Canterbury Waste Joint Committee
AGENDA

Notice of Meeting Te Pānui o te Hui:

A meeting of the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee will be held on:

Date:	**Friday 10 April 2026**
Time:	**10 am**
Venue:	**Camellia Chambers, Civic Offices, 53 Hereford Street, Christchurch**

Membership Ngā Mema

Members	Councillor Kelly Barber - Christchurch City Council
	Mayor Scott Aronsen - Mackenzie District Council
	Councillor John Begg - Waimate District Council
	Councillor Ashley Campbell - Environment Canterbury
	Councillor Sara Gerard - Environment Canterbury
	Councillor Kevin Heays - Kaikoura District Council
	Councillor Peter Burt - Timaru District Council
	Councillor Mark Peters - Christchurch City Council
	Councillor Nikki Mealings - Waimakariri District Council
	Councillor Chris Carthy - Hurunui District Council
	Councillor Russell Ellis - Ashburton District Council
	Councillor Big Red Shefford - Selwyn District Council
	Councillor Tim Scandrett - Christchurch City Council

31 March 2026

Acting Principal Advisor
Lynette Ellis
Head of Professional & Technical Services
Tel: 941 6285
lynette.ellis@ccc.govt.nz

Meeting Advisor
Natasha McDonnell
Democracy Services Advisor
Tel: 941 5112
natasha.mcdonnell@ccc.govt.nz

Website: www.ccc.govt.nz

Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. If you require further information relating to any reports, please contact the person named on the report.

To view copies of Agendas and Minutes, visit:
https://www.ccc.govt.nz/the-council/meetings-agendas-and-minutes/

TABLE OF CONTENTS NGĀ IHIRANGI

Karakia Tīmatanga

Whakataka te hau ki te uru

Whakataka te hau ki te tonga

Kia mākinakina ki uta

Kia mātaratara ki tai

E hī ake ana te atakura

He tio, he huka, he hau hū

Tihei mauri ora

1. Apologies Ngā Whakapāha

Apologies will be recorded at the meeting.

2. Declarations of Interest Ngā Whakapuaki Aronga

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant and to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.

Christchurch City Council

3. Appointment of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson

Reference Te Tohutoro:	26/661860
Responsible Officer(s) Te Pou Matua:	Natasha McDonnell, Democratic Services Advisor
Accountable ELT Member Pouwhakarae:	Helen White, General Counsel / Director of Legal & Democratic Services

1. Purpose and Origin of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

1.1 The purpose of this report is to appoint a Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson to the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee.

1.2 This is a staff generated report to fulfil the requirement in the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee's Constituting Agreement of appointing a Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson.

2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtohu

That the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee:

1. Appoint **[Insert Councillor's Name]** as Chairperson of the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee; and,
2. Appoint **[Insert Councillor's Name]** as Deputy Chairperson of the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee.

3. Background/Context Te Horopaki

3.1 Clause 12 of the Constituting Agreement (Attachment A) states the Committee shall appoint a chairperson who must be an elected member appointed by Christchurch City Council, and a deputy chairperson who must be an elected member appointed by another Council other than Christchurch City Council.

3.2 If there is only one candidate for the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson position, then the Committee may resolve to appoint that person as the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson. If there is more than one candidate for the position, then the Committee must put the matter to a vote, using the voting system the Committee has decided to use.

3.3 The Committee must use one of two voting systems set out in Clause 25, Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 (**Attachment B**).

3.4 Under System A, a candidate is successful if he or she receives the votes of the majority of the members of the Committee present and voting.

3.5 If no candidate is successful in the first round of voting, there is a second round (excluding the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round). If no candidate is successful in the second round, there is a third and, if necessary, subsequent round of voting (each time excluding the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round) until a candidate is successful.

3.6 In any round of voting, if two or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes the person to be excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.

3.7 System B is first past the post except that a tie for the most votes is resolved by lot.

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A	CWJC Constituting Agreement	26/661955	7
B	Clause 25, Schedule 7 Local Government Act wording	23/184860	16

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name – Location / File Link
Not applicable

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Natasha McDonnell - Democratic Services Advisor
Approved By	Megan Pearce - Manager Democratic Services Helen White - General Counsel / Director of Legal & Democratic Services

CONSTITUTING AGREEMENT OF THE CANTERBURY WASTE JOINT COMMITTEE JUNE 2011

ASHBURTON DISTRICT COUNCIL
CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL
HURUNUI DISTRICT COUNCIL
KAIKOURA DISTRICT COUNCIL
MACKENZIE DISTRICT COUNCIL
SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL
TIMARU DISTRICT COUNCIL
WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL
WAIMATE DISTRICT COUNCIL

CONSTITUTING AGREEMENT

CANTERBURY WASTE JOINT COMMITTEE

MEMBERS

ASHBURTON DISTRICT COUNCIL, **CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL**, **HURUNUI DISTRICT COUNCIL**, **KAIKOURA DISTRICT COUNCIL**, **MACKENZIE DISTRICT COUNCIL**, **SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL**, **TIMARU DISTRICT COUNCIL**, **WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL**, and **WAIMATE DISTRICT COUNCIL**, and their successors, all local authorities under the Local Government Act 2002 (collectively "the Councils" and individually "a Council")

BACKGROUND

The Canterbury Waste Joint Committee is a joint committee under the Local Government Act 2002 with delegated authority to deal with all matters relating to the volumes of solid waste sent for disposal through regional waste minimisation initiatives identified by the Committee, including but not limited to allocating the annual funding of the joint committee as set out in the Constituting Agreement.

A.

TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT:

EFFECTIVE DATE

1. This Agreement shall come into effect on 1 July 2011.

COMMITTEE

2. Pursuant to clause 30(1) and (5) of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002 the Councils shall appoint and constitute a joint committee which shall be known as the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee ("the Committee").

3. The Committee shall consist of a maximum of eleven members as follow:

   (a) three elected members of the Christchurch City Council;

   (b) eight members made up of one elected member from each of the other Councils.

4. The Committee shall report to the Councils at least annually on the exercise of the Committee's functions.

SUBCOMMITTEE

5. The Committee may :

   (a) appoint a subcommittee of the Committee to be known as the Canterbury Hazardous Waste Subcommittee ("the Subcommittee") pursuant to clause 30(2) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002;

   (b) ensure at least one elected member of each of Christchurch City Council and another Council shall be members of the Subcommittee. The chairperson of the Subcommittee

shall be an elected member of the Committee. In all other respects the composition of the Subcommittee shall be as determined by the Committee from time to time;

(c) direct the Subcommittee in such manner as it sees fit from time to time as provided for in clause 30(4) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002;

(d) appoint such other subcommittees as it sees fit from time to time.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

6. The Councils may only allow other councils to join the Committee on such terms and conditions as are agreed unanimously by the Councils.

WITHDRAWAL OF COUNCIL

7. A Council may only withdraw from the Committee if that Council has complied with all of its obligations under this Constituting Agreement up to the date of withdrawal and agrees to satisfy its continuing obligations (if any) in a manner which is satisfactory to all of the remaining Councils.

AVOIDANCE OF DISCHARGE

8. The Councils declare that they have each resolved that the Committee and the Subcommittee shall continue to function after a triennial election with the same delegated functions, duties, powers and voting rights that existed prior to that election and accordingly the Committee and the Subcommittee shall not be discharged under clause 30(7) of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002.

QUORUM

9. The quorum for a meeting of the Committee is six members at least one of whom is a member appointed by Christchurch City Council.

10. The quorum for a meeting of the Subcommittee shall be:

(a) half of the members if the number of members (including vacancies) is even, or

(b) a majority of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is odd, and;

in both cases at least one of whom is a member of Christchurch City Council and one of whom is a member of another Council.

APPOINTMENT AND DISCHARGE OF MEMBERS

11. The power to discharge a member of the Committee and to appoint another in his or her stead, may only be exercised by the Council that made the appointment.

CHAIRPERSON AND DEPUTY

12. The Committee shall appoint a chairperson (who must be an elected member appointed by Christchurch City Council) and a deputy chairperson (who must be an elected member appointed by another Council other than Christchurch City Council).

MEETINGS/STANDING ORDERS

13. Meetings of the Committee shall be held at Christchurch (unless otherwise agreed) at such times as may be appointed and as are necessary for the performance of the functions, duties and powers delegated under this Agreement. The rules regulating the proceedings of the Committee shall be those set out in NZS 9202:2001, "Model Standing Orders for Meetings of Territorial Authorities, Regional Councils and Community Boards" as varied in accordance with this Agreement. For the purposes of clause 25 of the NZS 9202:2001 the "principal administrative officer" means the Chief Executive of the Christchurch City Council or his delegate.

14. Attendance of meetings via telephone or video links from venues outside Christchurch is permitted. Such additional venues will be publicly notified in the same way as the main meeting is notified, and will be open to the public in the same way as the main meeting.

15. Any resolution requiring a decision on a matter of significance to be considered at a meeting of the Committee must be the subject of prior notice which ensures that each member is fully and fairly informed of the background and rationale for any proposal to be considered and the period of notice must be sufficient to enable every member to consult with his or her appointing Council.

VOTING

16. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Model Standing Orders NZS 9202:2001 voting at meetings of the Committee shall be:

    (a) in respect of any matter where the decision relates to the setting of policy and/or a commitment to expenditure:

        (i) by the members appointed to represent the Christchurch City Council, three votes (which votes may only be cast as a block and may not be split);

        (ii) by the members appointed to represent the other Councils, one vote each;

    (b) in respect of any matter delegated by any one or more of the Councils on the basis that a specified voting regime will apply, in accordance with that specified regime;

    (c) in respect of all other matters, on the basis of one vote per member.

17. To the extent that it may be necessary all of the Councils shall procure an amendment to their standing orders to permit voting on the basis set out in clause 16.

CASTING VOTE

18. In all cases where there is an equality of votes the chairperson shall have a casting vote. Where a casting vote is to be exercised the following principles shall apply:

    (a) the casting vote is to be used in the best interests of the Canterbury community represented by the Councils considered together;

    (b) the casting vote is to be used in the best interests of the Councils considered together;

    (c) the Committee members shall use their best endeavours to avoid use of a casting vote, by obtaining consensus;

    (d) the casting vote shall not to be used unreasonably in favour of any one Council.

DELEGATIONS

19. All delegations made by the Councils to the Committee shall record the functions, duties and powers that have been delegated in writing and may set out:

    (a) the extent to which the Council may be bound in respect of those delegated functions, duties and powers that are delegated;

    (b) the limit (if any) to which the Council can be committed to expenditure of funds in pursuance of those delegated functions, duties and powers;

    (c) the circumstances in which (if any) the Council can withdraw those delegated functions, duties and powers in whole or in part.

FUNDING

20. The annual funding amount for regional waste minimisation will be $112,000 per year. This amount will be adjusted annually for inflation using the annual percentage change in the Consumers Price Index at June of each subsequent year. Should the annual funding amount need to be increased, the Committee will provide a detailed proposal for consideration by all Councils.

21. All Councils will contribute towards the funding of joint regional waste minimisation initiatives, unless otherwise expressly agreed at the time, shared as follows:

Councils	**Estimated Population ***	**Population and Funding %**
Christchurch	376,700	66.80
Waimakariri	47,600	8.43
Hurunui	11,100	1.96
Selwyn	39,600	7.01
Ashburton	29,400	5.21
Kaikoura	3,800	0.67
Waimate	7,550	1.33
Mackenzie	4,010	0.71
Timaru	44,400	7.88
TOTAL	564,160	100

*2010 Statistics New Zealand Subnational Estimates

The funding obligation of the Councils may be redistributed between them from time to time as decided by the Committee to more accurately reflect the then current population figures.

22. Each Council shall ensure that it pays its due proportion of all such expenditure on the due date for payment, without deduction or set off.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

23. Christchurch City Council agrees to provide such management, administrative, secretarial and accounting services as the Committee shall reasonably require at no cost to the other Councils. Nothing in this clause shall prevent any Council agreeing to make a contribution towards those costs. For the avoidance of doubt, where Christchurch City Council is directed to source any such services (ie other than from its own staff) the costs incurred shall be recoverable from the Councils under clause 21.

GOOD FAITH NEGOTIATIONS

24. In the event of any circumstances arising that were unforeseen by the Councils at the time of entering into of this Agreement or in the event of a dispute in any way relating to this Agreement the Councils will negotiate in good faith to resolve that dispute or to add to or vary this Agreement in order to resolve the impact of those unforeseen circumstances in the best interests of:

    (a) the Councils represented on the Committee considered together; and

    (b) the Canterbury community represented by the Councils considered together.

ARBITRATION

25. Any dispute arising out of the interpretation of this Agreement, including any question regarding its existence, validity or termination, which cannot be resolved by good faith negotiations under clause 24 shall be referred to arbitration.

26. If the Councils are unable to agree upon the appointment of a single arbitrator within 10 working days of the receipt of written notification of the desire of a party to have a dispute arbitrated, or if any arbitrator agreed upon refuses or fails to act within 10 working days of his or her appointment, then any party may request the President for the time being of the Canterbury District Law Society to appoint an arbitrator and the arbitration shall be carried out in accordance with the Arbitration Act 1996. For the purposes of this clause "working day" has the meaning attributed to those words in Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

27. In this clause time shall be of the essence and the Councils agree to be bound by any arbitration decision, determination or award.

SERVICE OF NOTICES

28. Any notice required to be served under this Agreement may be served in the manner provided in Section 152 of the Property Law Act 1952 and in any event shall be deemed to be served if actually received.

29. A notice under clause 28 must be addressed:

    (a) in the case of Christchurch City Council or the Committee for the attention of the Legal Services Manager at the Civic Offices, 53 Hereford Street, Christchurch (PO Box 73013, Christchurch); and

(b) in the case of every Council other than Christchurch City Council, for the attention of the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council to whom the notice is addressed, to that Council at its principal administrative office.

EXECUTED by the Councils on the dates set out below

THE COMMON SEAL of)
ASHBURTON DISTRICT COUNCIL)
was affixed in the presence of)

_____

_____

THE COMMON SEAL of)
CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL)
was affixed in the presence of)

_____

_____

THE COMMON SEAL of)
HURUNUI DISTRICT COUNCIL)
was affixed in the presence of)

_____

_____

THE COMMON SEAL of)
KAIKOURA DISTRICT COUNCIL)
was affixed in the presence of)

_____

_____

THE COMMON SEAL of)
MACKENZIE DISTRICT COUNCIL)
was affixed in the presence of)

_____

_____

THE COMMON SEAL of)
SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL)
was affixed in the presence of)

_____

_____

THE COMMON SEAL of)
TIMARU DISTRICT COUNCIL)
was affixed in the presence of)

_____

_____

THE COMMON SEAL of)
WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL)
was affixed in the presence of)

_____

_____

THE COMMON SEAL of)
WAIMATE DISTRICT COUNCIL)
was affixed in the presence of)

_____

_____

25 Voting systems for certain appointments

(1) This clause applies to—

(a) the election or appointment of the chairperson and deputy chairperson of a regional council; and

(b) the election or appointment of the deputy mayor; and

(c) the election or appointment of the chairperson and deputy chairperson of a committee; and

(d) the election or appointment of a representative of a local authority.

(2) If this clause applies, a local authority or a committee (if the local authority has so directed) must determine by resolution that a person be elected or appointed by using one of the following systems of voting:

(a) the voting system in subclause (3) (**system A**):

(b) the voting system in subclause (4) (**system B**).

(3) System A—

(a) requires that a person is elected or appointed if he or she receives the votes of a majority of the members of the local authority or committee present and voting; and

(b) has the following characteristics:

(i) there is a first round of voting for all candidates; and

(ii) if no candidate is successful in that round there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded; and

(iii) if no candidate is successful in the second round there is a third, and if necessary subsequent, round of voting from which, each time, the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round is excluded; and

(iv) in any round of voting, if 2 or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes, the person excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.

(4) System B—

(a) requires that a person is elected or appointed if he or she receives more votes than any other candidate; and

(b) has the following characteristics:

(i) there is only 1 round of voting; and

(ii) if 2 or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot.

Item 4

4. Canterbury Waste Joint Committee Background Report 2026

Reference Te Tohutoro:	25/2654706
Responsible Officer(s) Te Pou Matua:	Veronica da Costa Sousa, Regional Waste Projects Facilitator
Accountable ELT Member Pouwhakarae:	Brent Smith, General Manager City Infrastructure

1. Purpose and Origin of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an outline of the history and role of the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee (CWJC).

1.2 The origin of this report is staff-generated.

2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtohu

That the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee:

1. Receives the information in the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee Background Report 2026 Report.

3. Background/Context Te Horopaki

3.1 The following Councils are members of the Committee:

3.1.1 Ashburton District Council,

3.1.2 Canterbury Regional Council,

3.1.3 Christchurch City Council,

3.1.4 Hurunui District Council,

3.1.5 Kaikoura District Council,

3.1.6 Mackenzie District Council,

3.1.7 Selwyn District Council,

3.1.8 Timaru District Council,

3.1.9 Waimakariri District Council, and

3.1.10 Waimate District Council.

3.2 The Committee is tasked with advancing and supporting waste management and minimisation in Canterbury and comprises 13 elected members, three appointed by Christchurch City Council, two appointed by Regional Council (Environment Canterbury - ECan), and one each by the other eight member councils. The Chair is always an elected member from Christchurch City Council, and the deputy is appointed from one of the other councils.

3.3 In 2000, the Committee adopted the Canterbury Regional Waste Management Agreement, which committed Councils to work together regionally on waste management matters. In 2021, the Committee formally invited Ecan to rejoin as a committee member.

3.4 The agreement, which was signed by the original nine-member councils of the Committee, was updated to include the addition of the regional council. Through this arrangement, Ecan makes a financial contribution to the Committee's funds.

3.5 The Committee usually meets twice a year, in April and August, to consider staff proposals from all member councils for regional waste minimisation projects and to review progress of existing projects. The Committee considers funding of project proposals from staff or from external applicants, on a case-by-case basis.

3.6 The agenda papers and minutes from 2002 onwards are on the Christchurch City Council website.

4. Considerations Ngā Whai Whakaaro

Canterbury Waste Minimisation Grant

4.1 The Canterbury Waste Minimisation Grant is a funding opportunity aimed at promoting effective and efficient waste management and minimisation across the Canterbury region.

4.2 The grant is part of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, which places responsibility on local government to advance waste minimisation initiatives.

4.3 Funding is made available to waste minimisation projects or initiatives with regional application and can be either Council or externally led, with the eligibility criteria set out on the webpage: Canterbury Waste Minimisation Grant.

4.4 Approved Projects for the 2025/26 Waste Minimisation Grant Funding are available on the CWJC Minutes - 11 August 2025, and detailed information can be found on the Meeting Agenda Report number 6 (pages 65-80).

Regional Waste Projects Facilitator

4.5 In the 2022 – 2025 Term, at the CWJC meeting held on 5 August 2024, the members approved the option of establishing a 1 FTE permanent position - Regional Waste Project Facilitator (RWPF) - employed by Christchurch City Council. This cost will be adjusted annually in line with the Consumer Price Index – Wages, as of June of each subsequent year.

4.6 The RWPF has a pivotal role in progressing waste minimisation and regional collaboration around waste, with responsibility to coordinate the implementation of successful projects.

Annual Budget

4.7 The Canterbury Waste Joint Committee (CWJC) annual budget calculation process is set out in the Constituting Agreement, which states on page 4, clause 23 that "(funding) amount will be adjusted annually for inflation using the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index in June of each subsequent year."

4.8 The committee's financial contributions are allocated to the Canterbury Waste Minimisation Grant and the 1 FTE RWPF salary and associated overheads.

4.9 ECan contributes 25% (twenty-five percent) of the funding towards both the **Canterbury Waste Minimisation Grant** and the **1 FTE RWPF salary**. The remaining 75% (seventy-five percent) is funded by the nine-member councils on a pro-rata basis by population, in accordance with the Constituting Agreement.

4.10 The **1 FTE RWPF overheads** are funded proportionally by the nine-member councils on a pro-rata basis by population. Environment Canterbury does not participate in the funding of these overhead costs.

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

There are no attachments to this report.

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name – Location / File Link
Not applicable

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Veronica da Costa Sousa - Regional Waste Projects Facilitator
Approved By	Alec McNeil - Manager Resource Recovery Brent Smith - General Manager City Infrastructure

Item 5

5. Canterbury Waste Joint Committee Staff Group Update

Reference Te Tohutoro:	26/34385
Responsible Officer(s) Te Pou Matua:	Veronica Sousa – Regional Waste Projects Facilitator
Accountable ELT Member Pouwhakarae:	Brent Smith, General Manager City Infrastructure

1. Purpose and Origin of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the elected members of the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee on collaborative work between the members of the staff group.

1.2 This report is staff generated.

2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtohu

That the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee:

1. Receives the information in the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee Staff Group Update Report.

3. Background/Context Te Horopaki

3.1 The CWJC staff group consists of representatives from the ten councils' waste advisory team members.

3.2 Staff work together proactively and take reactive actions required in response to government or industry-initiated changes.

4. Staff Meeting Working Update

4.1 Two staff meetings have been held since the last update report to the Committee:

- 13 October 2025 in Ashburton.
- 20 January 2026 in Christchurch.

Canterbury Regional Waste Minimisation Grant (CWMG)

4.2 Funding has been allocated in accordance with the resolutions outlined in the '*Recommended Projects for the 2025/26 Waste Minimisation Grant Funding Report*'. The allocations were approved as recorded in the minutes of the meeting held on **11 August 2025**.

4.3 A preview application form was made available this year to assist potential applicants in preparing in advance of the funding round.

4.4 New promotional assets are currently being developed for the 2026/27 CWMG round.

Regional Waste Strategy

4.5 On 8 April 2024, the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee resolved (CJWC/2024/00003): to "instruct staff to investigate and report back on options for regional waste data collection methodology and how this could contribute to a regional waste action plan or regional circular economy projects".

4.6 Since then, WSP has been engaged by ECan to provide a background report on regional and national waste-related policy settings; conduct interviews with key stakeholders; and undertake a review of existing waste management plans and infrastructure.

4.7 The '*Regional Waste and Circular Economy Strategy - Outline Plan'* was completed and has been presented to the Staff Group in the Workshop held on 20 August 2025.

4.8 Staff Group noted that the scale of potential material flows across the region and the broad scope of the outline plan indicate that an initial focus on a single material stream would be a practical and effective approach.

4.9 Construction and demolition (C&D) waste was identified as one of the most pressing and significant waste streams. This reflects its substantial contribution to landfill volumes and the potential for improved recovery outcomes and increased resource efficiency.

4.10 Staff group identified potential options to narrow the C&D focus:

- Focusing on smaller construction companies, recognising that, unlike larger organisations, they often lack the capacity, dedicated sustainability roles, or budget to independently improve waste outcomes; or
- Focusing on treated timber, noting industry interest and the challenges associated with current management practices and available offtake options.

4.11 The '***Regional Waste and Circular Economy Strategy - Outline Plan***' was revised after the Workshop to reflect the Staff Group members' feedback. Refer to **Attachment A**.

4.12 The Next Steps are:

- Engage with industry representatives to validate the proposed direction and identify what support may be required from councils.
- Reconvene the Staff Group to organise next steps, including identifying which companies or industry representatives to approach, and include this topic as an agenda item for the next Staff Group meeting.

Disaster Waste Management Planning Update

4.13 Information on actions about regional Disaster Waste Management Planning is included as **Attachment B.**

Regional Education Message Standardisation and Consistency Initiative

4.14 The objective of this initiative is to strengthen communication and ensure consistent messaging across the Canterbury region. Further detail has been included as **Attachment C.**

5. Additional local government group activity

WasteMINZ Batteries Working Group

5.1 The **WasteMINZ Batteries Collection Facilities Map** for recycling locations has been expanded to include downstream recycling partners, improving transparency around end destinations.

5.2 This map shows both free and paid recycling drop-off locations operated by either councils or private entities.

5.3 The Battery Environmental Scan project, supported and funded by the Ministry for the Environment, is now at the final draft stage, with revisions currently underway.

5.4 Publication has been slightly delayed beyond the original December 2025 timeframe due to end-of-year commitments, with an updated timeline to be published on the WasteMINZ project page.

Waste Minimisation Officers Huitīma

5.5 This quarterly national forum supports collaboration across local government waste and resource recovery staff. MfE and WasteMINZ have standing agenda items, and councils regularly present on projects to share learnings and resources.

5.6 The September 2025 Huitīma included national updates from MfE and WasteMINZ, followed by presentations focused on reducing household food waste in Aotearoa. Topics included programme data, complementary initiatives, wash trailer lessons learned, a virtual visit to Te Whare Mukupara at Ōmarunui Landfill, and an open discussion session.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Huitīma

5.7 The December 2025 C&D Huitīma provided updates on national initiatives and sector progress, including the successful Construction Waste Week campaign, which demonstrated the value of clear branding and practical toolkits.

5.8 BRANZ presented updates on the Resource Recovery Map, the National Embodied Carbon Repository, and circular economy case studies.

5.9 Discussion also covered merchant engagement opportunities, industry expos, national C&D research coordination (EIC), and enhancements to WasteX waste-tracking software.

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A	Regional Waste and Circular Economy Strategy	26/262855	24
B	Disaster Waste Plan Management Update	26/459924	48
C	Regional Education Message Standardisation and Consistency Initiative	26/460560	61

In addition to the attached documents, the following background information is available:

Document Name – Location / File Link

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Veronica da Costa Sousa - Regional Waste Projects Facilitator
Approved By	Alec McNeil - Manager Resource Recovery Brent Smith - General Manager City Infrastructure

Public

Environment Canterbury
Regional Waste and Circular Economy Strategy

Outline Plan

28 July 2025

3-C2599.00

Regional Waste and Circular Economy Strategy

Outline Plan

Environment Canterbury

WSP
Christchurch
12 Moorhouse Avenue
Christchurch 8011
New Zealand
+64 3 363 5400
wsp.com/nz

REV	DATE	DETAILS
001	25/07/2025	Draft for Client feedback
002	28/07/2025	Final

	NAME	DATE	SIGNATURE
Prepared by:	Rowan Latham	23/07/2025	
Reviewed by:	Jeremy Wu	25/07/2025	
Approved by:	Rowan Latham	28/07/2025	

WSP
Christchurch
12 Moorhouse Avenue
Christchurch 8011
New Zealand
+64 3 363 5400

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This outline Plan identifies the key inputs and structure for development of the proposed Regional Strategy, noting the intent is to provide stakeholders and the general public with an approach that clearly articulates how the Region will adapt to and promote a more Circular Economy.

Key aspects of the local context for this plan includes:

- A highly collaborative local government sector, with aligned services and degree of shard resources,
- An engaged commercial and not for profit sector, with significant opportunities for collaboration and innovative approaches,
- A relatively mature infrastructure base, noting regional variation which can limit opportunities.

At its core this plan outlines how the proposed strategy could guide the market towards better utilisation of resources which come with substantive environmental and economic benefits.

Strategic Approach

In considering the roles and relevant perspectives it is important to recognise the inherent value in a cross sector and linked up strategic approach. To support its success, it is recommended that the development of a regional strategy includes:

- A representative Project Steering Group
- A clearly defined set of shared objectives
- A flexible roadmap
- Defined milestones, task ownership, and communication protocols
- A robust reporting mechanism

Material Flows and Market Opportunities

In Canterbury the prevalence of certain waste products are identified as opportunities for a more circular approach. Importantly the development of a circular economy relies on the materials and products that enter our market, as such taking an industry wide approach and where possible incentivises products which retain value throughout their lifecycle, will support a stronger a more resilient regional economy.

Next steps/Implementation

The outline describes the development of a key set of initiatives to support the regional strategy, including:

- Establishing a stakeholder group to drive plan development
- Documenting the flow of materials
- Creating an opportunities register
- Establishing a database for waste and diverted materials
- Developing a guidance document/toolbox

The development of a regional strategy presents an opportunity to enhance how society operates, supporting existing markets and innovation by providing a roadmap for realising a more efficient and high performing local economy.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to provide Environment Canterbury and identified stakeholders with an effective project scope for developing a suitable Regional Waste and Circular Economy Strategy.

The outline plan to:

- Address current Industry views and situational context for developing a coordinated approach
- Identify key pillars/objectives
- Inform roles and responsibilities in delivering the proposed strategy, and
- Identify initial opportunities/immediate priorities

At its core the proposed Regional Strategy should provide stakeholders and the general public with a clearly articulated approach that describes how the Region will adapt to and promote a more Circular Economy, with specific action areas and priorities to achieve a long term goal of reducing wastage through the optimisation of the materials in circulation (Whether this be via waste minimisation, better design, products as a service and other yet to be developed approaches). The Strategy should provide a high-level path of travel that guides the market towards better outcomes which have substantive environmental and economic benefits.

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Canterbury Waste Joint Committee (CWJC), a coalition of the nine Territorial Authorities and Environment Canterbury provides a forum for coordinated approaches to regional waste issues. With an annual contestable fund for projects and initiatives that minimise the impact of waste and maximise resource recovery.

This forum also provides a platform for regional collaboration and policy discussion and has previously advocated on national issues via the Canterbury Mayoral forum with a supporting staff group (consisting of Solid Waste Managers across the participating council's). It is suggested that the development of a regional strategy be considered by the CWJC to confirm regional views prior to progressing with commissioning of a regional strategy.

1.2.1 LOCAL WASTE SECTOR

In Canterbury, local councils (Territorial Authorities) have responsibility for public collection and processing of waste, with services typically including kerbside collections, transfer station operations, public place bins and education programs, along with the management of closed landfills. Councils are also responsible for developing a Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP), which is updated every 6 years.

Disposal facilities for residual waste include two Class 1 landfills, the Kate Valley Regional Landfill (joint venture between 5 Councils and Waste Management NZ) and the Redruth Landfill in Timaru (Operated by EnviroNZ and servicing the three South Canterbury Councils). In addition, there are currently 57 Class 2-4 landfills in the region and 14 Class 5 sites (Clean fills)[1].

Processing of organics differs by Council, with Christchurch utilising its existing facility in Bromley, with a plan to develop a new composting and anaerobic digestion facility in the City's West. In Selwyn windrow

[1] https://environment.govt.nz/facts-and-science/waste/waste-facilities-and-disposal/ (Accessed 10/07/25)

composting is provided at the Pines Resource Recovery Park and a new composting facility (Aerated static pile technology) has been established at the Redruth Resource Recovery Park.

Household recycling is processed at two council owned Materials Recovery Facilities (Christchurch EcoSort and Redruth MRF), with the Christchurch facility the subject of a recent upgrade and capable of sorting recycling to a very high quality and subsequent material value. Commercial recycling is provided by the major waste companies, with commercial facilities for the recovery of recyclable materials, construction and demolition waste and hazardous substances.

Commercial recycling is either separated at source (through separate waste streams), or to a lesser extent separated onsite via dedicated sort facilities (e.g. WasteCO operates an onsite sorting facility for C&D waste at its site in Sockburn).

In addition to council and commercial services, a number of retailers have established free services to help recover materials that would otherwise go to landfill, notable examples include Mitre10's battery, lightbulb, polystyrene and plant pot return schemes[2], the Packaging Forum's Soft Plastics Recycling Scheme[3]. Nationally Tyrewise[4] has kicked off its Extended Producer Responsibility scheme for end-of-life tyres, a significant milestone for product stewardship in New Zealand.

Developer's and the construction industry are also addressing the impact of their industries, with a number of programs and initiatives looking at reducing waste and improving materials recovery, examples include Envirocon and Naylor Love's commitment to eliminating concrete waste[5].

In the community sector there are various community led initiatives and events that promote resource utilisation, including repair workshops and upcycling initiatives, many of these provide social benefit as well as waste reduction outcomes. While the local service coverage in Canterbury is high (compared to the national average), with significant kerbside services and availability of commercial recycling opportunities not afforded elsewhere, options are often limited to urban centres, examples include the NZ soft plastics recycling scheme and absence of major retailers (and therefore takeback schemes) in less populace parts of the region. Despite this, due to the high level of alignment across Canterbury Councils (including via the CWJC), a willingness of the not for profit and commercial sector players, Canterbury is well placed to progress a strategic approach to Waste and the Circular Economy.

1.2.2 INDUSTRY PERSPECTIVE

Taking into account the various viewpoints and stakeholder groups, a series of interviews were conducted in scoping this outline plan, with key industries and relevant representatives interviewed as part of the research for developing a regional strategy.

Key themes from these interviews included:

- **Clear Guidance and Policy Direction** – Stakeholders consistently referenced the need for clearer guidance and consistent policy signals to encourage resource recovery and increased circularity – Stronger policy/direction, agreed data standards and guidance would facilitate better outcomes and reporting.
- **Role of Central Government** - Central Government to steer market outcomes (not achievable at a regional level), examples include Extended Producer Responsibility Schemes and product bans and improvements in waste tracking/chain of custody.
- **Regional Variation.** National businesses report varying opportunities and services by region. In Canterbury, the market is predominantly geared toward disposal, with limited commercially viable options for material offtake and resource recovery.

---

2 https://www.mitre10.co.nz/sustainability (Accessed 10/07/25)
3 https://www.recycling.kiwi.nz/our-story (Accessed 10/07/25)
4 https://www.tyrewise.co.nz/ (Accessed 10/07/25)
5 https://www.envirocon.co.nz/naylorlove (Accessed 10/07/25)

- **Cost Barriers** - Single source disposal remains more cost effective than waste sorting and separate collections, despite increasing waste levies. To see the necessary change, stronger incentives are needed to offset the additional costs associated with separation and sorting.
- **Commercial Drivers** – Demand for resource recovery streams is often driven by client expectations and targets, particularly those linked to corporate sustainability goals, such as decarbonisation targets and Green Star/Homestar certifications. Clearer reporting, benefit measurement could support improved uptake.
- **Spatial Constraints/Systems Approach** - The lack of space for onsite sorting and insufficient offsite sorting infrastructure are significant barriers to improving material recovery rates in the current market. onsite sorting systems or more dedicated sorting facilities are required.
- **Incentives** - Financial and regulatory incentives are needed to drive change, councils may not have a direct role in the market, but additional controls such as mandatory waste and construction waste management plans, can drive better planning for waste and higher recovery/utilisation of materials.

1.3 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Solid waste policy is delivered nationally through the Waste Minimisation Act (2008) and supporting Waste Strategy, with the most recent version being the current government's Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy (2025). With local councils responsible for creating Waste Minimisation and Management Plans.

In March 2025, the Government introduced its Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy (MfE, 2025), This document and the associated work program (2024-2026) outline the governments priorities for increasing reuse and recycling of materials, including:

- Construction and demolition waste:
    - Prioritise levy funds to invest in construction and demolition separation and recovery infrastructure
    - Work with industry to identify options to help manage surplus soil (generated through construction and infrastructure projects)

The above represents a change in direction from the previous government which established a more comprehensive New Zealand waste strategy during its term. This document – te rautaki para (MfE, 2023), included a much stronger direction in respect to mechanisms to divert waste from landfill and support the countries transition to a more Circular Economy.

While te rautaki para has been replaced by the Waste and Resource Efficiency Strategy, there are some valuable aspects of the previous strategy which apply to the development of a regional waste and circular economy strategy for Canterbury.

Key aspects of te rautaki para which apply include:

- Committing New Zealand to a circular economy approach ensures we stay in step with many of our major trading partners.
- Aligns with te ao Māori approaches (where resources are valued and we take responsibility for materials (and waste) produced.
- Identifying opportunities in the under-utilised resources in our economy.

While the current Strategy takes a less ambitious approach, the general support for te para rautaki from across the waste sector should be acknowledged. The following guiding principles remain valid and are worthy considerations for a regional strategy:

1. Take responsibility for how we make, use, manage and dispose of things
2. Apply the waste hierarchy preferences to how we manage materials
3. Protect and regenerate the natural environment and its systems

4. Deliver equitable and inclusive outcomes
5. Ensure our systems for using, managing and disposing of materials are financially sustainable
6. Think across systems, places and generations

1.3.1 STATUATORY REQUIREMENTS

Territorial Authorities are required to provide efficient and effective waste management services and have obligations under both Local Government Act and Waste Minimisation Act to plan for a promote waste minimisation (including to review its Waste Minimisation and Management Plan every six years).

Regional councils have a critical role in the oversight and regulation of solid waste management activities, particularly where waste disposal may affect land, water, and air quality, which is administered through the setting of rules and issuing consents for activities such as landfill operations, cleanfill sites, and organic waste disposal that could impact the environment. Environment Canterbury advocates regional outcomes for solid waste and provides rules for the management of waste and hazardous substances (through the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement).

Taking these defined roles into consideration there is not a clear mandate for developing the proposed regional approach, However and as is seen in other parts of New Zealand and internationally, the benefits in developing a linked-up approach and one that draws together the broader sector to improve waste outcomes has unquestionable value.

1.3.2 THE IMPORTANCE OF A MULTI STAKEHOLDER/COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

A useful case study is that of Turku Finland, where the development of a linked-up approach aligned local innovation, policy and community action[6]. Key approaches from the Turku report include:

- Stakeholder Mapping: Turku commissioned a comprehensive study to identify over 270 businesses and 150 research institutions involved in circular activities.
- Collaborative Governance: A circular economy working group was formed in 2018, including local government, businesses, universities, and regional institutions.
- Public-Private Partnerships: The city collaborates with regional bodies like Valonia (Sustainable Development Centre) and the Regional Council of Southwest Finland.
- Community Engagement: Residents and local communities are actively involved in shaping circular policies and initiatives.
- Knowledge Sharing: Turku participates in national networks like the Finnish Sustainable Communities (FISU) to exchange best practices.

Taking on these learnings and the statutory roles described above, the development of a regional approach is proposed to be a shared task. One coordinated for the greater economic and environmental benefit of the region.

[6] Case Study: Circular Turku – Multi Stakeholder Regional Collaboration. Accessed online: *https://circulars.iclei.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/circular_turku_-_case_study_1.pdf*

1.4 DRIVERS FOR INCREASING CIRCULARITY

The concept of a circular economy is essentially an alternative economic model where materials are utilised at their true value, across the life of the product, rather than simply discarded when no longer fit for purpose (i.e. a traditional linear model). Waste strategies typically focus on waste reduction targets, or material recovery rates, as a measure of success. Whereas the consideration of material utilisation, including the broader economic environment and relative supply chains, to be considered in circular economy approach.

Snapshot: Circular Design - An approach where due to design products have a recoverable value at each stage of their lifecycle. A practical example would be a product that is demountable and replaceable at end of life and provides a valuable input for another process, i.e. offtakes have a material value and that value is realised. Embedding Circular design and approaches where materials are utilised at each stage of their lifecycle results in a higher inherent value and less waste.

In a circular economy model, all materials are fully utilised and the volume of material discarded is minimised, with suitable recovery processes to extract value from any residual.

Key drivers for increasing circularity include:

- Resource scarcity (unrealised value in discarded materials)
- Supply chain optimisation (resource efficiency and logistics)
- Environmental impact (including carbon accounting)

As an economic model, Circularity (or the measurement there of) also provides a means for suppliers to separate their products and approach from that of its competition, this is often supported through the application of circularity metrics, carbon reporting and other methods of assigning value. And are more regularly part of product disclosure and commercial branding. As the market adjusts to these new approaches and customers exercise a preference for less impactful products, the transition to a more circular economy is likely to be self-propelled. Importantly in setting a strategic direction for how we manage waste materials and value resources, it is important to factor in the areas of influence and extent to which Councils and regulatory bodies influence market competition.

In the absence of a clear national policy on Circular Economy, but with a clear mandate for waste minimisation and management of residual waste, Councils can influence waste outcomes by promoting circularity/circular economy approaches. Councils should consider their ability to influence the upstream decisions that create waste in the first place. Establishing a circular economy road map that clearly articulates shared objectives for the region (to promote effective waste management and where appropriate incentivise a more circular economy) is key to defining roles and buy-in across the sector, noting it is recommended that councils in particular are cautious they do not overreach into commercial markets or otherwise disrupt or displace commercial activities.

1.5 INVESTMENT FUNDING SOURCES

Funding for the necessary critical infrastructure is available through the Waste Minimisation Fund (WMF). This funding is administered by the Ministry for the Environment which redistribute waste disposal levy revenue via a contestable fund. A portion of levy revenue is also distributed to Councils for implementation of their

WMMPs. Within the WMF contestable fund targeted funding streams such as the Plastics Innovation Fund are likely to support the recovery of hard to recycle products and value add to existing recycling streams.

Locally, councils also promote investment in waste avoidance and resource recovery, the CWJC contestable fund provides a local contestable fund for waste minimisation projects and initiatives located in Canterbury.

As a circular approach considers economic activity as a whole, this also means that a much broader source of funding could be available, typical funding streams outlined below for further consideration:

- **Investment in Research and Development**: Organisations such as BRANZ (Building Research Association of New Zealand) provide funding for research into sustainable construction, materials reuse, and circular design—key areas for Canterbury's construction and infrastructure sectors. Similarly Tyrewise, the new product stewardship scheme for tyres has a current funding round seeking ideas and innovative approaches to recovering value from tyres.
- **Green Finance**: Major banks in New Zealand are increasingly offering green loans or preferential lending rates for projects that demonstrate environmental benefits, including circular economy initiatives. This can support businesses and councils investing in circular infrastructure, such as materials recovery technologies and supply chain investment.
- **Community Funding**: Foundations like the Rātā Foundation offer grants for projects that promote social and environmental wellbeing. Community-led circular initiatives and enterprises which combine social and circularity outcomes can benefit from this type of support.

By leveraging the available funding streams, Canterbury can accelerate its transition to a circular economy while ensuring that environmental, economic, and social outcomes are achieved in a coordinated and inclusive way.

1.6 CORE STAKEHOLDERS

As part of this outline plan, consideration was given to the core roles likely entities to be included in the development of a regional strategy, the following stakeholder groups are identified (not intended to be an exhaustive list):

- **Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM):** It is acknowledged that decisions around waste disposal, including planning for suitable disposal sites and recovery of disaster waste should be considered in consultation with the Canterbury CDEM group. This may be as a communication channel or include direct involvement in the development of a regional strategy.
- **Construction Industry:** The Construction sector is regularly noted for the opportunity to improve waste practices and maximise the recovery of valuable products that result from construction practices. The inclusion of key industry representatives would support a cohesive regional strategy, many construction companies (e.g. Leighs, Naylor Love) already have established programmes and targets for reducing waste and increasing circularity.
- **Fire and Emergency NZ (FENZ) and WorkSafe:** Both FENZ and WorkSafe have a role in the management of Hazardous substances, as per historic hazardous substance committees a platform for including the views of FENZ and WorkSafe in relation to hazardous substance management should be considered.
- **Not for profit Sector:** A significant number of not-for-profit organisations provide waste related employment, training and education services, the inclusion of representatives from the not-for-profit sector should be considered for the development of a regional strategy that is community focussed.
- **Mana Whenua:** It is strongly recommended that direct engagement with mana whenua be included in the development of a regional strategy, noting the importance of appropriate management of solid waste in te Ao Māori and the lack of inclusion on strategic planning for waste.

- **Ministry for the Environment/Business and Innovation:** Keeping Central Government up to date with Regional Waste Planning and Circular Economy targets via Ministry staff is recommended, this group expected to be an informed party only as unlikely to be in a position to provide direct input to a regional strategy.
- **Territorial Authorities (Local Councils):** Councils have a central role in provided solid waste services to their ratepayers. It is recommended that the development of a strategic approach closely aligns with existing actions and direction, while also allowing for staff input and discussion to inform the overarching direction/roadmap for a regional strategy.
- **Waste collectors and processors:** Commercial waste collectors (including Waste Management NZ, EnviroNZ and WasteCO), dominate the Christchurch collections market, with a number of Construction and Demolition contractors also driving waste solutions in Canterbury (e.g. Protranz International, Frews Earthmoving). In addition, material sorting (e.g. EcoSort) and reprocessors (e.g. Fulton Hogan, Marley Plastics) should also be included.

2 STRATEGIC APPROACH

2.1 OVERVIEW

Developing an effective regional circular economy strategy requires a unified approach that reflects the perspectives of industry, communities, and local government. To foster meaningful engagement, drive uptake, and ensure successful implementation, the strategy must be grounded in a clearly defined purpose and shared strategic direction. Achieving this will depend on aligning stakeholders around common goals, understanding the key drivers for circularity, and establishing clear milestones and accountability for delivery.

Taking into consideration the current policy situation, international approaches and the feedback from the sector, the development of a Regional Strategy will be most effective when it includes:

- **A representative Project Steering Group** comprising key stakeholders from across sectors.
- **A clearly defined set of shared objectives** that reflect regional priorities and opportunities.
- **A flexible roadmap** that outlines the strategic direction while allowing for evolving deliverables as the circular economy matures.
- **Defined milestones, task ownership, and communication protocols** to ensure transparency and progress tracking.
- **A robust reporting mechanism**, such as annual progress reviews, to monitor implementation and inform continuous improvement.

Adopting this framework will help ensure the success of the regional strategy, by keeping local and sector views at the centre of the approach and maintaining sufficient participation through a representative approach. Alignment of stakeholders, understanding the drivers for increasing circularity and appropriate milestones/ ownership of deliverables will all be required to ensure success.

The local delivery of a circular economy strategy has direct benefits for the region, including stimulating local innovation and job creation, reduced transport emissions, reduced environmental externalities and a buoyant local economy.

2.2 KEY OBJECTIVES

Taking into account national and international approaches, it is recommended that an objective setting exercise be undertaken with project stakeholders, early in the development of a regional Circular Economy strategy. To support the development of those objectives, the following criteria have been developed, these criteria are intended to frame the objective setting, drawing alignment with existing Council strategy and process while also supporting a shared approach to long term strategic planning:

- **Resource Value** (Optimisation and resource efficiency inform investment and policy decisions on product choice and utilisation)
- **Social Benefit** (A strong local economy based on mutually beneficial social outcomes includes roles for the market and social enterprise)
- **Shared Vision** (Objectives must be co-developed with input from all stakeholders and agreed roles and responsibilities)
- **Innovation and New Ideas** (Approach provides the necessary opportunities for new and innovative approaches that enhance economic and social outcomes, commercial opportunities, employment and training).

- **Guidance and Knowledge (**Support the development of clear wayfinding for CE opportunities to ensure successful implementation)

Following the establishment of the key objectives it is recommended that the approach include development of an opportunities framework, whereby specific outcomes can be identified and targets set. For a regional strategy to remain relevant, targets need to be measurable and achievable and importantly have the buy-in of those delivering them. The following example provides an outline of how an opportunities framework could be established as part of the proposed strategy:

Table 1. Opportunities Framework

Activity area	Goal	Key Actions
Circular Design & Innovation	Embed circular principles at the design stage of products, services, and systems.	Promote eco-design, support innovation hubs, encourage product-as-a-service models.
Sustainable Resource Management	Maximise the value of resources through efficient use, reuse, and regeneration.	Map material flows, develop resource-sharing platforms and facilities, work with industry to promote resource sharing/industrial symbiosis.
Circular Agriculture & Food Systems	Transition to regenerative, low-waste agricultural and food systems.	Promote composting and nutrient recovery, support local food networks, encourage circular practices in agriculture.
Circular Construction & Infrastructure	Reduce waste and emissions in the built environment.	Establish Construction Waste Management Plans, encourage deconstruction over demolition, develop reclaimed materials marketplaces, integrate circularity in public procurement.
Waste Reduction & Resource Recovery	Minimise waste generation and maximise recovery of materials.	Expand organics and recycling collection, beyond household systems, encourage investment in recovery/sorting infrastructure, support repair cafés and reuse centres.
Education, Skills & Behaviour Change	Build a culture of circular thinking across all sectors of society.	Integrate circular economy in education campaigns, promote local opportunities; support workforce reskilling.

2.3 WASTE MINIMISATION AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

2.3.1 TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY WMMPS AND KEY ACTIONS

In general the Canterbury Region Territorial Authorities have a strong degree of alignment across their respective waste services and strategic approach. This is highlighted by the commonality across each council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). In general, Councils have a clear direction which includes working towards a low emissions future, low or zero waste and a circular economy. Of the nine Council WMMP's only one didn't explicitly mention resource efficiency or the circular economy in its strategic vision.

The Canterbury Waste Joint Committee (CWJC) and supporting staff group provide a collaborative platform for sharing of resources and ideas including provision of a regional waste officer and an annual contestable fund. Through these channels the CWJC can further many of the shared objectives for greater regional collaboration and developing a more circular economy.

As the councils have clear strategic objectives and actions to promote a more circular economy, it is recommended that the regional strategic approach acts to complement these existing approaches, providing long term strategic thinking rather than overlapping with the more immediate WMMP cycle. Taking a regional approach may also provide efficiencies and reduce duplication in this space as strategic outcomes developed support the collective aims of each council and form a path of travel to help each council achieve its overarching goals for increased circularity.

2.4 RELEVANT REPORTS

2.4.1 CANTERBURY REGIONAL STOCKTAKE REPORT

This 2019 report provides a regional stocktake of council waste services in Canterbury. Key takeouts include:

- The aims and targets of the councils' waste services have a lot in common but can be simplified and standardized across the councils.
- There is a lack of supporting data for waste services, making it difficult to review the performance of waste services for all councils.
- The Canterbury Waste Joint Committee is an effective way to deliver regional collaboration.
- Waste contractor involvement may give councils competitive pricing for future projects.
- Canterbury councils are in a good position to benefit from future investment in waste minimisation technologies.
- Sub regional groupings of council can create more effective collaboration in collaborating in joint facility provision and procurement.

The report provided a number of recommendations, including:

- Develop a regional action plan that focuses on collaboration opportunities.
- Develop a regional waste strategy that produces common waste management and minimisation goals for all councils.
- Develop a database for waste and diverted materials for the region. A standard metric will also need to be developed when recording data in the database.

The identified efficiencies of sub regional approaches can be demonstrated in the recent combine contract for solid waste services in South Canterbury, with Mackenzie, Waimate and Timaru Districts partnering under a single contract and sharing a joint WMMP.

2.4.2 CANTERBURY WASTE DATA REPORT

This 2021 report provides an analysis of the gaps in waste data in Canterbury. Key takeouts include:

- Councils would benefit from using the same formatting, consistent naming conventions and weighbridge codes to enable great comparison across their solid waste data.
- Private Sector willing to supply their waste data (on an anonymised basis), however data security a key consideration.
- According to current coding there are 75 potential waste streams in Canterbury

A key recommendation of this report was to develop a standardised materials flow analysis that all councils could use.

2.4.3 WASTE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES STOCKTAKE

Eunomia published a national inventory of resource recovery infrastructure in 2023, which includes a summary of facilities and regional capacity in Canterbury. The report notes that there are currently (2023):

- 40x Transfer Stations identified in Canterbury and only 1x C&D processing facility (WasteCO).

Commentary on material offtakes included:

- Fibre: Despite Investment in MRF processing Fibre form Canterbury must be exported due to quality (preprocessors do not accept Mixed paper from comingled collections).
- Glass: Bottle Glass from Christchurch, Hurunui and Kaikoura districts used for Recycled Aggregate (RCAG), whereas South Canterbury, Selwyn and Waimakariri districts glass is reprocessed in North Island. Flat glass is recovered via 5R. ABC Swappa crate bottles are a single largest example of re-use with approximately 15.6m items in Canterbury.
- Metals: Kerbside recovered, exported. Industry includes shredders and processors.
- Plastics: Canterbury re-processor receives recyclate from across the South Island.
- Tyres: Canterbury is only location for tyre processing facilities in SI (note this was pre Tyre-Wise scheme).

2.4.4 IMPACTS OF CIRCULAR APPROACHES ON EMISSIONS, JOBS, AND OTHER FACTORS

In 2024, Ministry of Business and Innovation published a series of Research reports into promoting the Circular and Bioeconomy. This report considered the opportunities to reduce emissions and create a wider impact through implementation of a more circular economy and provides useful insight into the impacts of Circular (Economy) approaches to guide business activity and policy. Key benefits identified include:

- Significant reduction in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions
- Employment benefits
- Supply chain risk reduction and resilience
- Increased ecological sustainability

The report highlights how across New Zealand the issues and opportunities differ by region, with focus on the water footprint and nutrient management in Canterbury. Opportunities for increasing organic fertiliser are interweaved with the local waste sector and processing capacity for organics. Waste valorisation (adding value) is noted as an important medium to long term approach to transform agricultural waste into valuable products like bioenergy, bioplastics, or organic fertilisers.

3 WASTE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY OPPORTUNITIES

3.1 RESOURCE FLOWS

Materials flow mapping is currently in early stage of development, with a number of national projects underway to establish key markets and support onshore markets. A detailed materials flow analysis for Canterbury should inform the delivery of a regional strategy with a mechanism for documenting opportunities and promoting increased circularity across supply chains. In Canterbury the following resource flows were explored to describe the sources and potential areas of opportunities, a more detailed summary by key materials is included in section 3.2 below.

Resource flows identified as being the most likely opportunities for increasing circularity and a positive impact are described in Table 2.

Table 2. Resource Flow Opportunities

Resource Flow	Sources	Situation	Opportunities
Organic Waste & Food Systems	Households, hospitality, supermarkets, food processors, and agriculture.	A significant portion of food and green waste is collected via kerbside organics bins in Christchurch and processed into compost	• Expand composting and anaerobic digestion across the region. • Reduce food waste through redistribution networks and food rescue. • Close nutrient loops in agriculture through compost and biofertiliser use.
Construction & Demolition (C&D) Materials	Urban development, Commercial facilities and infrastructure projects.	Large volumes of concrete, timber, plasterboard, and metals are generated; some are recycled, but much still goes to landfill. Soils are generally disposed of to Class 2-5 Landfills rather than re-used onsite.	• Promote re-use of materials and soils. • Promote deconstruction and material recovery. • Advocate for alternative timber treatment approaches that support material re-use. • Establish local markets for reclaimed building materials. • Encourage circular design in new builds.
Agricultural Inputs & Outputs	Dairy, cropping, horticulture, and viticulture sectors.	High input of fertilisers, water, and energy; outputs include food, fibre, and significant organic waste and hard to deal with plastics.	• Regenerative farming practices to reduce inputs and restore ecosystems. • Incentives to manage waste appropriately and establish recoverable value. • Promote on-farm waste sorting and recovery systems (e.g. Agrecovery, Plasback).
Plastics & Packaging	Consumer goods, agriculture (e.g., bale wrap), and manufacturing	Plastics are collected via kerbside recycling, commercial and farm plastic schemes, but	• Expand local plastic reprocessing capacity (e.g. Marley Plastics).

		contamination and export dependency remain issues.	• Support product stewardship schemes and incentives for material recovery.
Textiles & Clothing	Households, commercial and industry.	Most textiles are landfilled; limited reuse (collection models and resale via second hand shops/retailers) and recycling	• Support clothing repair, resale and rental models. • Encourage textile recycling and fibre recovery in the commercial and industrial sector (e.g. Carpet recycling) • Invest in innovative approaches, including use of recovered fibre in insulation and construction applications • Encourage repair and resale, highlight the local impacts of fast fashion.

3.2 IDENTIFIED MATERIAL STREAMS

To understand the challenges with increasing recovery and increasing circularity, a number of material streams identified in the resource flows section are considered further below. Significant investment and established markets for recycling products are considered sufficient for the purpose of this analysis, i.e. the existing material recovery systems at both Council and Commercial operations are largely suitable for the recovery of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, fibre (paper and carboard), organics, glass certain plastics. Over time additional investment and a growing demand for onshore recycling may see more of this material remain on shore, reducing the loss of valuable products and sustaining the local production sector.

The following overview provides a snapshot across the identified materials streams, it is expected that following a detailed material flow analysis for the region. Key materials, existing and potential offtakes would be categorised with priority actions developed to address material circularity. Key materials considered here include:

3.2.1.1 TIMBER

Timber waste in Canterbury primarily originates from construction and demolition activities, as well as from commercial fit-outs, pallets and landscaping. While some untreated timber is suitable for reuse or composting, a significant portion (especially treated or painted timber) ends up in landfill. New Zealand is somewhat of an outlier in the use of Copper Chromium Arsenic (CCA) based timber preservatives[7], these chemicals which can leach from timber creating environmental and human health impacts, also significantly impact the ability to re-use treated wood in circular applications. This comes despite safer alternatives being common overseas and established viable end-of-life disposal options for non CCA timber. In addition to the current reliance on CCA based preservatives (and lack of offtakes) a lack of markets for short lengths and concerns over the structural integrity of recovered timbers limit the current re-use markets and recovery of timber.

There is a growing opportunity to reduce timber waste and maximise reuse through reviewing our reliance on CCA treated timber products, optimised building design, enhanced sorting both onsite and at dedicated

[7] Preservative Treated Timber Products in New Zealand (C. Altaner 2022), accessed online: https://www.cellulosechemtechnol.ro/pdf/CCT7-8(2022)/p.705-716.pdf

facilities and development of deconstruction/resale markets. Supporting innovation in engineered wood reuse and bioenergy could further reduce timber waste volumes in the medium to long term.

3.2.1.2 PLASTICS

Plastic is a broadly used material which is found in nearly all supply chains and is generated across households, agricultural and commercial sources. While kerbside recycling captures rigid plastics, and producer schemes offer soft plastics recycling for households. The broader recovery of post consumer plastics remains an issue, especially where contamination impacts material values. In recent years a number of plastics recycling initiatives have expanded, including the recovery of PE and PVC plastics in the construction sector. However mixed plastics and contaminated materials remain a challenge. The region has seen improvements in sorting technology at facilities like EcoCentral, but market volatility and contamination continue to limit recycling rates. Expanding producer responsibility schemes, support for local reprocessing, and encouraging reusable packaging systems are key to reducing plastic waste and closing the loop on plastic waste.

3.2.1.3 ELECTRICAL WASTE

E-waste is one of the fastest-growing waste streams in Canterbury, driven by rapid technological turnover and limited repair capability in many finished goods. Items such as computers, appliances, and mobile phones often contain valuable and hazardous materials (including lithium-ion batteries), yet much of this waste continues to be landfilled. While some drop-off and take-back schemes exist, access and awareness remain barriers to higher recovery rates. Extended Producer Responsibility, strengthening partnerships with certified e-waste recyclers, promoting repair and refurbishment, and integrating e-waste into circular procurement policies can help Canterbury manage this complex material flow more sustainably.

3.2.1.4 TEXTILES

Textile waste in Canterbury is largely composed of discarded clothing, household fabrics, and commercial offcuts. Most textiles are currently landfilled due to limited local recycling options and the low quality of fast fashion items. Charitable reuse channels exist but are often overwhelmed by volume and unsuitable donations. A circular approach would involve promoting clothing repair, resale, and rental models, as well as supporting fibre recovery technologies and producer take back schemes. Regional collaboration with social enterprises and the fashion industry could help reduce textile waste and create local employment opportunities.

3.2.1.5 RUBBER/TYRES

The introduction of a regulated product stewardship scheme for tyres offers a pathway to improved collection and processing, with Council Collection sites now able to offer free disposal and encourage diversion of end of life tyres via the TyreWise scheme. However, with limited local markets for reprocessing in Canterbury, the majority of used tyres continue to be exported. Local processing and development of markets for recovered rubber would support a more circular economy in Canterbury, increased demand for Rubber products, including road surfacing, playground surfacing and insulation—could further support market development and reduce reliance on offshore processing or disposal to landfill.

3.2.1.6 SOIL

The relocation (and disposal) of excess soil is inherent in our current develop approaches, typically soil is an unwanted material that requires disposal. Due to historic land-use excess soil is often unsuitable for direct re-use and is instead disposed of to landfill (key drivers for soil classification come from the National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (2011)).Recognising the value of these soils, and finding suitable uses either onsite or nearby can significantly reduce the cost of development (as transport and disposal costs are minimised). A circular approach to

excess soils would prioritise analysis and application of risk based approaches to soil re-use, supporting beneficial reuse.. Improved coordination between developers, councils, and the disposal sector is essential to realise the value of this important natural resource.

3.2.1.7 AGGREGATES

The market for Recycled Aggregate (RCAG) is relatively constrained by the proximity of virgin aggregates and lack of market demand. In Canterbury certain recyclable materials (including Glass and Concrete) have RCAG outputs that perform comparably to virgin materials. With the expansion of the waste disposal levy to include Class 2-4 landfills, the incentives to separate and recover inert materials material re-use are strengthened. The region's ongoing urban development and infrastructure projects provide the necessary pipeline and present a strong case for scaling up aggregate recovery. Key drivers for increased circularity will include reduced haulage costs (and associated emissions), expanded processing capabilities (including on-site crushing), technical specifications and procurement policies that require recovery and favour recycled content.

3.3 ESTABLISHING AN OPPORTUNITIES REGISTER

Following the development of the proposed Materials Flow Analysis, it is recommended that an open source and user friendly opportunities register be developed. Noting the application of this approach across various national resource efficiency programs including the New Zealand Transport Authority (NZTA) Resource Efficiency work program.

Example opportunities register (adapted from the NZTA Resource Efficiency Opportunity Register) below:

Table 3: Example Opportunities Register

ID	**Type** *(Materials, Process, Market)*	**Opportunity Description**	**Priority** *(High, Medium Low)*	**Responsibility** *(Lead Agency/ Organisation)*	**Next Steps**	**Outcome**	**Anticipated Benefits** *(if applicable)*	**Key Performance Indicators**

4 CONCLUSION

4.1 THE IMPORTANCE OF A REGIONAL STRATEGY

Taking into consideration the policy drivers, local economy and material flows, there is a clear mandate for a coordinated approach. The key questions will be how a coordinated regional approach is delivered, funded and ultimately implemented.

A regional strategy will benefit society as a whole, therefore a linked-up approach with input from across the sector is recommended. The inclusion of commercial drivers, community outcomes and solid waste results will ensure ongoing participation and relevance.

At its centre a successful regional strategy will foster collaboration and innovation, creating the necessary momentum toward key economic and environmental targets. By establishing a clear direction and shared objectives, the strategy should drive participation and leadership in this space, ultimately strengthening the regional economy.

4.2 NEXT STEPS

In developing this overview/outline plan, the intention has been to guide the necessary inputs, roles and responsibilities and subject matter for the development of a regional strategic approach to promoting a more circular economy.

In developing a way forward, the following actions are intended as a first step to guide the development of collaborative and inclusive regional approach.:

4.2.1 ESTABLISH A PROJECT STEERING GROUP

Acknowledging the multiple stakeholders and lack of statutory requirement for the development of this strategy, it is recommended that a project steering group be established to confirm roles and responsibilities and drive the program. It is recommended that the Steering Group is convened with representatives across industry community and councils, rather than being solely council led.

Following project establishment, the Project Steering Group would be tasked with setting a course of travel, to include confirmed vision and objectives as well as agreed boundaries given the potentially broad reaching nature of a circular economy approach.

4.2.2 DEVELOP A DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF MATERIAL FLOWS IN CANTERBURY

It is recommended that the strategy include a detailed assessment of materials flows in Canterbury, including incoming outgoing flows. This can be used to quantify existing levels of circularity and provide a prioritised list of materials for further investigation and or targeted intervention.

4.2.3 CREATE AN OPPORTUNITIES REGISTER

It is highly recommended that the identification of material flows is supported by a structured and consistent opportunities register, preferably supported by consistent evaluation/record keeping and assigned responsibilities.

4.2.4 DEVELOP A DATABASE FOR WASTE AND DIVERTED MATERIALS

The Canterbury Waste Data Report identified 75 waste streams in Canterbury, consistent naming/ categorisation to support recovery and utilisation. A material database can be used to track material and opportunity flows, and would be a key tool in public communication regarding available options. It is recommended that the Strategy align with national data reporting standards and where possible leverage existing national efforts to consistently record waste and recoverable materials.

4.2.5 DEVELOP A GUIDANCE DOCUMENT/TOOLBOX

The current understanding of Circular Economy process and practices is likely to differ by sector, it was identified during engagement with key stakeholders that a guidance document on implementing Circular Economy approaches in Canterbury would benefit the industry as a whole. This could include key construction practices, material outlet opportunities, controls and reporting. Like Environment Canterbury's approach to managing discharge from development works via the Erosion Sediment Control Toolbox[8], or Worksafe's Hazardous Substances Toolbox[9] provide interactive guidance to support desired outcomes across a variety of users.

4.3 SUMMARY

The development of a regional strategy presents an opportunity to enhance how society operates, supporting existing markets and innovation by providing a roadmap for realising a more efficient and high performing local economy.

It is recommended that the development of a regional strategy includes:

- A representative Project Steering Group
- A clearly defined set of shared objectives
- A flexible roadmap
- Defined milestones, task ownership, and communication protocols
- A robust reporting mechanism

A regional strategy that embraces this framework and the objectives outlined in this plan—supported by the initial actions identified—will help ensure Canterbury grows in a sustainable, coordinated, and collaborative manner. This approach focusses on the integration and collaboration across market sectors and stakeholders, to enable successful outcomes and sustained momentum toward a stronger, more resilient regional economy.

[8] https://www.esccanterbury.co.nz/

[9] https://hazardoussubstances.govt.nz/

5 LIMITATIONS

This report ('Report') has been prepared by WSP exclusively for Environment Canterbury ('Client') in relation to development fo a Regional Waste strategy – Background report/outline plan ('Purpose') and in accordance with the CCCS (4th edition) Agreement with the Client dated 18 March 2025. The findings in this Report are based on and are subject to the assumptions specified in the Report and our Offer of Services dated 28 February 2025. WSP accepts no liability whatsoever for any reliance on or use of this Report, in whole or in part, for any use or purpose other than the Purpose or any use or reliance on the Report by any third party.

Disaster Waste Plan Management Update

Responsible Officer(s) Te Pou Matua:	Veronica Sousa, Regional Waste Projects Facilitator
Accountable ELT Member Pouwhakarae:	Brent Smith, General Manager City Infrastructure

1. Purpose and Origin of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

1.1 The purpose of this report is for the Council to update the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee on work undertaken in relation to Disaster Waste Management planning and the next steps.

1.2 In August 2024, an Environment Canterbury Officer updated the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee on the disaster waste management work programme.

1.3 Committee members were interested in the creation of a regional disaster waste management plan that is integrated between all member authorities and can be utilised by Civil Defence Emergency Management.

1.4 The Committee requested further staff advice regarding the establishment of a regional register of disaster waste management plans, which holds a Civil Defence Emergency Management lens.

1.5 The ECan staff group member of the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee put forward a proposal to establish a regional register of Disaster Waste Management plans, which holds a Civil Defence Emergency Management lens.

1.6 As per the **7 April 2025** Meeting Minutes, the Committee requested that staff continue developing the proposal and provide further advice.

1.7 This report is staff generated.

2. Detail Te Whakamahuki

2.1 Disasters create solid waste and debris. If not properly managed, this material can contaminate the environment, impact human health, damage culturally or historically significant sites, and slow any social and economic recovery.

2.2 A national workshop on planning for the management of solid waste generated in disaster scenarios was facilitated by WasteMINZ on 13 March 2024. Attendees included regional, city, and district council staff across Resource Recovery, Contaminated Land, and Civil Defence, as well as key contractors.

2.3 Feedback from the workshop was that attendees found the session highly informative and highlighted actions requiring further attention in the Canterbury region. As a result, a follow-up regional workshop to progress these actions was held on 30 April 2024.

2.4 The Canterbury Waste Joint Committee was informed of this activity in the meeting held on 5 August 2024 and requested further staff advice regarding the establishment of a regional register of Disaster Waste Management plans, which hold a Civil Defence Emergency Management lens.

2.5 Canterbury councils and CDEM are undertaking a project to help plan for the management of debris and waste following a future disaster in the region. This is being led by the ECan Contaminated Land and Waste Team and Canterbury Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM), with input from a small steering group established. The steering group currently has representation from CCC and Mackenzie councils and Te Whatu Ora, along with ECan/CDEM (an earlier input was provided by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu).

2.6 The plan aims to set standards, define expectations, and identify critical infrastructure essential for disaster waste management in Canterbury.

2.7 Done. The objective is to identify potential sites suitable for management and/or disposal of debris and waste across the Canterbury region to use following a disaster event.

2.8 The process of identifying a suitable location will help support the development of local and regional disaster waste management plans.

Considerations

2.9 The overall goal of the project is to minimise or avoid the adverse effects from disaster waste following a major disaster such as an Alpine Fault earthquake, large tsunami, or extreme flooding. Achieving this goal requires pre-event planning and preparation.

2.10 The project aims to create a regional framework to integrate the collection, treatment, and disposal of waste following a major disaster event in Canterbury, agreed by all major stakeholders in advance of a major disaster.

2.11 The project aims to compile a package of localised, district-level *Disaster Waste and Debris Management and Disposal Locations - Default Plans*, which provides guidance on waste and debris management decisions following a major disaster in the different areas of Canterbury.

The project stages include:

2.12 Estimating the location, volume, and types of disaster waste and debris.

2.12.1 This work was undertaken in collaboration with the Disaster Risk and Resilience department at the University of Canterbury.

2.12.2 A University of Canterbury student completed an assessment of waste types and quantities across the Canterbury region titled "Estimation of disaster waste and debris across the Canterbury region based on susceptibility to three natural hazard event types".

2.12.3 This work was based on a disaster waste management exercise conducted in Wellington, focusing on the placement of construction and demolition (C&D) waste, sediment, and contaminated sediment. Volume calculations were also included.

2.13 Identifying potential sites suitable for management and/or disposal of debris and waste.

2.13.1 This stage includes a series of workshops with key parties to collaboratively identify potential locations suitable for temporary management and permanent disposal.

2.13.2 Workshops have been undertaken across Canterbury between civil defence and emergency management (CDEM), waste management, and resource management partners, including representatives' attendees listed below.

- On 4 July 2025, the Kaikōura workshop was held with representatives from Kaikōura District Council, Ngāti Kurī, Canterbury Regional Council, and Innovative Waste Kaikōura.

- On 14 August 2025, the Hurunui and Waimakariri combined workshop was held with representatives from Hurunui and Waimakariri district councils and Canterbury Regional Council.
- On 28 January 2026, the Timaru, Mackenzie, and Waimate combined workshop was held with representatives from the Timaru, Mackenzie, and Waimate district councils, Waste Management Contractor, and Department of Conservation (DOC).

2.13.3 The next step is to plan workshops for Ashburton, Selwyn and Christchurch.

2.14 Development of the "Default Disaster Waste and Debris Management and Disposal Locations" for each district:

2.14.1 The information gathered from attendees during and after the workshop is used to inform the development of a "Default Disaster Waste and Debris Management and Disposal Locations" for each district (attached to this page).

3. Next steps

3.1 The documents are currently undergoing review. Next steps include confirming approval processes, agreeing on document ownership, and establishing a regular review cycle to ensure the documents remain current and fit for purpose.

EXAMPLE Disaster Waste and Debris Management and Disposal Locations – Default Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance on waste and debris management decisions following a major disaster in the **[INSERT DISTRICT NAME HERE]** region. Potential locations suitable for temporary management and permanent disposal (Table 1) have been identified collaboratively between civil defence and emergency management (CDEM), waste management, and environmental resource management partners, including representatives from:

- **[INSERT LIST REPRESENTATIVES HERE]**
- **[INSERT LIST REPRESENTATIVES HERE]**

Consideration of locations for managing and disposing of materials is an important part of disaster waste management planning. The Disaster Waste Management Plan template produced for the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Waikato Regional Council, and Canterbury Regional Council provides guidance on further planning that should be undertaken (T&T 2018).

The South Australia Disaster Waste Management Guidelines (2022) is another useful planning resource. It includes detailed descriptions of waste types and specific considerations for their management.

2. SITE SELECTION

Table 1 provides a summary of discussions recorded from the workshop held in **[INSERT DISTRICT NAME HERE]** on **[INSERT WORKSHOP DATE HERE]**, along with comments and changes made immediately following the workshop. This plan is default in nature and provides a starting point for decision-makers to use following events. The potential sites provided here should be reviewed regularly.

The location of the disaster, the exact event that occurs, the resulting quantity of waste and debris, and the damage to roading and waste management infrastructure will all influence site selection for management or disposal.

[INSERT ANY DISTRICT-SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHICAL RELEVANT INFORMATION]

The Canterbury CDEM priority routes "islands layer" was considered in the selection of sites. This layer separates the Canterbury region into isolated areas on the assumption that key road transport routes will be cut off during a major event. For example, a key bridge is washed out, or a major slip blocks an arterial road.

Drinking water protection zones were also considered during the workshop in the selection of sites. Particularly to avoid placement of waste material in groundwater recharge zones or upstream of surface water abstraction points. Other site-specific environmental considerations for some of the possible sites selected have been summarised in **Table 2.**

3. BACKGROUND

Disasters can generate large volumes of waste and debris. If not properly managed, this material can contaminate the environment, damage human health and culturally or historically significant sites, slow the response efforts, and social and economic recovery. For example:

EXAMPLE Disaster Waste and Debris Management and Disposal Locations – Default Plan

- Post-Cyclone Gabrielle, Hawke's Bay councils have managed over 3,600,000m³ of waste and silt debris.
- 1 million tonnes of debris were removed from the road and rail corridor following the 2016 Kaikōura Earthquake.
- An estimated 8.75 million tonnes of construction and demolition waste was generated following the Canterbury Earthquakes, equating to around 40 years of waste normally sent to the landfill from the city.

Due to the scale of material and the desire to clean up quickly, some decisions made during these previous events resulted in poor outcomes. Some of the worst outcomes were due to contaminated waste being managed or disposed of in poorly chosen locations, such as in flood-prone areas and adjacent to rivers, drinking water protection zones, and other sensitive receptors.

Pre-prepared disaster debris and waste management plans for specific areas, including this one, have been developed to support local decision-making and to help prevent poor decisions made under pressure following an event. These plans can also support regional decision-making during a significant cross-district event by identifying alternative disposal options to Kate Valley Landfill, which might otherwise be the default solution if it is operational at the time.

4. MANAGING WASTE AND DEBRIS DURING RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PHASES

The management of waste and debris is required throughout the emergency incident phases of response and recovery (Figure 1). By volume and effort, the bulk of the management is most likely to occur during recovery. However, good decision-making early in the response phase will likely result in better outcomes. For example:

- Using waste triaging and clear communication immediately following the event will help to quickly remove putrescible and hazardous wastes first.
- Clear control and restrictions of donated goods that are not required and specifically requested will help reduce the contribution to waste volumes that have been considerable in previous events
- Early identification of management and disposal sites (during the response phase) for different waste streams will allow for the less contaminated material to be kept separate from the more contaminated wastes that require landfill standards for safe and appropriate disposal. Well-considered site selection prior to disaster will prevent contamination issues that can arise during waste recovery management.

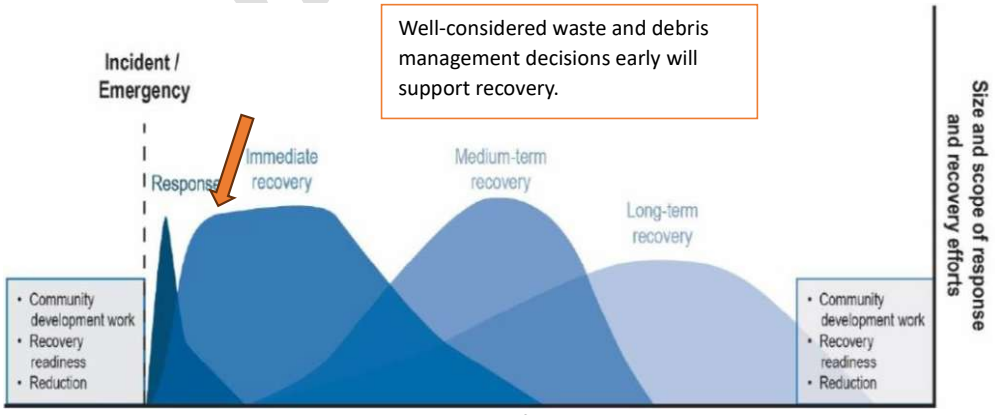


Figure 1- Response and recovery phase relative timeframes post-incident.

EXAMPLE Disaster Waste and Debris Management and Disposal Locations – Default Plan

5. WASTE AND DEBRIS ESTIMATES

In 2024-2025, Canterbury CDEM and Environment Canterbury commissioned the University of Canterbury (Connor Wilson and Dr Heather Craig) to provide estimates of the volumes and locations of waste and debris across the Canterbury Region based on the susceptibility of three possible natural hazard disaster events. The three scenarios considered were an earthquake, a tsunami, or a major flood event (Craig & Wilson, 2025).

The estimates were made by adapting a disaster waste calculation model used in Wellington. Data on buildings and hazard layers, and geographic area (Priority route "Islands") were collected and analysed using ArcGIS Pro.

Waste estimates for the **[INSERT DISTRICT NAME HERE]** found that a **[INSERT DISASTER EVENT TYPE HERE]** event has the potential to produce the most waste and debris. **[INSERT SUMMARIZED ANALYSIS OF DEBRIS AND WASTE ESTIMATED VOLUME HERE]**.

6. DEBRIS AND WASTE TYPES

The following provides a summary for a range of waste types (not a comprehensive list) likely to result from an event.

Where possible, the best economic, environmental, and social outcomes will be obtained from separating and sorting waste and debris into different streams. The different characteristics will determine where and how the material will be managed. The type of wastes and how easily they can be separated will depend on the nature of the disaster.

6.1. Sensitive debris

This refers to materials that a coroner may have an interest in due to disaster-related casualties. Assuming there is no risk to life, sensitive debris should be left undisturbed to allow for coronial investigation and any significant cultural actions. Mana whenua should be offered the opportunity to undertake appropriate karakia blessing and cleansing as soon as possible following the disaster event.

Following the 2011 Canterbury Earthquakes, there were multiple badly damaged buildings with casualties among debris. Due to the cultural capabilities of some police officers involved in the response, ad hoc mana whenua access to some sites was provided. However, it was identified that planning for this access following future disasters would allow this to be better managed.

The following recommended process will ensure that mana whenua is afforded the opportunity to dignify each affected area with karakia and cleansing as soon as possible following the disaster event and prior to the disturbance of debris.

- *Communicate with the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), providing as much detail about the situation including location and timeframe.*
- *Communicate and share this information with the Iwi Liaison Officer (ILO) in the EOC as soon as practicable (specific details outlined via email)*
- *If requested, facilitate, and enable mana whenua access to locations with sensitive debris when it is safe to do so.*

6.2. Debris from Wāhi taonga archaeological sites

The management of debris from culturally or archaeologically significant sites should be managed appropriately. Mana whenua should be offered the opportunity to undertake cultural monitoring during works to clear debris that could contain taonga tūturu cultural artifacts.

Management of debris from these sites was highlighted following the 2016 Kaikōura earthquakes. Due to a significant number of taonga tūturu cultural artifacts located on the coastal fringe, Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura worked with crown agencies to ensure that tikanga was observed without holding up repairs to local infrastructure. This included setting up the Cultural Advisory Group (CAG), undertaking cultural monitoring of construction works, and setting up the Whare Taonga Museum to house taonga tūturu.

6.3. Putrescible Waste

a. Food waste

Spoiled or damaged food may result from an event due to loss of refrigeration or damage to transport. The ideal way to manage this waste is to remove all packaging and compost it. However, depending on the source and the volume, this may not be possible, so an engineered landfill may be the next best option.

b. Green, vegetative waste

Disaster events can lead to large volumes of green waste from damaged shrubs and trees. This material should be free from hazardous wastes, food waste, and inorganic wastes (e.g., plastic and metal). If possible, this waste will be composted, chipped, or mulched as it is a valuable recycled product.

c. Animal Carcass Waste

Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) will help coordinate the management of carcass disposal following a disaster. (MPI, 2022). Management of this waste will be dependent on if it is generated as a result of controlling or eradicating a disease.

6.4. Clean fill

Clean fill is defined by the WasteMINZ Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land as *"virgin excavated natural material such as clay, soil, and rock that are free of combustible, putrescible, degradable, or leachable components. When discharged to the environment, clean fill material will not have a detectable effect relative to the background, and the fill site will be able to be utilised for an unrestricted purpose on closure. Future excavation into the filled materials will be unrestricted."* Maximum inert waste is 5% by volume. Maximum putrescible material 2%.

When making decisions on the placement of clean fill materials, it is important to distinguish this material from controlled fill, managed fill, and C&D waste.

6.5. Silty material from liquefaction or flood

Liquefaction material or silt from a flood that is impacted with biological contamination (from sewerage, effluent, or invasive plant species) may need specific management to prevent the spread of pathogens or pests. However, if cleared from contamination, this material may not need significant management from a waste perspective.

EXAMPLE Disaster Waste and Debris Management and Disposal Locations – Default Plan

During the Tasman District 2025 flooding event, Asiatic Knotweed was identified in the silt buildup in some river catchments. Due to its persistence and in the environment and its destructive ability to grow through asphalt, concrete and building foundations, landowners were urged to initially hold off disposing of silt to avoid spreading this invasive plant across the district.

6.6. Mixed Waste

Mixed waste will be generated in considerable volumes during the response phase because of damaged buildings and infrastructure. Further volumes will be generated during the recovery phase due to the demolition of damaged sites and replacement construction. The composition of mixed waste depends on how this material is defined and, therefore, the environmental risks associated with it. The following classes of landfills provide an outline of how these risks are managed during business as usual and can be used to guide decisions for materials following a disaster.

6.7. Controlled fill (Class 4)

Clean fill material with a higher level of maximum concentration limits for metals and organic compounds and also including things like bricks, concrete, tiles, clay pipes, and asphalt. Maximum putrescible material 2% by volume per load.

6.8. Managed fill (Class 3)

As per Class 3 material, but with a higher level of maximum concentration limits, will include bricks, concrete, aggregates, and soils. This waste is also referred to as Class 3 (managed fill) or Class 4 (controlled fill) waste (WasteMINZ, 2023), including timber, which should be disposed of at Class 2 landfills.

6.9. C&D waste (Class 2)

C&D waste (Class 2) is defined as per the Class 3 managed fill criteria and including materials such as timber, tree stumps, plastic materials, vehicle tyres, insulations and plasterboard. Rapidly biodegradable materials (vegetation) to be no more than 5% by volume per load. Mixed earthquake waste will often meet this category of waste. However, mixed flood or tsunami waste may include a higher percentage of putrescible materials and therefore may need to be disposed of at a Class 1 Landfill.

6.10. Landfill waste (Class 1)

Mixed municipal waste from residential, commercial and industrial sources along with treated hazardous wastes and other material. All wastes must meet the waste acceptance criteria for the landfill.

6.11. Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste is waste derived from a hazardous substance, which is defined under the HSNO Act 1996 as a substance that could readily explode, burn, oxidise or corrode, or is toxic to people or other living things or to ecosystems.

a. Chemical wastes

Liquid and solid hazardous wastes must be managed by appropriately experienced handlers and taken to approved facilities. Where possible, all known hazardous substances should be removed prior to

building demolition. The management of hazardous substances from households, industry, and rural areas should be prioritized following a disaster event.

b. Asbestos-containing waste

Asbestos was used widely in New Zealand in construction from the 1920s to the mid-1980s. Therefore, the presence of asbestos in demolition waste is possible and more likely for buildings built within this timeframe. The management of asbestos-containing waste is a health and safety matter since its disturbance can release fibres that, if inhaled, can get stuck in the lungs and cause disease.

Following the 2016 earthquake, the Hurunui/Kaikoura Earthquake waste project was funded by the Ministry for the Environment and included the completion of more than 465 pre-demolition asbestos surveys, and 23 tonnes of hazardous substances were collected and disposed of appropriately.

c. Copper Chrome Arsenate (CCA) solid waste and ash:

Softwoods used in building or agricultural products are often treated with Copper Chrome Arsenate (CCA) to extend their life. Damaged CCA products require special treatment and disposal at an approved landfill due to the chemicals used in their production.

6.12. Unwanted donated goods

After an event, there is often an influx of donated goods into the affected area. Many of these goods are unwanted and end up as waste. Clear communication is required on what is needed and what is not needed to help prevent the donation of unwanted goods ending up as waste.

Additional waste types to consider include:

- E-Waste and whitegoods
- Bulky household waste
- Metal waste
- Damaged Vehicles
- Large Batteries
- Medical Waste
- Vehicles, sea vessels.
- Healthcare and clinical waste
- Waste eroding from closed landfills

REFERENCES

Craig, H. & Wilson, C. (2025, March). Estimation of disaster waste and debris across the Canterbury region based on susceptibility to three natural hazard event types. Report prepared by the University of Canterbury for Environment Canterbury and Canterbury Regional Civil Defence Emergency Management.Green Industries SA. (2022). South Australia Disaster Waste Management Guidelines, *state emergency management plan – Part 4 DWM capability plan – Annex A*. Government of South Australia.

EXAMPLE Disaster Waste and Debris Management and Disposal Locations – Default Plan

Ministry for Primary Industries. (2022, March 31). Canterbury Regional Animal Welfare Emergency Management Plan.

T + T. (2018). Disaster Waste Management Plan template. Prepared by Tonkin + Taylor for the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Waikato Regional Council, and Canterbury Regional Council.

Waste Management Institute of New Zealand. (2023, September). Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land Revision (Rev. 3.1)

EXAMPLE Disaster Waste and Debris Disposal Management Locations – Default Plan 2025

Table 1 – EXAMPLE: Summary of potential locations for disposal and management (with some examples in blue below).

Waste/Debris Type	Source Location [INSERT THE SOURCE LOCATION IN THIS COLUMN]	Estimated Quantity [INSERT THE ESTIMATED VOLUME FOR THIS TYPE OF WASTE IN THIS COLUMN]	Permanent/ Temporary [INFORM IF THE LOCATION IS/ WILL BE PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY IN THIS COLUMN]	Potential Locations [INSERT THE POTENTIAL LOCATIONS FOR STORAGE AND OR DISPOSAL IN THIS COLUMN]	Management Issues		Comments / Discussion [INSERT HERE: ANY EXTRA Comments / Discussion REGARDING THE LOCATIONS]
					Governance and Cultural Considerations [INSERT HERE: THE GOVERNANCE AND CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS OF USING THIS LOCATION FOR THIS PARTICULAR WASTE STREAM]	Operational and Environmental Challenges [INSERT HERE: THE OPERATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES OF USING THIS LOCATION FOR THIS PARTICULAR WASTE STREAM]	
Sensitive Debris (Material that a coroner may have an interest in due to disaster-related casualties)	**e.g.:** All areas	**e.g.:** 1,200 m3 Allocate an area of 100m x 100m for inspection	**e.g.:** Temporary				**e.g.:** Action: even once a default/adopted location is agreed, there must be discussion with the local community, including mana whenua, following a disaster and prior to placing material in this location. Permanent disposal options also need to be considered when the coronial process is completed Assuming there is no risk to life, mana whenua is provided the opportunity to undertake appropriate blessing/Karakia as soon as possible after the disaster event, and ideally before material is disturbed.
Debris from Wāhi taonga / Archaeological sites	**e.g.:** All areas	**e.g.:** Unknown	**e.g.:** Temporary/permanent				**e.g.:** Mana whenua is provided the opportunity to undertake cultural monitoring during works undertaken to clear debris that could contain wāhi taonga.
Putrescible material (Including food waste and vegetative material	**e.g.:** District Township (food waste that will rot if not stored correctly)	**e.g.:** 4 times the volume of business-as-usual food and green waste. Urban food waste is estimated at 60 m3.	**e.g.:** Temporary/permanent	**e.g.:** Local Composting Facility			**e.g.:** Must be collected rapidly for health reasons due to the loss of refrigerators. Additional bulking material and earthmoving equipment will be required to manage composting.
	e.g.: Rural/Agricultural Areas (milk that can't be collected and animal carcasses)	**e.g.:** Unknown	**e.g.:** Permanent				**e.g.:** Must be collected and managed rapidly for health reasons due to the loss of refrigerators.

EXAMPLE Disaster Waste and Debris Disposal Management Locations – Default Plan 2025

Hazardous waste (Agrichemicals, household chemicals, and hazardous building materials)	**e.g.:** All areas	**e.g.:** Unknown	**e.g.:** Temporary				
Earthquake debris, mixed	**e.g.:** All areas	**e.g.:** 62,000 m3 = Pile size of: 6m (high) x, 100m x 100m in area Or 1,070 truckloads	**e.g.:** Temporary / Permanent				**e.g.:** Transport options to Kate Valley may need to be expanded to allow for different trucking companies and truck types. Clean fill locations (old quarries) within the region groundwater protection zone MUST be avoided due to groundwater contamination risk.
Mixed tsunami/flood debris	e.g.: Coastline and inland	**e.g.: Tsunami:** 130,000 m3 = Pile size of: 8m (high), x 130m x 130m in area Or 2,250 truckloads **Flood:** 22,300 m3 =Pile size of: 8m (high), 55m x 55m in area Or 420 truckloads	**e.g.:** Temporary / Permanent				
Silty material (including liquefaction material)	**e.g.:** All areas	31,000 m3 = Pile size of 6m high, 70m x 70m in area Or 540 truckloads	**e.g.:** Permanent				**e.g.:** It could be impacted by sewage water. Testing may be required for chemical or other contaminants.
Clean fill	**e.g.:** All areas	**e.g.:** 12,000 m3 =Pile size of 6m high, 50m x 50m in area Or 220 truckloads	**e.g.:** Permanent				**e.g.:** Material should be verified and tested to ensure that there is no contamination.
Recyclable/recoverable material	**e.g.:** All areas	**e.g.:** Unknown	**e.g.:** Temporary				**e.g.:** There is a risk that temporary sorting/management areas become contaminated or end up being permanent disposal locations.

Table 2 - Site-specific environmental considerations for possible management and disposal locations in Waimakariri.

Proposed site and current activity **[INSERT LOCATION NAME (IF AVAILABLE) – ADDRESS IN THIS COLUMN]**	**Sensitive receptors*** **[INSERT HERE: Comment on private locations and new waste disposal sites. ie, where possible, avoid opening up new locations or disposing of waste at private locations.]**
e.g.: ABC Pit - 123 Road, District	**e.g.:** Approximately 5m to groundwater, unconfined aquifer.
e.g.: ABCDE Resource Recovery Park (RRP) - 123 Road, District	**e.g.:** Shallow, semi/unconfined groundwater estimated at 1m depth, 60 m to surface water.

EXAMPLE Disaster Waste and Debris Disposal Management Locations – Default Plan 2025

Regional Education Message Standardisation and Consistency Initiative

Responsible Officer(s) Te Pou Matua:	Veronica Sousa – Regional Waste Projects Facilitator
Accountable ELT Member Pouwhakarae:	Brent Smith, General Manager City Infrastructure

1. Purpose and Origin of the Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the Canterbury Waste Joint Committee (CWJC) members on the regional education message standardisation and consistency initiative.

1.2 This report is staff generated.

2. Detail Te Whakamahuki

2.1 At the CWJC Staff Meeting held in March 2025, the need for more consistent regional waste education resources across Canterbury was raised.

2.2 While individual councils deliver strong local waste education programmes, there is currently no shared set of regional resources that provide consistent messaging across districts.

2.3 In response, the concept of developing regionally aligned education resources was proposed, with a focus on addressing common gaps across multiple councils.

2.4 The first stage of this work was the development of the **Canterbury Reuse and Recycling Takeback Schemes Guide**, which explains alternative recycling and take-back options for commonly problematic items.

2.5 The Staff Group will continue to identify priority themes that would benefit from a regional approach to guide the future development of consistent, regionally aligned education materials.

2.6 The considerations below outline the rationale for taking a regional approach to education messaging and why alternative recycling and take-back schemes were selected as the first deliverable.

Considerations

2.7 Canterbury is New Zealand's second-largest region and includes a wide range of communities. Waste services and education are delivered by multiple councils, each with its own systems, infrastructure, and communication approaches.

2.8 This project aims to strengthen regional consistency while complementing, not duplicating or undermining the existing work of individual councils.

2.9 The focus is on identifying areas where awareness is limited across the region and developing shared resources to address those gaps.

Christchurch City Council

2.10 One of the significant gaps identified is information about alternative diversion options for materials that are hard-to-recycle and/or hazardous that should be avoided through kerbside collection.

2.11 Improving awareness of alternative recycling and take-back schemes is essential to divert waste from the public system and support the sustainable solutions provided by businesses and community organisations.

2.12 As the first deliverable under this initiative, the Staff Group has developed the ***Canterbury Reuse and Recycling Takeback Schemes Guide***, which brings together information on alternative diversion options in a single, consistent regional resource.

2.13 This guide has been developed using the Christchurch City Council Alternative Schemes Brochure as its foundation, which demonstrated the value of clearly communicating alternative recycling and take-back options. It was identified as an appropriate starting point for regional standardisation.

2.14 The original brochure was adapted and expanded to create a regionally relevant and standardised tool for use by all Canterbury councils.

2.15 The material will be available in both digital and printable formats for the Councils to promote as suits.

Canterbury Reuse and Recycling Takeback Schemes Guide

Where to take your hard-to-recycle and hazardous household items for free

Glass kitchenware and home décor

We can't recycle these as the glass is different to the glass in bottles and jars. Drop them at your local second-hand shop. If they are chipped or broken, wrap them and put them in your rubbish.

Drink and liquid cartons

We are not set up to recycle cartons, as they require specialised processing. Put these in your rubbish or visit Saveboard NZ's website for drop-off locations.

Polystyrene

Polystyrene needs careful handling and special processing. Drop it off at your local Resource Recovery Centre, or nearest Mitre 10*.

*check that your local store accepts polystyrene

Lightbulbs

Most Mitre 10 stores collect a range of lightbulbs for specialised recycling.

Soft plastic packaging

Soft plastics e.g. bread bags, chip packets and bubble wrap, can get caught in our recycling machinery. Some supermarkets collect clean, soft plastic items for recycling. Check with your local supermarket, if nothing is available in your area, put them in your rubbish.

Gas bottles and canisters

Never put gas bottles or canisters in your kerbside bins. Even if empty, they are hazardous. Take to your Local Resource Recovery Centre for safe disposal.

Eyeglasses

Take eyeglasses and contact lens blister packs to your local optometrist for reuse and recycling.

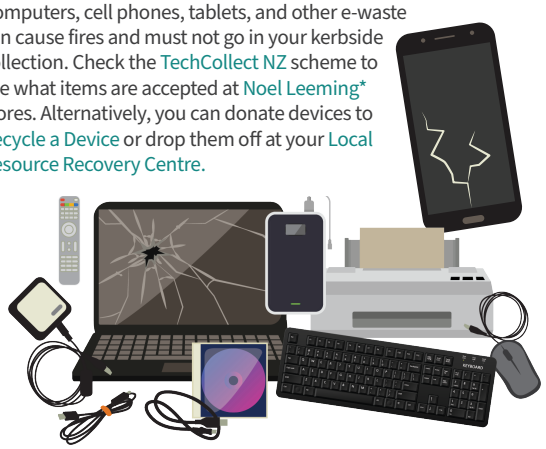
Batteries

Never put batteries or anything that has a battery in your kerbside collection, as they can cause a fire. Drop these at your Local Resource Recovery Centre, Bunnings* or Mitre 10*.

*check that your local store accepts batteries

Cell phones, computers and other e-waste

Computers, cell phones, tablets, and other e-waste can cause fires and must not go in your kerbside collection. Check the TechCollect NZ scheme to see what items are accepted at Noel Leeming* stores. Alternatively, you can donate devices to Recycle a Device or drop them off at your Local Resource Recovery Centre.



*check that your local store accepts e-waste

Lids

Containers must be lidless to go in the recycling, and all lids must go in the rubbish. Alternatively, the *Caps & Lids Recycling Scheme* collect lids across Canterbury, including at several New World* supermarkets.

*If nothing is available in your area, put them in your rubbish.

Cosmetics

Takeback scheme TerraCycle and some cosmetic stores collect empty cosmetic containers (mascara tubes and wands, makeup, lipsticks, haircare and skincare products).

Plant pots

We can't recycle these as they can't be included in food-grade recycled plastics. Bunnings and Mitre 10 stores collect and recycle these.

Metal tools, home appliances, car parts and scrap

We can only recycle food and drink cans as all other metal items can cause breakdowns in our machinery. Take your other metal to your Local Resource Recovery Centre, scrap metal dealer or second-hand shop.

Clothing

No fabric item can go in the recycling. Clothing of good, reusable quality may be accepted by second-hand shops. Items must be dry, free from rips, stains and fading.

Fabric shopping bags

These are accepted at most second-hand shops if in a clean, reusable condition.

Curtains

Clean and usable curtains may be accepted at most second-hand shops.

Sheets and towels

The SPCA, Dog Watch and veterinary clinics may accept these, depending on demand.

Sports equipment

Most second-hand shops accept sports equipment in good condition. Alternatively, if you donate it to the Gear Up Ōtautahi programme they will distribute it to children to participate in sport.

Selwyn District Council
Hurunui District Council
Ashburton District Council
Mackenzie District Council
Kaikōura District Council
Christchurch City Council
Timaru District Council, Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Te Tihi o Maru
Waimakariri District Council
Waimate District Council
CWJC Canterbury Waste Joint Committee

INF8305 December 2025

Karakia Whakamutunga

Kia whakairia te tapu

Kia wātea ai te ara

Kia turuki whakataha ai

Kia turuki whakataha ai

Haumi e. Hui e. Tāiki e