including audit team).
Partnership	Community, Contractor.
Internal	Comms and marketing, resource recovery team.
Infrastructure	Nil.
Contribution to NZWS	Reduction of waste disposal per person.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A green, liveable city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Nil.
Capacity	Nil.
CAPEX	Nil.

5.1.9 Education and Community Awareness

9.	Review current waste and recycling messaging outputs and formats with a view to making them more accessible to the community.
Comment	Diverse community coverage. Integration with NGO sector to establish standardised messaging. Ensure consistency across bylaw, waste policies, industry, and Central Government messaging.
Area Affected	Waste information and education.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Reduced costs through raised awareness of services and facilities available for waste diversion.
Environmental	Reduced reliance on landfill.
Social	Improved community awareness.
Cultural	Information provided to meet a range of cultural and language needs.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Printing of collaterals.
Partnership	Industry, NGOs, and community groups.
Internal	Resource recovery, Education programmes, comms, and marketing.
Infrastructure	Nil.
Contribution to NZWS	Increasing reuse and recycling of materials and products so that we retain valuable resources in the economy.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A collaborative confident city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Nil
Capacity	Nil
CAPEX	Nil

5.1.10 The Banks Peninsula

10.	Review the Banks Peninsula (BP) community collection points, including their coverage and implement any additions or upgrades during the life of this WMMP.
Comment	Accessibility to the CCPs for both residents and visitors. Service levels for each CCP. Appearance and functionality of each CCP.
Area Affected	Waste collection.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Reduced cost to residents.
Environmental	Improved containment of waste and recycling.
Social	Improved levels of service to BP residents.
Cultural	Adaptation of city service levels to meet rural needs.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	CCPs will form part of the transfer station operations.
Partnership	Community groups and community boards.
Internal	Community boards.
Infrastructure	Included in LTP 2024-34
Contribution to NZWS	Ensuring resource recovery and disposal facilities are managed to minimise their environmental impacts
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A green, liveable city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Additional CCPs as required. Upgraded existing CCPs as required.
Capacity	Take account of population growth alongside travel times for BP residents.
CAPEX	Included in LTP 2024-34

5.1.11 Working with Private Waste Contractors and Community Service Providers

11.	Ensure the next waste and recycling tender enables participation of private sector waste management companies and community service providers.
Comment	Procurement process will provide for a range of participants.
Area Affected	Waste information and education (through tender process).
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Reduced cost to ratepayers.
Environmental	Improved diversion levels.
Social	Customer relationships enhanced by new Contract frameworks.
Cultural	Any tendering process will need to be inclusive of the principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Kerbside collections, Transfer station operations, Material recovery facility operations, Glass processing, Repurposing of household goods.
Partnership	Contractors, community groups, NGOs.
Internal	Procurement and Contracts team.
Infrastructure	Transfer station redevelopments included in LTP 2024-34 – improved customer experience, improved operational efficiency, improved environmental compliance performance.
Contribution to NZWS	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.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A thriving prosperous city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Transfer station upgrades budgeted for in LTP 2024-34.
Capacity	Services will take account of population growth and housing intensification.
CAPEX	Set out in LTP 2024-34.

5.1.12 Organic Material Processing

12.	Transfer organic processing to the Hornby site by 2028.
Comment	Bromley site will stop processing organics during the life of this WMMP. The new organics processing facility in Hornby will be fully operational and have completed its first 12 months of operation by the end of 2028.
Area Affected	Landfill and waste processing management.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Price stability through new processing contract.
Environmental	Reduced impact on amenity (odour control). Retention of resources that benefit soil quality.
Social	Improved confidence in organics processing.
Cultural	Advanced processing technology that will reduce risks of pollution discharges to land, sea, and air.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Kerbside collection, organics processing, transfer station operations.
Partnership	Community groups.
Internal	Council departments that deal with organics, comms and marketing, education teams.
Infrastructure	Private sector provision for collection and processing.
Contribution to NZWS	Increasing reuse and recycling of materials and products so that we retain valuable resources in the economy. Ensuring resource recovery and disposal facilities are managed to minimise their environmental impacts.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A thriving prosperous city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Private processing facility.
Capacity	Additional processing capacity will be available at the Hornby location.
CAPEX	Nil – private funded with Council paying a gate fee for processing.

5.1.13 Kerbside Organics (Green Bin)

13.	Investigate options to increase the amount of organic material collected via kerbside.
Comment	Transfer organics from red to green bin. Bin size versus property size. Expansion of kerbside organics service area.
Area Affected	Waste collection.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Reduced costs for dealing with organics when compared to landfill.
Environmental	Organics resource recovery increased.
Social	Organics processing improvements.
Cultural	Information provided to meet a range of cultural and language needs.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Kerbside collection, organics processing, transfer station operations.
Partnership	Community groups.
Internal	Council departments that deal with organics, comms and marketing, education teams.
Infrastructure	Private sector provision for collection and processing
Contribution to NZWS	Increasing reuse and recycling of materials and products so that we retain valuable resources in the economy.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A green, liveable city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	New processing facility in Hornby – private sector
Capacity	Cross reference to multi-unit developments kerbside service changes. Match capacity to household type – flats versus house with garden.
CAPEX	Private sector provision and recovered via a combination of gate fees and targeted rates.

5.1.14 Voluntary Sector and NGOs

14. – same as option 4.	Investigate a collection, storage, repurposing, and redistribution process for unwanted goods in partnership with existing service providers.
Comment	Lack of second-hand goods particularly for rental sector. Lack of collection system for bulk items. Lack of permanent base for reuse shop (Ecoshop). Lack of storage facilities that supports the NGO sector.
Area Affected	Waste collection.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Provision of second-hand goods.
Environmental	Reduced illegal dumping.
Social	Increased community cohesion.
Cultural	Preservation of resource availability over time.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Repurposing Services.
Partnership	Community groups, social services, other Government agencies.
Internal	Project management through existing staff.
Infrastructure	Possible redevelopment of Bromley OPP site post closure.
Contribution to NZWS	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.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A green, liveable city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Site that can act as a repurposing hub including storage, repair, resale, and distribution.
Capacity	Collection vehicle via contractor.
CAPEX	Site dependent – will be set out for consideration in the next LTP.

5.1.15 Illegal Dumping

15.	Develop and implement an illegal dumping policy during the life of this WMMP.
Comment	Not all residents have access to the transfer stations (lack of appropriate transport). Actual / perceived gate fees can also impact on using the transfer stations.
Area Affected	Waste information and education.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Reduced cost to public.
Environmental	Reduction in waste leakage.
Social	Higher level of physical amenity.
Cultural	Reduced impact on land and waterways.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Roading Contractors.
Partnership	Community groups.
Internal	Parks, graffiti team, call centre, community boards
Infrastructure	Collection services – litter team and unwanted household goods team.
Contribution to NZWS	Minimising emissions and environmental harm from waste and litter.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A collaborative confident city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Repurposing facility.
Capacity	New service provision with provision for growth.
CAPEX	Development of repurposing site.

5.1.16 Litter

16.	Develop and implement a litter policy during the life of this WMMP.
Comment	Consider long-term use of red and yellow litter bins in response to contamination levels. Review free dumping policy. Consider introduction of dedicated litter team. Link to illegal dumping.
Area Affected	Waste information and education.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Reduced cost to public.
Environmental	Improved containment of litter.
Social	Higher level of physical amenity.
Cultural	Reduced impact on land and waterways.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Roading Contractors.
Partnership	Community groups.
Internal	Parks, graffiti team, call centre.
Infrastructure	Red and yellow bins.
Contribution to NZWS	Minimising emissions and environmental harm from waste and litter.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A collaborative confident city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Conversion of existing assets (red and yellow bins).
Capacity	Contracted service provision with provision for growth.
CAPEX	Nil – private Contractors – changes in street furniture and layout to be investigated.

5.1.17 Community changes

17.	Include multi-unit developments as a potential standalone kerbside collection service in the next tender.
Comment	Multi-unit developments can result in kerbside collection access and egress challenges.
Area Affected	Waste information and education.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Contracted rates achieved through tender.
Environmental	Reduced risk of property or other street damage.
Social	Reduced risk to householders.
Cultural	Adapting Kaitiakitanga (guardianship and protection) of the environment in response to housing intensification.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Kerbside Collection Contractor.
Partnership	Housing associations, property developers, Contractors, and Council.
Internal	Rating activity, Regulatory activity (consents).
Infrastructure	Agreed set down areas, access and egress, bin configurations.
Contribution to NZWS	Ensuring resource recovery and disposal facilities are managed to minimise their environmental impacts.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A collaborative confident city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Nil.
Capacity	Contracted service provision with provision for growth.
CAPEX	Nil – private developers – changes future property layouts and where possible retrofitting of existing properties.

5.1.18 Contract performance

18.	Investigate a waste contract communications platform.
Comment	Vision would be an interactive dashboard or equivalent that signalled to the community how the waste contracts were performing.
Area Affected	Waste information and education.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Increased awareness of contract costs.
Environmental	Raised awareness.
Social	Improved community engagement.
Cultural	Improved stewardship in response to contract data.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Nil.
Partnership	Nil.
Internal	IT platform and survey required.
Infrastructure	Nil.
Contribution to NZWS	Nil – but raises awareness across the community and supports the consideration of any proposed change.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A thriving prosperous city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Nil.
Capacity	Nil.
CAPEX	Nil.

5.1.19 System change

19.	Ensure all system changes considered during the life of this WMMP place an emphasis on improving community outcomes.
Comment	Several system changes to service delivery and infrastructure provision will occur during this WMMP.
Area Affected	Waste information and education.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Reduced costs to households.
Environmental	Reduce littering, illegal dumping and waste to landfill.
Social	Improved community cohesion and connection.
Cultural	Improved engagement as part of any decision-making process.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Nil
Partnership	Community engagement will occur through normal Council processes.
Internal	WMMP will be drafted internally.
Infrastructure	Nil.
Contribution to NZWS	<p>Reduction of waste disposal per person.</p> <p>Increasing reuse and recycling of materials and products so that we retain valuable resources in the economy.</p> <p>Minimising emissions and environmental harm from waste and litter</p> <p>Ensuring resource recovery and disposal facilities are managed to minimise their environmental impacts.</p> <p>Limiting the environmental harm caused by contaminated sites including legacy sites.</p>
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A collaborative confident city,
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Nil.
Capacity	Nil.
CAPEX	Nil.

5.1.20 Advocating to Government

20.	Continue to advocate to Central Government for waste policy changes that support the needs of our community.
Comment	Participation across the waste community of practice is essential to ensure that the region and its challenges are represented to Central Government and their agencies, for example, the Ministry for the Environment.
Area Affected	Waste information and education.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Balanced costs to communities in return for improved environmental performance.
Environmental	Reduction in the adverse impacts from waste.
Social	Improved social cohesion through community connection and sense of a common goal to look after the environment.
Cultural	Improved engagement as part of any decision-making process.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Nil.
Partnership	Community involvement in advocating to Government for change.
Internal	Staff will draft submissions and attend waste community of practice meetings as required.
Infrastructure	Nil.
Contribution to NZWS	Increasing reuse and recycling of materials and products so that we retain valuable resources in the economy.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A thriving prosperous city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Nil.
Capacity	Nil.
CAPEX	Nil.

5.1.21 Waste to energy

21.	Set out a policy position regarding waste to energy as a waste management option in the next WMMP 2026-32.
Comment	Vision is to research WTE solutions and raise awareness of their challenges and opportunities to inform our community.
Area Affected	Landfill and waste processing.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Possible cost-effective alternative to landfill.
Environmental	Improved environmental outcomes – no legacy stockpiles.
Social	Improved regional resilience.
Cultural	Improved engagement as part of any decision-making process.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Technical advice, equipment suppliers, contract service providers.
Partnership	Work with community particularly in relation to any proposed WTE solution and location.
Internal	Project Management.
Infrastructure	TBC.
Contribution to NZWS	Minimising emissions and environmental harm from waste and litter.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A thriving prosperous city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Nil – private market driven investment.
Capacity	Nil – residual waste tied to airspace availability at Kate Valley.
CAPEX	Nil – private market investment and any capex recovery is reflected in a gate fee.

5.1.22 Climate change

22.	Investigate options for reducing emissions from waste collection services.
Comment	Vehicle and mobile plant emissions will be addressed through the next waste management and minimisation services tender.
Area Affected	Waste collection.
Cost and Benefits	
Economic	Reduce cost in fuel.
Environmental	Reduced emissions.
Social	Reduced emissions.
Cultural	Improved engagement as part of any decision-making process.
Council's Involvement	
Contracted Out	Contract service providers.
Partnership	Community support through raised awareness.
Internal	Pre-tender pricing, tender process, contract management.
Infrastructure	Possible increase in charging points at transfer stations.
Contribution to NZWS	Minimising emissions and environmental harm from waste and litter. Ensuring resource recovery and disposal facilities are managed to minimise their environmental impacts.
Effect on LTP Community Outcomes	A green, liveable city.
Effect on Future Demand	
Infrastructure	Charging points at transfer stations for mobile plant and possibly vehicles.
Capacity	Nil.
CAPEX	Will form part of the transfer station redevelopment budget.

6. Statement of proposals

6.1 Council's proposals for meeting the forecasted demands

The Council will consider all options highlighted by the waste assessment. The Council will meet the forecasted demands highlighted in section 4 through a combination of:

- Variations to existing contracts where possible.
- Inclusion in future service contracts where appropriate.
- Targeted rates if required.
- Working with the private sector.
- Waste levy funding where appropriate.

6.2 Statement on the protection of public health

The Council, together with providers from the private sector, currently supply a range of waste collection, disposal, and diverted material services to the city and rural areas 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.

The city and rural areas have an extensive network of collection, transfer, reuse, recycling, and disposal infrastructure. The region has continuing access to the Kate Valley Landfill site, which is an engineered containment facility based in North Canterbury. The landfill along with all the transfer and recovery facilities are operated under a Resource Management Act (RMA) consent process which ensures the impacts on the environment and public amenity are reduced to a minimum level.

6.3 Statement on proposals to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation

The Council is committed to minimising the volume of material that is sent to landfill for disposal. The current and future investment in infrastructure and subsequent letting of various waste management and minimisation contracts have put the region in a strong position to sustain and develop additional reduction, recycling, reuse, repurposing, and recovery programmes.

A partnership approach with the public, industrial, and private waste contracting sectors in the region will be required to deliver this waste management and minimisation plan.

6.4 Statement on the completeness of the waste assessment

There were no matters encountered by Council that impacted materially on the completeness of the waste assessment.

6.5 Statement regarding the outcome of the consultation with the Canterbury District Health Board (CHDB) Medical Officer

The CHDHB Medical Officer was sent a draft version of the Waste Assessment during October 2025. A copy of any response will be attached at Appendix E.

Appendix A - Waste Minimisation Act (WMA) (2008) Section 51

The WMA (s51) states:

1. *A waste assessment must contain –*
 - (a) *a description of the collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services provided within the territorial authority's district (whether by the territorial authority or otherwise); and*
 - (b) *a forecast of future demands for collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services within the district; and*
 - (c) *a statement of options available to meet the forecast demands of the district with an assessment of the suitability of each option; and*
 - (d) *a statement of the territorial authority's intended role in meeting the forecast demands; and*
 - (e) *a statement of the territorial authority's proposals for meeting the forecast demands, including proposals for new or replacement infrastructure; and*
 - (f) *a statement about the extent to which the proposals will –*
 - i. *ensure that public health is adequately protected;*
 - ii. *promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.*
2. *An assessment is not required to contain any assessment in relation to individual properties.*
3. *Information is required for an assessment to the extent that the territorial authority considers appropriate, having regard to –*
 - (a) *the significance of the information; and*
 - (b) *the costs of, and difficulty in, obtaining the information; and*
 - (c) *the extent of the territorial authority's resources; and*
 - (d) *the possibility that the territorial authority may be directed under the Health Act 1956 to provide the services referred to in that Act.*
4. *However, an assessment must indicate whether and, if so, to what extent, the matters referred to in subsection (3)(b) and (c) have impacted materially on the completeness of the assessment.*
5. *In making an assessment, the territorial authority must –*
 - (a) *use its best endeavours to make a full and balanced assessment; and*
 - (b) *consult the Medical Officer of Health.*

Appendix B - Key Legislation

- Waste and Resource Efficiency Standard 2025
- Climate Change Response Act 2002
- Local Government Act 2002
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008
- Resource Management Act 1991
- The Health Act 1956
- The Litter Act 1979
- The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO Act)
- The Health and Safety at Work Act 2015

Appendix C - Waste Infrastructure Locations

Location	Facility	Waste/Materials	Operator
Kate Valley	Landfill Class 1	Non-Hazardous Waste (Commercial, Industrial and Municipal)	Transwaste Canterbury Limited
Parkhouse Road, Styx Mill, Metro Place, Barrys Bay	Municipal Transfer Stations	Non-Hazardous Waste (Commercial, Industrial and Municipal) Cardboard	Ecocentral Limited
Parkhouse Road	Material Recovery Facility	Municipal Recycling (Cardboard, Paper, Cans, Glass (Bottles and Jars) Plastics 1, 2, and 5.	Ecocentral Limited
Metro Place	Organics Processing Facility	Kerbside Organics Greenwaste Other Organics	WM NZ Limited
Parkhouse Road	Commercial Transfer Station	Non-Hazardous Waste (Commercial, Industrial and Municipal)	Canterbury Waste Services
Sockburn	Commercial Transfer Station	Non-Hazardous Waste (Commercial, Industrial and Municipal)	WasteCo Limited
Marshs Road	Commercial Material Recovery Facility	Commercial Recycling (Cardboard, Paper, Cans, Glass (Bottles and Jars) Plastics 1, 2, and 5.	WM NZ Limited
Woolston	Hazardous Waste Facility (Technical Services)	Hazardous waste	Enviro NZ Limited

Appendix D – Current Waste and Diverted Material Collection Methods

Location	Collection Method	Waste/Materials	Contractor
City	Transfer station	EcoDrop Canterbury - EcoCentral	Ecocentral
City and Banks Peninsula	Kerbside	Rubbish and recycling guides, information and videos : Christchurch City Council	WM NZ Limited
Banks Peninsula	Transfer station	Banks Peninsula transfer stations and collection points : Christchurch City Council	WM NZ Limited
Banks Peninsula	Community collection points	Banks Peninsula Collection Booklet Update - July 2015.indd	WM NZ Limited
City	Burwood Landfill	Burwood Landfill : Christchurch City Council	Council

Appendix E – Medical Officer of Health

Health New Zealand
Te Whatu Ora

19 October 2025

Christchurch City Council
53 Hereford Street
Christchurch 8013

Tēnā koutou

Christchurch City Council Waste Assessment 2025

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 requires that each Territorial Local Authority (TLA) must review its Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) (s50 (1)). In doing so, it must undertake a waste assessment before conducting the review (s50 (2)). The TLA must also consult the Medical Officer of Health (s51(5)(a)) on its waste assessment.

A waste assessment must contain, amongst other things (s1(f)(i)), a statement about the extent to which the proposals contained in it will ensure that public health is adequately protected.

General Comments

Waste has the potential to affect public health through many potential exposure routes, including ingestion of contaminated materials, inhalation of chemicals and pathogens and dermal exposure to hazardous materials.

The main issues for public health regarding waste management and waste minimisation are:

- Identification of the various types of wastes and collection/disposal methods
- Satisfactory collection and disposal of waste so that public health risks are controlled and mitigated
- Addressing the particular issue of hazardous waste, including medical wastes, asbestos waste and electronic waste (e-waste)
- Consideration of future population demands and consumption rates on the current waste system and mitigation strategies in place
- Regional co-ordination of waste management and waste minimisation
- Ensuring that a waste disposal service is available to all residents/ratepayers
- Legislative and cost barriers that inhibit mitigation of public health issues related to waste
- The health impacts of climate change and the contribution that effective waste management and waste minimisation can make to reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

1

Specific Comments

The following feedback is provided by the Medical Officer of Health on the Waste Assessment 2025 prepared by the Christchurch Council under these headings:

- Waste data collection and analysis
- Kerbside refuse, recycling and organics collection
- Drop off refuse, recycling and organics, and construction waste
- Refuse Transfer Stations
- Hazardous and E-waste collection and disposal
- Iwi and culture
- Community and industry engagement
- Illegal dumping
- Medical waste
- Stewardship and advocacy
- Monitoring of closed landfills

Waste Data Collection and Analysis

The coverage of waste data collection and analysis in this waste assessment is highly comprehensive, demonstrating a well-structured and detailed approach to tracking waste streams. Notably, the clear demonstration of waste diversion from landfill, alongside an increase in hazardous waste disposal, is particularly commendable and reflects a strong commitment to sustainable waste management practices.

Furthermore, Council's ability to report on waste exported beyond the district to Kate Valley is especially noteworthy. Given the inherent challenges in tracking inter-district waste flows, due to the complex nature of waste generation and the proximity to neighbouring council, this level of transparency and data quality is a significant achievement.

Kerbside Refuse, Recycling and Organics Collection

It is encouraging to see the current kerbside collection system for refuse, recycling, and organics is in place across the City and Banks Peninsula, providing a structured approach to household waste management. The waste management network is supported by infrastructure for collection, transfer, reuse, recycling, and disposal.

The Medical Officer of Health notes that actions identified in the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (W MMP) 2020 - 2026 are at varying stages of implementation, with some completed and others ongoing.

It is pleasing to see that projected increases in waste generation and diversion across the City and Banks Peninsula are expected to be supported by several planned and potential developments, including:

- A new organics processing facility in Hornby
- Redeveloped resource recovery areas at transfer stations
- Revised glass management methodologies
- Expansion of kerbside collection in accessible areas of Banks Peninsula
- Consideration of future use of Burwood Landfill Site C
- Additional community collection points
- Increased diversion of bulk inorganics (e.g. household goods)

Drop off Refuse, Recycling and Organics, and Construction Waste

The Medical Officer of Health commends Council's commitment to continuous audit and forward thinking, including reviewing of options to maximise efficiency. The discussion around financial barriers was pleasing to note, as are the steps that Council is undertaking to address refuse, recycling, organics and construction waste. The document recognises that not all residents have access to transport that would allow them to transfer unwanted household goods to suitable drop off points and that an opportunity exists to consider a collection and redistribution service. This is an important consideration for equity and could help to prevent illegal dumping and any associated public health issues. It could also help support a healthier community and environment and more efficient use of resources across the city.

Refuse Transfer Stations

The City and Banks Peninsula transfer stations play a vital role in effective waste management and protecting public health. It is encouraging that Council is reviewing key operational aspects such as layout, opening hours, and separation of customer and operational areas, in order to improve safety, efficiency, and user experience.

The waste assessment highlights population growth in the southwest and west of the city, suggesting a potential need for a new transfer station near the Christchurch–Selwyn boundary, which will require inter-council discussions.

The continued disposal of recoverable materials shows there is room to improve diversion rates. Ongoing evaluation of these issues will support sustainability, reduce environmental risks, and enhance accessibility for the community.

Hazardous and E-Waste Collection and Disposal

Council's strong contractual oversight of hazardous waste collection, processing, and transport is commendable given the importance of protecting public and environmental health from hazardous waste. The current system can handle present and anticipated future demands, mainly from commercial, industrial, and primary sectors.

Planned reviews and upgrades at transfer stations demonstrate a proactive commitment to site safety and efficiency, emphasizing safe handling to minimize risks to workers and the community.

Raising awareness about hazardous waste classification will help to improve compliance and management. The proposed facility reconfiguration (option 7) reflects ongoing efforts to enhance health and safety standards. Continued monitoring and adaptation are vital to meet evolving needs and safeguard public health and the environment.

Iwi and Culture

The waste assessment rightly highlights how culture, shaped by policy, beliefs, and connection to place, influences waste management. It is encouraging that the role of tangata whenua as partners under Te Tiriti o Waitangi is recognised as vital for inclusive, culturally respectful engagement about waste management.

Council's commitment to involve iwi and mana whenua in developing its next Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is a positive move towards collaborative decision-making. This partnership fosters mutual respect and supports sustainable, equitable community outcomes.

From a public health perspective, this approach also promotes health equity and environmental wellbeing by honouring cultural values and recognising shared responsibility. Active involvement of local iwi through a genuine, collaborative process will strengthen future waste assessments and waste management and minimisation plans.

Community and Industry Engagement

The waste assessment effectively addresses current and future needs by engaging diverse stakeholders, including iwi, community groups, contractors, and government agencies. The education plan supports waste awareness through hands-on school programmes (Year 0–13), which should be integrated into transfer station redesigns and organics facility development.

Multiple communication channels including website, printed materials, the 'Chch Bins' app, and in-person engagement, provide accessible waste information to the broader community.

Council's Environmental Health Officers should also be engaged as stakeholders to incorporate in-house health and safety expertise into planning and engagement, supporting healthier, sustainable outcomes.

The Medical Officer of Health strongly supports Council's multi-platform approach to boost public awareness and participation in waste management.

Illegal Dumping

The Medical Officer of Health commends Council on its use of HYBRIS management system which allows for recording of illegal dumping to be reported by members of the community, and for the recording of those reports and remedial work that occurs. Illegal dumping of waste is of public health concern due to its ability to attract vermin and cause environmental contamination to waterways and soil.

The Medical Officer of Health encourages Council to consider:

- reducing waste disposal charges at transfer stations to levels that do not incentivise illegal dumping and
- providing opening hours at community collection points on Banks Peninsula that meet the needs of rural communities in order to reduce the incentive for illegal dumping.

Medical Waste

Council is focused on preventing medical waste from entering general waste and recycling streams due to its inherent health risks. The Medical Officer of Health acknowledges the unique challenges of managing medical waste safely if disposed of through general waste and recycling systems. Council should consider engaging with stakeholders in the health system, such as public health officers, hospitals, pharmacies, aged care facilities, medical waste disposal experts, and health promoters, to develop targeted messaging and education. Collaboration with these groups could help to improve community awareness and promote safer medical waste management within the broader waste system.

Stewardship and Advocacy

The Medical Officer of Health endorses Council's participation in product stewardship schemes such as Tyrewise, which reduce environmental and health risks through the safe disposal of hazardous materials is commendable. Council's provision of infrastructure and service to respond to additional requirements for these waste streams over the life of the next WMMP and its advocacy to government in relation to participation in working groups aimed at promoting product stewardship are also to be commended.

Monitoring of Closed Landfills

Council's proactive approach to monitoring closed landfills, as detailed in the waste assessment 2025, is commendably thorough. The comprehensive management plans clearly outline specific monitoring requirements tailored for each site, demonstrating a strong commitment to environmental responsibility and reduction of risk to health and the environment. The annual monitoring of nine sites identified as having the highest potential for adverse environmental effects reflects a focused and risk-based strategy. Additionally, the ongoing work undertaken at some closed landfill sites highlights the Council's dedication to mitigating potential risks and protecting the environment. Overall, these efforts showcase a robust and effective framework for managing the impacts of closed landfills.

Ngā mihi,



Dr Cheryl Brunton

**Medical Officer of Health | Āpiha Tākuta mō te Hauora
National Public Health Service
Waitaha**

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21 October 2025

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Dr Cheryl Brunton
Medical Officer of Health
National Public Health Service
160 Bealey Avenue
PO Box 1475
Christchurch 8140

Dear Cheryl,

Thankyou for your feedback dated 19 October 2025, on our Waste Assessment 2025. We will incorporate your feedback into the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. We note your comments on the potential connection between transfer station gate fees and the incidence of illegal dumping. The future waste management and minimisation tender process will be an opportunity to review these gate fees. In relation to the comment on accessibility to community collection points, we can confirm that these facilities and any new facilities, will continue to be accessible to the community on a 24/7 basis. Summary comments to record our acknowledgements and responses to your feedback have been appended to this letter.

Next steps are:

- Complete draft WMMP by 31 October 2025
- Brief Council on draft WMMP by 30 November 2025
- Obtain Council approval to consult on the draft WMMP by 31 December 2025

Consultation with the community is likely to occur across Jan/Feb 2026 with a Hearings Panel reviewing submissions during March 2026. Thereafter, the WMMP will be updated and finalised, with adoption scheduled by 30 June 2026.

Once again thankyou for your feedback and we look forward to collaborating with you and your team in the future.

Yours sincerely,



Dr Alec McNeil
Manager Resource Recovery

Response to MOH feedback

Waste Data Collection and Analysis

The coverage of waste data collection and analysis in this waste assessment is highly comprehensive, demonstrating a well-structured and detailed approach to tracking waste streams. Notably, the clear demonstration of waste diversion from landfill, alongside an increase in hazardous waste disposal, is particularly commendable and reflects a strong commitment to sustainable waste management practices.

Furthermore, Council's ability to report on waste exported beyond the district to Kate Valley is especially noteworthy. Given the inherent challenges in tracking inter-district waste flows, due to the complex nature of waste generation and the proximity to neighbouring council, this level of transparency and data quality is a significant achievement.

CCC response: Comments noted with thanks.

Kerbside Refuse, Recycling and Organics Collection

It is encouraging to see the current kerbside collection system for refuse, recycling, and organics is in place across the City and Banks Peninsula, providing a structured approach to household waste management. The waste management network is supported by infrastructure for collection, transfer, reuse, recycling, and disposal.

The Medical Officer of Health notes that actions identified in the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2020 - 2026 are at varying stages of implementation, with some completed and others ongoing.

It is pleasing to see that projected increases in waste generation and diversion across the City and Banks Peninsula are expected to be supported by several planned and potential developments, including:

- A new organics processing facility in Hornby
- Redeveloped resource recovery areas at transfer stations
- Revised glass management methodologies
- Expansion of kerbside collection in accessible areas of Banks Peninsula
- Consideration of future use of Burwood Landfill Site C
- Additional community collection points
- Increased diversion of bulk inorganics (e.g. household goods)
- Drop off Refuse, Recycling and Organics, and Construction Waste

The Medical Officer of Health commends Council's commitment to continuous audit and forward thinking, including reviewing of options to maximise efficiency. The discussion around financial barriers was pleasing to note, as are the steps that Council is undertaking to address refuse, recycling, organics, and construction waste. The document recognises that not all residents have access to transport that would allow them to transfer unwanted household goods to suitable drop-off points and that an opportunity exists to consider a collection and redistribution service. This is an important consideration for equity and could help to prevent illegal dumping and any associated public health issues. It could also help support a healthier community and environment and more efficient use of resources across the city.

CCC response: The waste management and minimisation services procurement process will take place across 2026. This process will be used to determine market capability, methodology and pricing. Additional levels of service (potential developments) will be subject to council approval, for example glass management services and repurposing services.

Refuse Transfer Stations

The City and Banks Peninsula transfer stations play a vital role in effective waste management and protecting public health. It is encouraging that Council is reviewing key operational aspects such as layout, opening hours, and separation of customer and operational areas, in order to improve safety, efficiency, and user experience.

The waste assessment highlights population growth in the southwest and west of the city, suggesting a potential need for a new transfer station near the Christchurch–Selwyn boundary, which will require inter-council discussions.

The continued disposal of recoverable materials shows there is room to improve diversion rates. Ongoing evaluation of these issues will support sustainability, reduce environmental risks, and enhance accessibility for the community.

CCC response: Comments noted with thanks.

Hazardous and E-Waste Collection and Disposal

Council's strong contractual oversight of hazardous waste collection, processing, and transport is commendable given the importance of protecting public and environmental health from hazardous waste. The current system can handle present and anticipated future demands, mainly from commercial, industrial, and primary sectors.

Planned reviews and upgrades at transfer stations demonstrate a proactive commitment to site safety and efficiency, emphasizing safe handling to minimize risks to workers and the community.

Raising awareness about hazardous waste classification will help to improve compliance and management. The proposed facility reconfiguration (option 7) reflects ongoing efforts to enhance health and safety standards. Continued monitoring and adaptation are vital to meet evolving needs and safeguard public health and the environment.

CCC response: Any redevelopment of the hazardous waste areas at the transfer stations will be supported by updated education and information to assist the community in navigating any change.

Iwi and Culture

The waste assessment, rightly highlights how culture, shaped by policy, beliefs, and connection to place, influences waste management. It is encouraging that the role of tangata whenua as partners under Te Tiriti o Waitangi is recognised as vital for inclusive, culturally respectful engagement about waste management.

Council's commitment to involve iwi and mana whenua in developing its next Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is a positive move towards collaborative decision-making. This partnership fosters mutual respect and supports sustainable, equitable community outcomes.

From a public health perspective, this approach also promotes health equity and environmental wellbeing by honouring cultural values and recognising shared responsibility. Active involvement of local iwi through a genuine, collaborative process will strengthen future waste assessments and waste management and minimisation plans.

CCC response: Comments noted with thanks.

Community and Industry Engagement

The waste assessment effectively addresses current and future needs by engaging diverse stakeholders, including iwi, community groups, contractors, and government agencies. The education plan supports waste awareness through hands-on school programmes (Year 0–13), which should be integrated into transfer station redesigns and organics facility development.

Multiple communication channels including website, printed materials, the 'Chch Bins' app, and in-person engagement, provide accessible waste information to the broader community.

Council's Environmental Health Officers should also be engaged as stakeholders to incorporate in-house health and safety expertise into planning and engagement, supporting healthier, sustainable outcomes.

The Medical Officer of Health strongly supports Council's multi-platform approach to boost public awareness and participation in waste management.

CCC response: The Council compliance team will be engaged in the development of the Litter and Illegal Dumping policies (options 15 and 16).

Illegal Dumping

The Medical Officer of Health commends Council on its use of HYBRIS management system which allows for recording of illegal dumping to be reported by members of the community, and for the recording of those reports and remedial work that occurs. Illegal dumping of waste is of public health concern due to its ability to attract vermin and cause environmental contamination to waterways and soil.

The Medical Officer of Health encourages Council to consider:

- reducing waste disposal charges at transfer stations to levels that do not incentivise illegal dumping and
- providing opening hours at community collection points on Banks Peninsula that meet the needs of rural communities in order to reduce the incentive for illegal dumping.

CCC response: We note your comments on the potential connection between transfer station gate fees and the incidence of illegal dumping. The future waste management and minimisation tender process will be an opportunity to review these gate fees. In relation to the comment on accessibility to community collection points we can confirm that these facilities, and any new facilities, will continue to be accessible to the community on a 24/7 basis.

Medical Waste

Council is focused on preventing medical waste from entering general waste and recycling streams due to its inherent health risks. The Medical Officer of Health acknowledges the unique challenges of managing medical waste safely if disposed of through general waste and recycling systems. Council should consider engaging with stakeholders in the health system, such as public health officers, hospitals, pharmacies, aged care facilities, medical waste disposal experts, and health promoters, to develop targeted messaging and education. Collaboration with these groups could help to improve community awareness and promote safer medical waste management within the broader waste system.

CCC response: Council will continue to work with relevant stakeholders to ensure consistency in messaging across the health and waste sector in relation to the correct placement of medical waste.

Stewardship and Advocacy

The Medical Officer of Health endorses Council's participation in product stewardship schemes such as Tyrewise, which reduce environmental and health risks through the safe disposal of hazardous materials is commendable. Council's provision of infrastructure and service to respond to additional requirements for these waste streams over the life of the next WMMP and its advocacy to government in relation to participation in working groups aimed at promoting product stewardship are also to be commended.

CCC response: Comments noted with thanks.

Monitoring of Closed Landfills

Council's proactive approach to monitoring closed landfills, as detailed in the waste assessment 2025, is commendably thorough. The comprehensive management plans clearly outline specific monitoring requirements tailored for each site, demonstrating a strong commitment to environmental responsibility and reduction of risk to health and the environment. The annual monitoring of nine sites identified as having the highest potential for adverse environmental effects reflects a focused and risk-based strategy. Additionally, the ongoing work undertaken at some closed landfill sites highlights the Council's dedication to mitigating potential risks and protecting the environment. Overall, these efforts showcase a robust and effective framework for managing the impacts of closed landfills.

CCC response: Comments noted with thanks.

Appendix F – WMMP 2020-2026 Summary of Actions

The following table indicates the progress achieved on the 28 actions set out in the previous WMMP. For clarity, actions marked as ongoing will continue to be progressed during the next WMMP.

Theme / Focus area	Action	Status	Commentary
Theme 1: Maximising composting of organics			
Focus area 1. Maximise plant potential and increase service provision	1. Improve operations at the organics processing plant to accept more products, address processing capacity and odour challenges	Completed	New organics processing contract awarded in Dec 2023. New processing facility due to open in 2027 subject to resource consent. Interim solution for Bromley site in place from Jan 2024
	2. Improve access to CCC organics services	Ongoing	Forms part of next tender
	3. Identify new collection systems for inner city organics	Ongoing	Forms part of next tender
Theme 2: Maximising recycling of recyclables			
Focus area 2. Maximise recovery of onshore recycling and increase value	4. Work with Central Government on developing their waste work programme	Ongoing	Manager Resource Recovery on MfE Recycling Leadership Forum Group
	5. Identify new collection systems for inner city recycling	Ongoing	Forms part of next tender
	6. Support onshore processing of recycling, including solutions for glass, mixed plastic and paper	Completed	MRF upgrade completed
	7. Council work programme to manage contamination (<10%)	Completed	Kerbside auditing now part of Contract. Load rejection down to 1% of incoming loads (was 51%)
Theme 3: Safe management of hazardous substances			
Focus area 3. Provide safe use of Council services for disposal of hazardous substances and materials	8. Promote safe disposal options for hazardous materials	Completed	Now part of transfer station Contract
	9. Expand the collection and recovery of handheld batteries based on the successful Christchurch pilot	Completed	Contracted service provision
Focus area 4. Managing environmental effects of waste (including disposal sites and litter)	10. Safely manage all former landfills for ongoing environmental protection	Ongoing	Closed landfill portfolio continues to be proactively managed and Adaptive Landfill Management tool will be developed during next WMMP
	11. Regulate waste operations within Christchurch, utilising the Solid Waste Bylaw 2015	Completed	New Waste Bylaw issued in 2023

Theme / Focus area	Action	Status	Commentary
	12. Adopt a regional approach to litter and illegal dumping	Ongoing	Forms part of staff group 2025 workplan for the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee
Theme 4: Leadership and innovation in the Christchurch waste and resource recovery sector			
Focus area 5. Encourage innovation in the commercial sector	13. Work with industry to promote waste minimisation and resource efficiency across the commercial sector	Completed	Supported trials for liquid fibre board, colour sorted glass. Support the tyre and refrigerant gas recovery schemes
Focus area 6. Encourage community-led resource recovery activity and support towards a circular economy	14. Collaborate with Papatipu Rūnanga and organisations, to support a regional transition to zero waste and a circular economy	Completed	Regular engagement with Iwi Liaison on all waste and resource recovery related projects
	15. Support for community and environmental organisations through funding schemes and programmes	Completed	Canterbury waste Joint Committee funding process updated, and budget increased from \$112k to \$123k per annum
Focus area 7. Regional coordination (Working with Canterbury Waste Joint Committee (CWJC) member councils and Environment Canterbury)	16. Promote and fund innovation in the waste and resource recovery sector through the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee's annual contestable waste minimisation fund	Completed	Canterbury Waste Joint Committee funding process updated, and budget increased from \$112k to \$123k per annum
	17. Collaborate with CWJC, including address emerging risk and issues and shared marketing and waste data	Completed	Forms part of the CWJC 2025 workplan
Focus area 8. National coordination and representation by Christchurch City Council staff on national issues	18. Lobby Central Government on continued work programme for waste.	Completed	Now part of business-as-usual workflow with the resource recovery activity
	19. Work with stakeholders to promote a circular economy	Completed	Now part of business-as-usual workflow with the resource recovery activity
Focus area 9. Council as a leader	20. Service delivery review (Funding mechanisms to support and incentivise waste minimisation and collection models)	Completed	Now part of business-as-usual workflow with the resource recovery activity
	21. Embrace new technology for a better resource recovery system and promote a circular economy	Completed	Now part of business-as-usual workflow with the resource recovery activity
	22. Address Climate change emission targets	Completed	Now part of business-as-usual workflow with the resource recovery activity
	23. Procurement processes that focus on waste reduction	Completed	Now part of business-as-usual workflow with the resource recovery activity

Theme / Focus area	Action	Status	Commentary
Theme 5: Effective resource recovery education and communication			
Focus area 10. Promote behavioural change through education programmes	24. Increase communication and incentives for keeping waste out of landfill	Completed	Now part of business-as-usual workflow with the resource recovery activity
	25. Continuous improvement of behavioural change programmes	Completed	Now part of business-as-usual workflow with the resource recovery activity
	26. Provision of school targeted education	Completed	Now part of business-as-usual workflow with the resource recovery activity
	27. Provision of education via Council facilities	Completed	Now part of business-as-usual workflow with the resource recovery activity
	28. Create a common language around valuing our resources	Completed	Now part of business-as-usual workflow with the resource recovery activity

