
Council Workshop

AGENDA

Notice of Workshop Te Pānui o te Hui:

A Council Workshop will be held on:

Date: **Tuesday 2 June 2026**
Time: **10 am**
Venue: **Camellia Chambers, Civic Offices,
53 Hereford Street, Christchurch**

Membership Ngā Mema

Chairperson	Mayor Phil Mauger
Deputy Chairperson	Deputy Mayor Victoria Henstock
Members	Councillor Kelly Barber
	Councillor David Cartwright
	Councillor Melanie Coker
	Councillor Pauline Cotter
	Councillor Celeste Donovan
	Councillor Tyrone Fields
	Councillor Tyla Harrison-Hunt
	Councillor Nathaniel Herz Jardine
	Councillor Yani Johanson
	Councillor Aaron Keown
	Councillor Sam MacDonald
	Councillor Jake McLellan
	Councillor Andrei Moore
	Councillor Mark Peters
	Councillor Tim Scandrett

Principal Advisor

Bede Carran
Interim Chief Executive
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29 May 2026

Meeting Advisor

Ruth Close
Democratic Services Advisor
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Note: This forum has no decision-making powers and is purely for information sharing.

To find upcoming meetings, watch a recording after the meeting date, or view copies of meeting Agendas and Notes, go to:

<https://www.ccc.govt.nz/the-council/meetings-agendas-and-minutes/>



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WORKSHOP ITEMS

2. **Government reform programme: Head Start Pathway** 5

Scheduled time – 10 am

[Presenter: David Griffiths, Head of Strategic Policy & Resilience]

3. **Governance Update - Q3 2025/2026 (January - March 2026)** 7

Scheduled time – 11.15 am

*[Presenter: Matt Boulton, Acting Community Facilities & Activation Manager / Team Leader
Governance Process, Sean Rainey, Manager Official Information]*

4. **Resource Recovery Quarterly Update - Q2 and Q3 FY26** 23

Scheduled time – 11.30 am

*[Presenter: Tania Lees – Team Leader Operations Resource Recovery
Melanie Hayman – Contract Supervisor Transfer Stations]*

5. **Draft Council Emissions Reduction Plan** 41

Scheduled time – 12 noon

*[Presenter: Carey Graydon, Principal Advisor Climate Resilience;
Lisa Early, Team Leader Climate Resilience]*

1. Apologies Ngā Whakapāha

Apologies will be recorded at the workshop.

Jeremy

2. Government reform programme: Head Start Pathway

Reference Te Tohutoro: 26/1089890

Presenter(s) Te Kaipāhō: David Griffiths, Head of Strategic Policy & Resilience

Item 2

1. Detail Te Whakamahuki

Purpose and Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 5 May the Government announced the Head Start Pathway as part of their Simplification of Local Government programme. The purpose of this workshop is to provide the Council with a briefing on the Government's announcements and direction they have signalled.
Timing	This information session is expected to last for up to 60 minutes.
Outcome Sought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christchurch City Council has publicly supported the intent of local government reform. Staff will set out the Head Start Pathway announced earlier this month and seek feedback on our council's approach.
ELT Consideration	ELT is being regularly briefed on Head Start matters.
Next Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any Head Start proposal would need a formal decision of Council in due course, ahead of the 9 August deadline set by the Government. There will be further Council workshops as we work towards the deadline.
Key points / Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government has given councils an opportunity to submit an outline proposal for regional reorganisation by 9 August 2026.
Useful Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.dia.govt.nz/Simplifying-Local-Government https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/Files/Local-Government-2026/\$file/Head-Start-pathway-policy-document-simplifying-local-government.pdf

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

There are no attachments to this coversheet.

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Elizabeth Wilson - Team Leader Policy
Approved By	David Griffiths - Head of Strategic Policy & Resilience John Higgins - General Manager Strategy, Planning & Regulatory Services

3. Governance Update - Q3 2025/2026 (January - March 2026)

Reference Te Tohutoro: 26/1055379

Matt Boulton, Acting Community Facilities & Activation Manager /

Presenter(s) Te Kaipāhō: Team Leader Governance Process


Sean Rainey, Manager Official Information

1. Detail Te Whakamahuki

<p>Purpose and Origin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This staff-generated report provides Council with a governance update for the third quarter of the 2025/2026 financial year. The report covers the period 1 January to 31 March 2026 and includes information on governance process performance, statutory compliance activity, and services provided to support Council, Committees, and Community Boards. Areas covered include meeting management, decision-making processes, Public Excluded business, voting record implementation, and LGOIMA and elected member request handling. This workshop was originally scheduled for 19 May, 2026, but was deferred.
<p>Timing</p>	<p>This information session is expected to last approximately 15 minutes.</p>
<p>Outcome Sought</p>	<p>That the Council receives the information provided in the Governance Update - Q3 2025/2026 (January - March 2026) and that members' questions are answered.</p>
<p>ELT Consideration</p>	<p>The information presented reflects material reported to the Executive Leadership Team through internal governance and official information reporting.</p>
<p>Next Steps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any questions taken on notice will be responded to as soon as practicable. Agreed changes to measures or presentation will be incorporated into future reports.
<p>Key points / Background</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting and Reporting Activity: Governance continues to support a high volume of meetings and reporting. This includes administrative, decision, and information reports, as well as memos and elected member reports, reflecting the breadth of business across Council and its committees. Public Excluded (PX) and Transparency: Monitoring of Public Excluded items remains a focus, alongside increased visibility of informal meetings and the proportion of items considered in open. This supports transparency and good governance practice. Informal Meetings (Workshops): A significant proportion of informal meeting items continue to be considered in open, demonstrating ongoing progress toward transparency in workshop and briefing processes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance Process Performance: Core governance processes continue to perform at scale, with measures tracking timeliness, workflow throughput, and service delivery across agenda management, decision recording, and action tracking. • Action Management: Action tracking shows a high volume of actions being created and closed, with a relatively small proportion completed outside agreed timeframes, providing visibility of follow-through on Council decisions. • Voting Records: Implementation of voting records for the current term provides increased transparency and public visibility of elected member decision-making. • LGOIMA Requests: LGOIMA performance remains strong, with high completion rates, timely responses, and minimal escalation, indicating effective statutory compliance. • Elected Member Requests: There continues to be a high volume of elected member requests, with strong completion rates across units. These requests often involve multiple queries and reflect ongoing demand for information to support governance and decision-making.
Useful Links	N/A

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A 	Quarterly Governance Presentation Q3 2025 - 2026	26/872683	9

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Authors	Matt Boulton - Acting Community Facilities & Activation Manager / Team Leader Governance Process Sean Rainey - Manager Official Information
Approved By	John Filsell - Head of Community Support and Partnerships Helen White - General Counsel / Director of Legal & Democratic Services

Quarterly Governance Update – Q3 2025/2026 (January – March 2026)

Presenters:

- Sean Rainey, Manager Official Information
- Matt Bould, Team Leader Governance Process

Key Metrics Comparison

Metric	Q3 2024/2025	Q3 2025/2026	Change (%)	YTD (Target)
Number of meetings held	86	86	No change	250 (500 - 650)
Number of reports and memos considered	577	546	▼ - 5%	1682
% of eligible meetings were livestreamed	92%	100%	▲ 8%	100% (100%)
% of Voting records for the term published online	N/A	100%	New measure	100% (100%)
Meetings compliant with legislation & process standards	96%	100%	▲ 4%	100% (100%)
% of overall reports in Public Excluded (PX)	7.4%	8.2%	▲ 1.8%	9% (6.5%)
Total % of 2025 – 2028 PX Reports reviewed for release as of this quarter	79%	63%	▼ - 16%	71% (85%)
New meeting actions generated from meetings	167	157	▼ - 6%	588
Meeting actions closed	546	209	▼ - 61%	655
% of meeting actions closed late	21%	23%	▲ 2%	14%
% Ombudsman requests are compliant	100%	100%	No change	100%
% LGOIMA requests are compliant	ca. 99%	98.3%	▼ -0.7%	99.9%

Meetings

Level of Service 4.1.28.1 - Schedule, support, and record Council meetings unless committee structure provides otherwise

Measure of Success	Performance Targets/Outputs	Q3 and YTD
Schedule, support, and record Council meetings unless the committee structure provides otherwise	Between 500 and 600 governance meetings are supported	<p>Q3: 86 meetings held and supported</p> <p>YTD: 250 - Target not likely to be met. Measure to be reviewed in the next LTP</p>

Level of Service 4.1.28.6 - Increase transparency in decision making through livestreaming eligible meetings

Measure of Success	Performance Targets/Outputs	Q3 and YTD
Increase transparency in decision-making through live-streaming eligible meetings	90% of eligible meetings are streamed and recorded on a digital platform	<p>Q3: 100% (53 out of 53 meetings streamed/available online)</p> <p>YTD: 100% (84 out of 84 eligible meetings streamed/available online) – Target met</p>

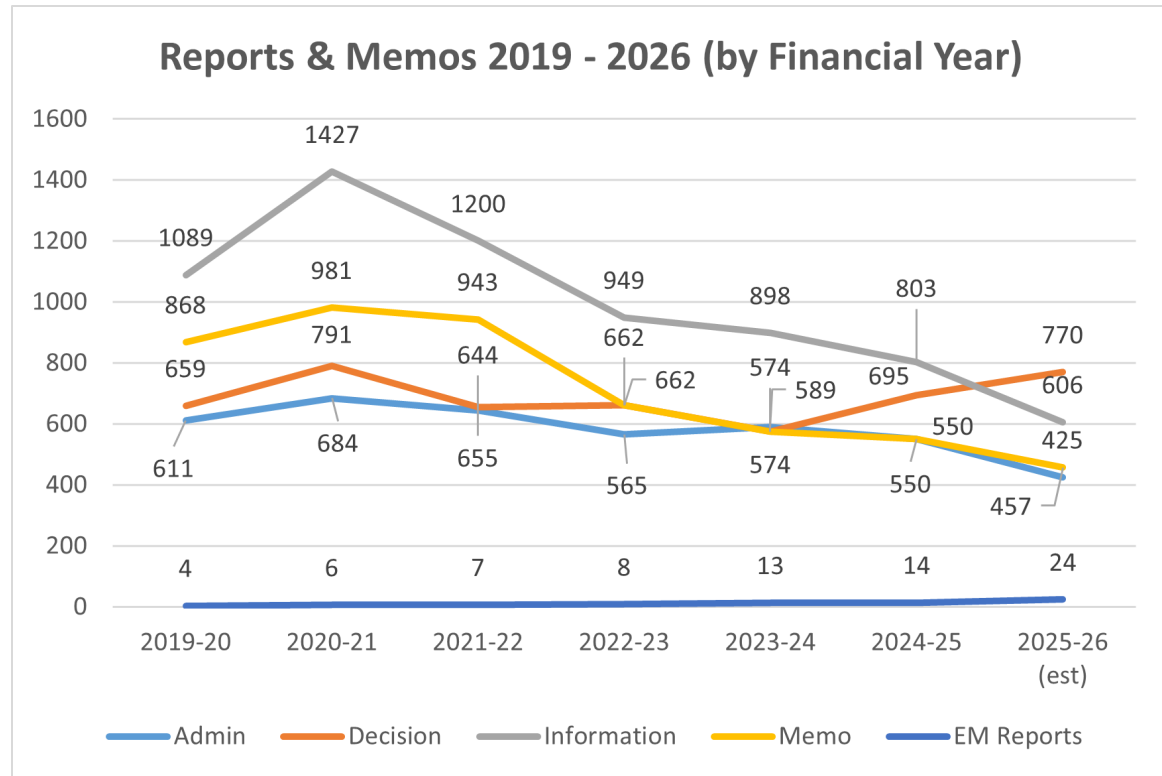
Report and Memo Volumes

Quarter 3 2025 - 2026: 546

- Admin Reports - **89**
- Decision Reports - **144**
- Information Reports - **178**
- Memos - **130**
- Elected Member reports - **5**

Year to Date 2025 - 2026: 1682

- Admin Reports - **275**
- Decision Reports - **550**
- Information Reports - **441**
- Memos - **402**
- Elected Member reports - **14**



Public Excluded (PX) Reports

Level of Service 4.1.28.4 - Increase transparency in decision making through minimising public excluded reports

Measure of Success	Performance Targets/Outputs	Q3 and YTD
Increase transparency in decision-making through minimising public-excluded reports	A maximum of 6.5% of reports considered in PX	<p>Q3: 8.2% of all eligible reports considered in PX</p> <p>YTD: 9% - Target likely to be met, with mitigations.</p> <p>Note: 33 of the total PX items are from Workshops. If excluded, only 5% of formal meeting reports YTD would be PX</p>

Level of Service 4.1.28.5 - Increase transparency in decision making by releasing reports

Measure of Success	Performance Targets/Outputs	Q3 and YTD
Increase transparency in decision-making by releasing reports	85% of all PX reports from the current triennium were reviewed for potential release	<p>Q3: 63% of all eligible PX reports reviewed</p> <p>YTD: As above – on track to meet the target with mitigations</p>

Information Sessions/Workshops in Open

Q3 2025 – 2026 Items Considered in Informal Meetings

Type	Total	Open	PX	% Open
Council	47	25	22	53%
Community Boards	50	49	1	98%
Total	97	74	23	76%

YTD 2025 – 2026 Items Considered in Informal Meetings

Type	Total	Open	PX	% Open
Council	126	82	47	65%
Community Boards	95	93	3	93%
Total	221	175	50	79%

For context:

- In **Q3 2023/24**, **30%** of informal items were considered in open (before the open sessions by default)
- In **Q3 2024/25**, **87%** of informal items were considered in open

Governance Processes

Level of Service 4.1.22 - Provide services that ensure all Council, and Committee meetings are held with full statutory compliance

Measure of Success	Performance Targets/Outputs	Q3 and YTD
Provide services that ensure all Council and Committee meetings are held with full statutory compliance	98% compliance	<p>Q3: 100% (51 out of 51 checks) compliance</p> <p>YTD: 100% (75 out of 75 checks) compliance – Target met</p>

Level of Service 4.1.28.3 - Governance processes are maintained and published on the Website that ensure statutory compliance

Measure of Success	Performance Targets/Outputs	Q3 and YTD
Governance processes are maintained and published on the Website that ensure statutory compliance	100%	<p>Q3: 100% all website links audited</p> <p>YTD: 100% all website links audited - Target met</p>

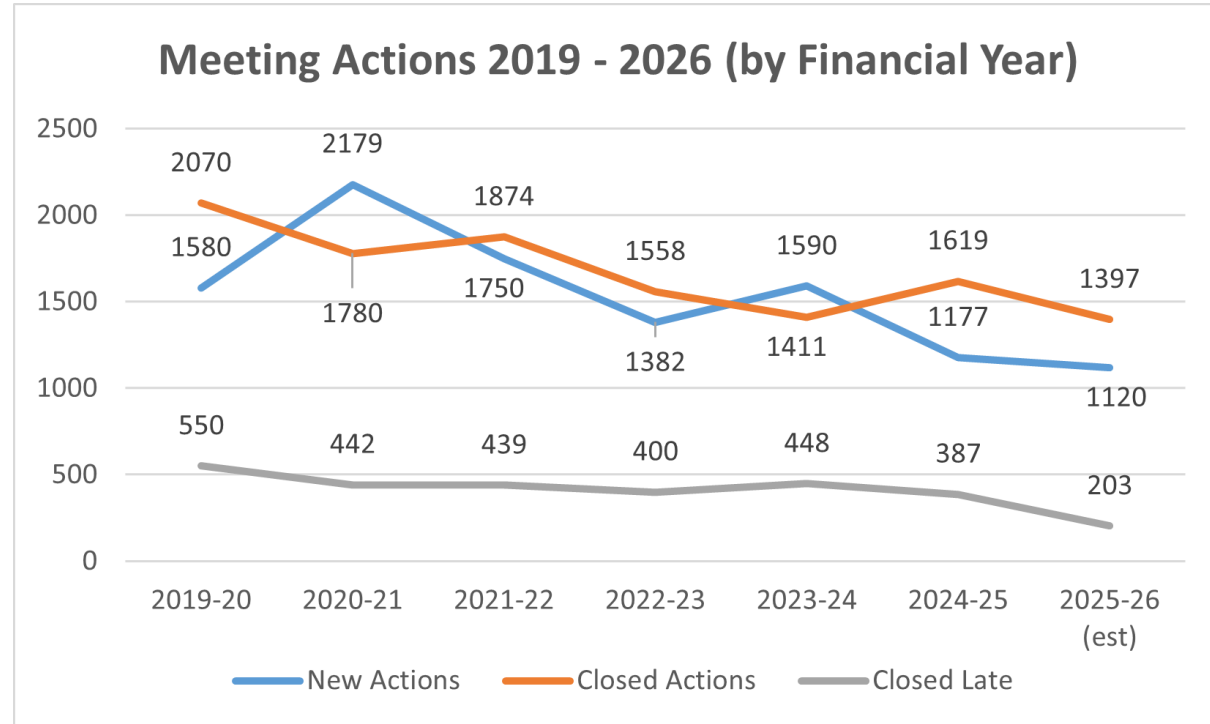
Action Volumes

Quarter 3 2025 - 2026:

- New Actions - **157**
- Closed Actions (old and new) - **209**
- Actions closed late – **48 (23%)**

Year to Date 2025 - 2026:

- New Actions - **588**
- Closed Actions (old and new) - **655**
- Actions closed late – **93 (14%)**



Voting in Meetings

Key Metrics (including PX voting):

Total individual votes in period	Q3 – 3011	YTD - 5417
Votes “ For ”	2622 (87%)	4754 (89%)
Votes “ Against ”	92 (3%)	222 (5%)
Individual vote absences	259 (9%)	350 (4%)
Individual abstentions	10 (0.3%)	38 (1%)
Declared conflicts of interest	28 (0.7%)	53 (1%)
Number of voting motions passed	287	521
Number of voting motions passed	285(99%)	512 (98%)
Number of voting motions lost	2 (1%)	9 (2%)

Voting records for the term online at [Meeting voting records: Christchurch City Council](#)

LGOIMA and Elected Member Requests

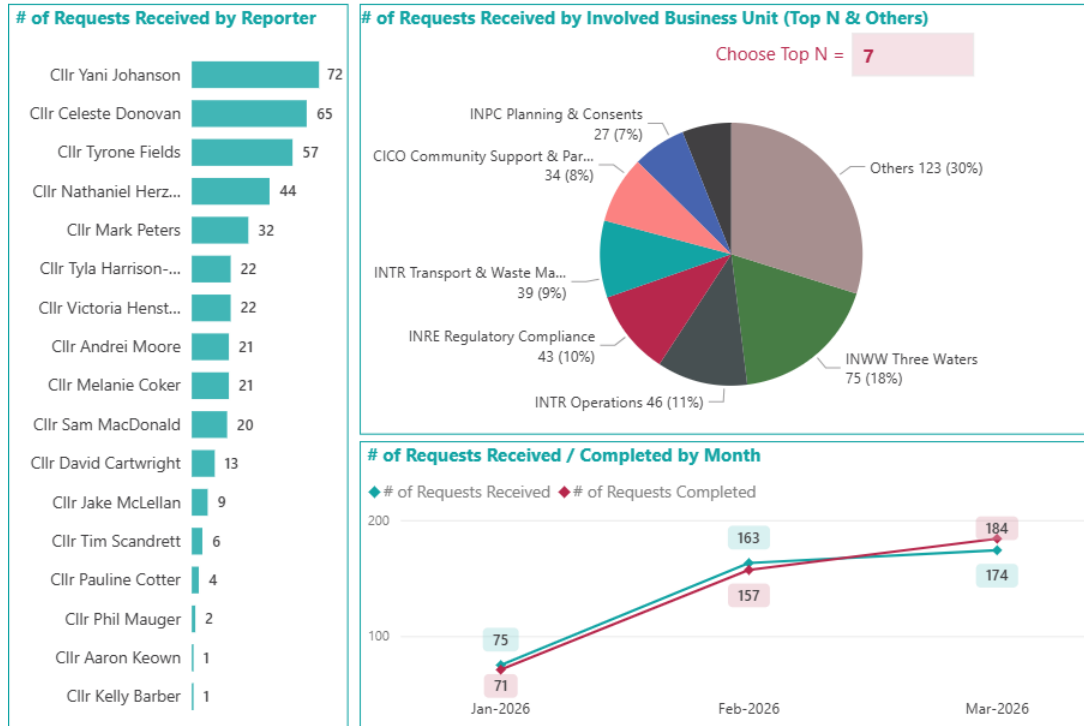
Level of Service 4.1.29.1 - Provision of information in accordance with LGOIMA

Measure of Success	Performance Targets/Outputs	Q3 and YTD
Investigations into process and compliance by the Ombudsman's Office are responded to within their requested deadlines	100% within the requested deadlines	100% within the requested deadlines

Level of Service 4.1.29.2 - Respond to requests for information held by Council in a manner that complies with the legislative processes and timelines set out in the LGOIMA

Measure of Success	Performance Targets/Outputs	Q3 and YTD
Provision of information is in accordance with LGOIMA principles and requirements	99% compliance	Q3 – 584 LGOIMA requests received. One late request. (98.3% compliance) YTD – 1627 LGOIMA requests received. One late request. (99.9% compliance)

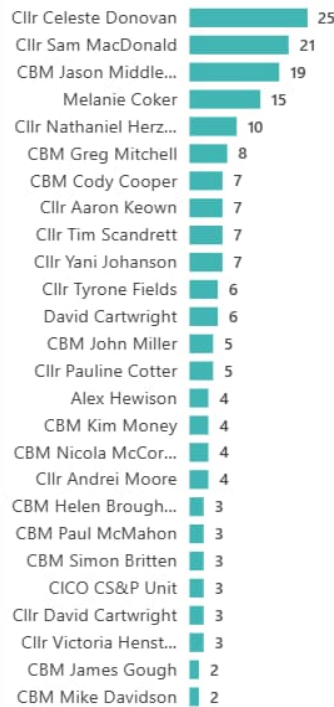
Councillor Requests Q3 2025 - 2026



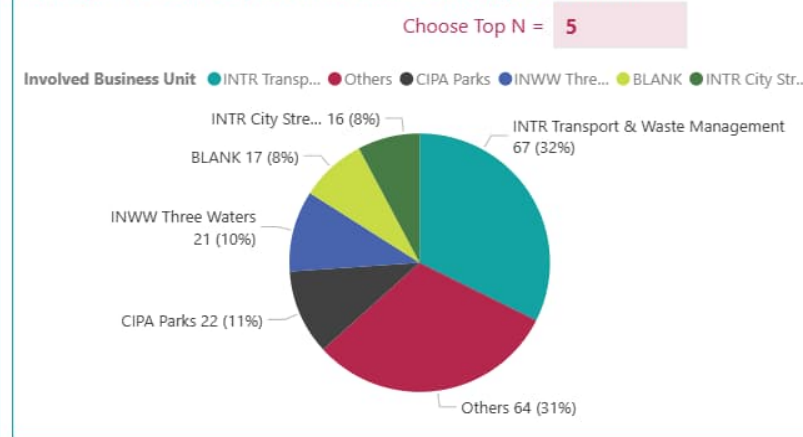
- **412** requests received
- **412** requests completed
- **7** Units respond to around **70** per cent of requests
- Requests often include multiple questions

Community Board Requests Q3 2025 - 2026

of Requests Received by Reporter



of Requests Received by Involved Business Unit (Top N & Others)

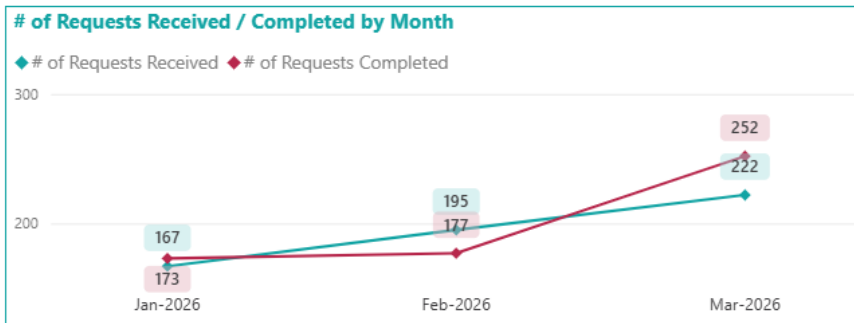
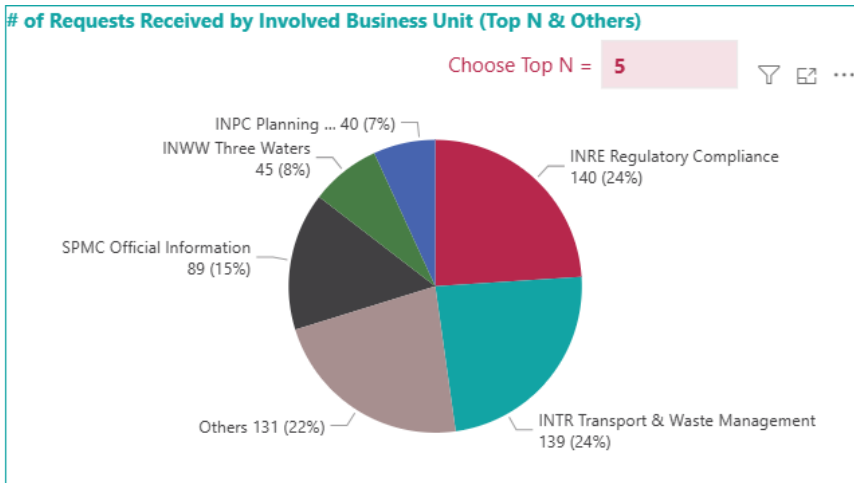


of Requests Received / Completed by Month



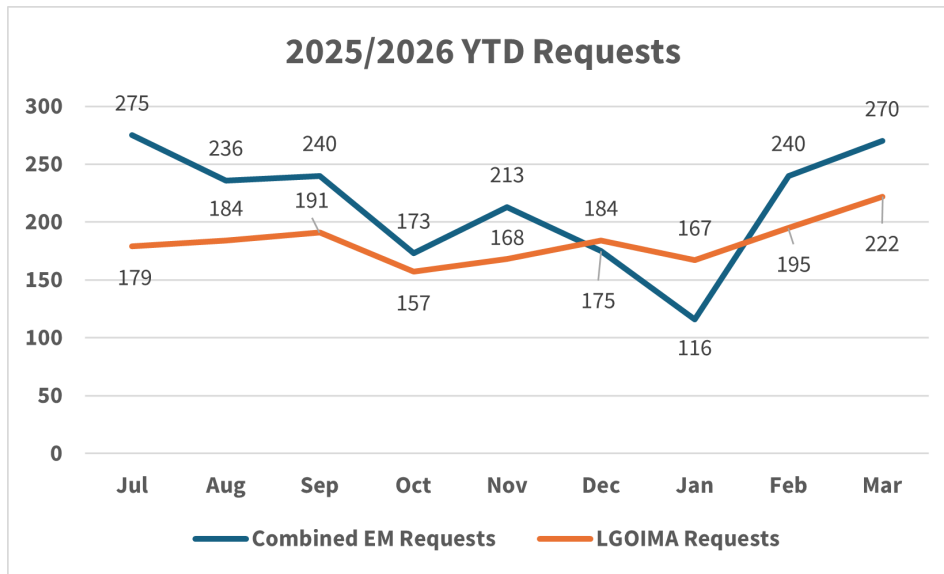
207 requests received
215 requests completed
4 Units respond to around 61 per cent of requests
Requests often include multiple questions

LGOIMA Requests Q3 2025 - 2026



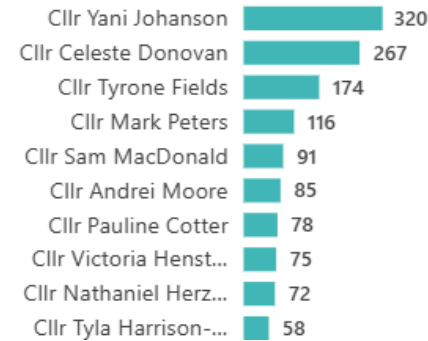
- **584** requests received (YTD-1627 requests)
- **602** requests completed
- **6** Units respond to around **78** per cent of requests
- **8.8** average completion days (YTD – 7.3 days)
- **No** adverse Ombudsman opinions
- **One** late response

LGOIMA and Elected Member requests 2025 – 2026 (YTD)



- The top 10 elected members making requests were:

of Requests Received by Reporter



LGOIMA

- 1647 LGOIMA requests received (average of 183 per month)

Elected Member Requests

- 1938 elected member requests received (average of 215 requests per month)

4. Resource Recovery Quarterly Update - Q2 and Q3 FY26



Reference Te Tohutoro: 26/938815

Presenter(s) Te Kaipāhō: Tania Lees – Team Leader Operations Resource Recovery
Melanie Hayman – Contract Supervisor Transfer Stations

1. Detail Te Whakamahuki

Purpose and Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of this report is to update Council on the Resource Recovery activities for Q2 and Q3 FY2026 This report is staff generated
Timing	This information session is expected to last for 30 minutes.
Outcome Sought	To inform councillors on the focus of the resource recovery team during this six-month period
ELT Consideration	Not required to be considered by ELT
Next Steps	Nil – this is an information update only
Key points / Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract performance Current and future workflows Risks / challenges associated with the Waste Management and Resource Recovery sector
Useful Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A  	Solid Waste and Resource Recovery Report - October 2025 to March 2026 - 2026-05-21	26/1063137	25

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Author	Tania Lees - Team Leader Resource Recovery
Approved By	Alec McNeil - Manager Resource Recovery Brent Smith - General Manager City Infrastructure

Solid Waste and Resource Recovery Report

October 2025 to March 2026



ccc.govt.nz/services/rubbish-and-recycling

Christchurch
City Council

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Executive summary

Our latest Solid Waste and Resource Recovery Report provides an update on Christchurch City Council's work to collect, process and dispose of Christchurch and Banks Peninsula's solid waste – rubbish, recycling and organics. Through waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and organics processing we ensure the sustainable use of resources, contributing to resilient communities, a healthy environment, and a prosperous economy.

The resource consents for the Organics Processing Facility (OPF) have now been issued. Work began in October 2025, and we expect the new facility to be fully operational in October 2027. The project will be updated via Capital Project Management System as construction progresses.

We're progressing priority asset renewals, including replacing transfer station compactor units and replacing/refurbishing weighbridge systems. Councillors have approved the concept plans for the redevelopment of the city transfer stations, we've prioritised the works, and the most urgent will be advanced first – at this stage physical works are expected to begin in 2027.

We're progressing a procurement plan for the waste management and minimisation services contract, and we'll present a briefing and staff paper by the end of June 2026.

More detailed Solid Waste and Resource Recovery project and financial information is available in reports from the Project Management Office and Finance.

We also have scheduled for completion in June a number of policy reviews – illegal dumping, litter, and the waiving of transfer station disposal fees for community clean ups. Each draft policy will be subject to public consultation and consideration by a hearings panel.

Works on the closed landfill portfolio continue, including the progression of an adaptive landfill management tool that will be used to support future capital prioritisation, budgeting and planning. The tool is now being field-tested through to June 2026.



Kerbside collection

Our kerbside collection service has three parts:

Yellow bins

Recycling: Collection and processing

We reduce waste to landfill by collecting recyclable material, sorting and processing it.



Bins in service

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
174,597	175,501	175,864	176,164	176,603	176,398

Bins collected

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
254,963	230,908	237,369	236,381	210,486	217,262

Bins missed

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
242	212	295	354	308	247

Tonnes collected in the yellow bin kerbside collection

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
2226	2110	2507	2491	2039	2192

Green bins

Organics: Collection and composting

We collect and compost kitchen and garden waste.



Bins in service

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
166,991	167,076	167,440	167,758	167,957	168,412

Bins collected

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
434,436	397,712	377,081	388,596	386,320	400,561

Bins missed

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
459	379	362	392	581	543

Tonnes collected in the green bin kerbside collection

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
5584	4796	4720	4759	4993	5087

Kerbside collection (cont'd)



Red bins

Residual waste: Collection and disposal

We collect, consolidate and safely transport waste to landfill.

Bins in service

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
173,330	174,364	174,723	174,953	175,293	175,283

Bins collected

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
313,015	267,335	320,171	278,377	244,174	269,393

Bins missed

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
519	504	795	689	595	568

Tonnes collected in the red bin kerbside collection for landfill

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
4162	3703	4081	4072	3595	3986



The period ahead

April 2026 to September 2026

We're preparing to implement a collection route realignment project in June/ July that will affect approximately 8700 properties. This change is driven by growth in certain areas of the city, which has placed increased pressure on existing collection routes.

We expect the revised schedule to improve collection efficiency and support a better overall customer experience. This will be the third collection route realignment in sixteen years, the most recent being in 2017.

Materials recovery facility

The EcoSort Materials Recovery Facility on Parkhouse Road is owned by EcoCentral Limited. It sorts and bales the kerbside recycling we collect, as well as the material dropped off at the three EcoDrop Resource Recovery Centres. We then send the paper, cardboard, plastics, tins, cans and glass to various end markets for recycling.

We've seen a consistent reduction in contamination over the last six months, with a maximum of one rejected load per month..

Tonnes of recycling processed:

Christchurch kerbside collection and EcoDrop Resource Recovery Centre drop offs

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
2352	2270	2746	2651	2216	2347

Tonnes of rejected loads (loads containing more than 10% contamination)

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
0.1	0	0	0	5.4	4.6

Tonnes of contamination from Christchurch collections removed during processing

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
420	419	468	499	457	420

Tonnes of recyclable product from Christchurch collections sent to end markets

	Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
Glass	724	769	905	908	633	912
Plastic	165	165	189	186	166	181
Cardboard/paper	736	745	997	907	761	814
Metal	139	118	137	130	125	144
Total	1764	1797	2228	2131	1685	2051



The period ahead

April 2026 to September 2026

Environmental improvements

We've been working closely with our site contractor, EcoCentral, to ensure best practice management of litter across the site. We expect these changes to have a positive impact on neighbouring properties and on stormwater discharge.

Organics Processing Plant and the Ōtautahi Christchurch Organics Processing Facility

Currently, the Organics Processing Plant (OPP) at Metro Place in Bromley receives all the food and green waste collected in the kerbside green bins.

This is set to change with the Council approving the establishment of a new organics processing plant in Hornby. We approved Ecogas as the new long-term organics processor, following a multi-stage procurement process. Once the new Ōtautahi Christchurch Organics Processing Facility is in operation, the existing OPP can close.

The new Hornby facility will deliver fundamental change from how we do things at the existing OPP in Bromley. It's a fully enclosed operation, and this technology, Anaerobic Digestion (AD), is used successfully in cities around the world, including London, Sydney, and Madrid.

Tonnes of organics processed at Bromley (including green waste from Metro Place)

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
8156	7184	6997	7361	7589	8067

Tonnes of contamination

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
24.5	26.7	22.5	20.5	7.7	21.58

Tonnes of compost sent to Kate Valley Landfill to be used as a capping material

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
4879	5264	6365	4122	3425	4788



EcoGas staff Andrew Fisher, Andy Bedford and Jonathan West on site at the groundbreaking of the new Ōtautahi Christchurch Regional Organics Processing Facility.

The period ahead April 2026 to September 2026

Organics Processing Facility (OPF), Hornby, development

Environment Canterbury granted resource consent for the new Ōtautahi Christchurch Organics Processing Facility in South Hornby in August 2025, and the Service Agreement was then executed. Works started on site in October 2025 and the plant is scheduled to start operations in April 2027, at which point a transition period will begin where the OPF will progressively take on more organic waste. We expect the OPF to be fully operational in October 2027, at which point the OPP will be decommissioned.

Transfer stations

We have several transfer stations and community collection points across our network. These facilities allow the community to drop off refuse, recycling, greenwaste, scrap metal, household hazardous waste and reusable household goods. Many quality reusable items make their way to the EcoShop in Blenheim Road, where the stock of pre-loved goods changes daily.

Tonnes of garden waste collected (from Styx Mill, Parkhouse and Barrys Bay transfer stations)

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
1541.38	1657.24	1456.75	1532.11	1550.47	1635.28

Tonnes of reusable household goods received at the Resource Recovery Centres and delivered to the EcoShop

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
112.42	107.58	128.27	155.29	104.29	110.55

Tonnes of clean soil diverted from landfill (from EcoDrops)

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
119.96	145.20	135.32	103.96	95.50	88.32

Tonnes of hardfill diverted from landfill (from EcoDrops and Barrys Bay)

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
184.38	186.85	179.99	154.40	172.60	176.12

Tonnes of plasterboard diverted from landfill (from EcoDrops)

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
100.20	90.42	65.88	38.80	77.04	107.98



Tonnes of hazardous waste collected at the EcoDrops for safe disposal (includes paint, waste oil, vehicle batteries and household hazardous waste chemicals)

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
46.22	42.04	46.52	73.02	40.00	33.94

Tonnes of metal collected for recycling (includes whiteware, empty gas cylinders and scrap metal)

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
347.14	326.54	402.66	359.83	311.20	330.85

Transfer stations (cont'd)

The period ahead April 2026 to September 2026

Redevelopment

Our master planning process for upgrading our city transfer stations has concluded with the Council approving concept design plans for the redevelopment of three transfer station sites – Parkhouse, Metro and Styx. We're now advancing a procurement strategy for the redevelopment works that's in accordance with the Council's Procurement Policy and Framework.

We're splitting the redevelopment work into two procurement bundles aligned with the prioritisation of the works. The first, Priority 1, involves modifying existing refuse transfer buildings on each of the three sites. This includes critical repairs to the pit operations zone and improvements to the staff amenity areas. It also provides for the construction of new bunkers for hard fill, soil and plasterboard, along with the associated civil works (earthworks, pavements and three waters).

We're using a separate tender process to procure a second bundle of works, Priority 2, which involves the design, consenting and construction of new resource recovery and household goods buildings on the transfer station sites.

We've shortlisted contractors for both the Priority 1 and Priority 2 works. We'll advance the next stage of procurement, closed competitive tenders, in the second half of 2026.

To help maintain operational availability and delineate site construction areas, we intend to sequence the construction work across the sites. Once we've developed the programme and sequencing of the works, we'll create a timeline for construction. At this stage we anticipate construction works will start on the first site in early 2027.

The procurement of fixed plant replacements (compactors and weighbridges) is progressing in parallel with the redevelopment workstream.

To address an Environment Canterbury non-compliance, we've completed remedial works at the Barrys Bay transfer station on Banks Peninsula. The design for the redevelopment of this site has been advanced and will be finalised in late 2026.



Asset management

Asset management is a business process which guides the lifecycle management of assets. Lifecycle management includes the planning, acquisition, operation, maintenance, renewal, and disposal of assets. We're in the process of drafting our 2027 Resource Recovery asset management plans and this will focus the delivery of technical levels of service to present and future communities in the most cost-effective manner.

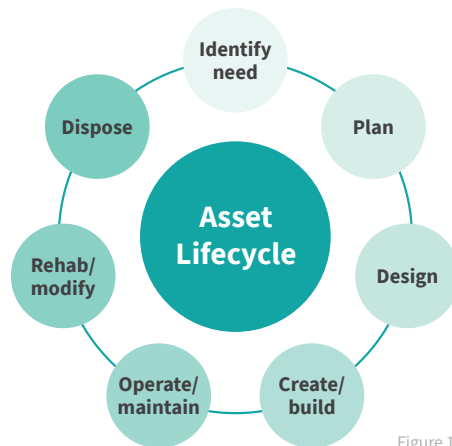


Figure 1: Asset life cycle stages

The focus of the asset management will be on improving asset data systems through the migration of asset data into SAP, enabling more efficient asset management both now and in the future. The SAP asset structure is currently being finalised and is in the test phase. Once the structure is confirmed, asset data will be loaded into the system, aligned with the recently completed 2024 Beca condition assessments.

We'll then implement a planned and cyclical programme of condition assessments in accordance with Council standard operating procedures. This will be a collaboration with the Council's Facilities, Transport, Three Waters, and Ground Assets teams, and finalising our service level agreements with these teams will be a key focus over the next six months.



Waste education and minimisation

Knowledge helps people make informed decisions on waste disposal. We work closely with councils across the region to align public campaigns, workshops and information sessions. We also contribute to Canterbury-wide waste minimisation initiatives and support national waste avoidance initiatives (product stewardship, reducing packaging waste, single-use plastics).

Advertising spend across print, radio and digital

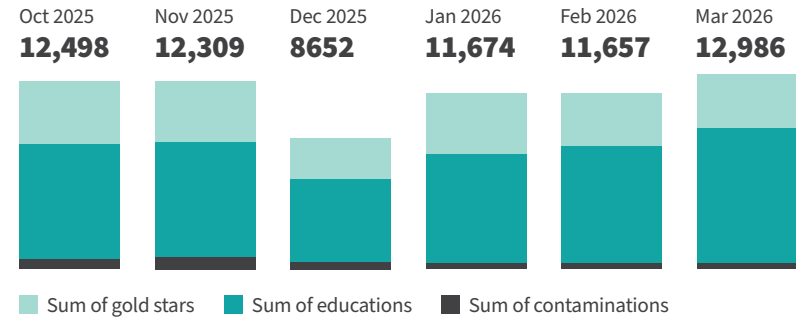
Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
\$2778	\$12,261	\$7380	\$9809	\$10,643	\$10,363

Active users of the Christchurch Bins app

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
35,293	34,155	39,269	36,130	34,142	33,451



Total recycling bins audited



Our contracted bin educators regularly check samples of kerbside recycling bins for contamination. Over the past six months, they've carried out a total of 82,274 checks. We choose sampling areas based on prior contamination – however, with low contamination rates, the current focus is on providing education to streets that haven't been visited recently.

Gold stars are placed on bins with no contamination. If there's a small number of minor contaminants present, we provide a feedback card. Bins containing significant contamination are tagged, recorded and not picked up. If this occurs twice within six months, the resident is informed via letter that their bin may be removed if this continues. The bin is placed on a watchlist to monitor improvement.

We believe the very low contamination levels in the product coming into the Materials Recovery Facility can be attributed to this auditing system. We're sharing it with other councils experiencing high contamination levels, as consistent systems and reduced contamination are mutually beneficial.

Waste education and minimisation (cont'd)

Requested talks and community events

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
0	1	2	2	3	4

Community event summary

Canterbury A&P Show

This year's Show was impacted by poor weather, but our covered position helped us engage with 589 attendees. At our display we featured an extended video of the Materials Recovery Facility and a new battery receptacle unit. These generated lots of interest, and many questions, particularly about batteries.

AFFIRM

We shared a marquee with the Waitai Coastal-Burwood-Linwood Community Board, Civil Defence, and the Council's Engagement Team. This approach worked well, and we engaged with 71 eventgoers. Many had questions about broken bins and bin capacity. The Waitai team brought items from Gear Up Ōtautahi, which was well received by attendees.

UC Welcome Day

This event was for first year students at the University of Canterbury. Despite a stall located away from main foot traffic, our flag was visible, and we engaged with 108 students. Many students we spoke to were familiar with the app and approached us with specific questions. We trialed a cap guessing game with \$50 Prezzy card prizes.

Waste-Ed with Kate

This event was for students to find out about the support services available to them. Most students we engaged with knew that batteries can't go in the bin but were unsure where to take them.

Riccarton High Culture Fest

This event celebrates the cultural diversity of Riccarton High School. It featured performances, food trucks and information stalls. Our stall featured the Bin Good game on iPads, and translated Bin Good guides. There was very high student turnout – however, due to the weather, many people avoided the outdoor area where the stalls were located. Despite this, we had valuable conversations with visitors to our stall.

Bromley Community Fair

It was our first time attending this event, which saw its highest turnout yet. There were many free activities for families, and good engagement with our stall. Many attendees had good recycling knowledge, but were unsure where to take batteries.

Kick Start (Ara)

This event was for students to find out about the support services available to them. Most students we engaged with knew that batteries can't go in the bin but were unsure where to take them.

EcoSort Open Day

This year's open day had a specific focus on families. In total, 512 individuals attended the event and appeared to engage with all areas of the set-up (welcome stall, education room, and Materials Recovery Facility floor). EcoCentral organized free giveaways which were well received, and attendees had opportunities to ask questions at all stations. Children at the event particularly enjoyed seeing the vehicles on display.



Waste education and minimisation (cont'd)

The period ahead

April 2026 to September 2026

Policy reviews

We are reviewing the free waste dumping policy and creating a new policy for littering and illegal dumping. These draft policies, once approved, will be subject to public consultation. The policy review process will conclude with a hearings panel submission to the Council in conjunction with the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

Waste audits

The next kerbside rubbish and transfer station rubbish audit will take place in 2027.

Waste management and minimisation plan review

We're preparing the 2026 Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for public consultation in July. The Council's Treaty Relationships team will be engaging with mana whenua in advance of the draft being released.

Marketing and campaigns

We're launching a large battery campaign across the city to encourage correct battery disposal. This will feature targeted social media, and public place advertising.

We're also updating the signage at the Barrys Bay transfer station and increasing our green bin auditing efforts.



Closed landfills

We maintain closed landfills and are responsible for monitoring them, including the aftercare of the old Burwood Landfill, where earthquake demolition and sensitive waste was taken. We use methane gas from the Burwood Landfill to power some city buildings and parts of the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Tonnes of low-level contaminated soil deposited at Burwood Landfill – Site C

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
3396.84	5967.02	3127.50	2930.82	5447.96	5226.16

Tonnes of methane gas extracted

Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
42.30	42.10	35.84	35.75	33.95	53.72

At **Burwood Landfill Site C**, the forestry block within the site has been felled, and a hardstand created with bunds and fences on the perimeter. This opens an additional 3.25 hectares for an emergency laydown area. We've engaged consultants who have applied for new resource consents to maintain operations to the end of June 2031. Burwood Landfill gas flow volumes have been declining over time, and the current flare is overrated for the gas volumes produced. Work is underway to procure a second flare more suitable for predicted gas flow volumes.

We've engaged a consultant to investigate options for improving the water quality in the estuary drain at **Bexley**. A hybrid option is our preference. The consultant has completed the monitoring programme and is working on the final design plans.

We've completed a monitoring plan to characterise the various contaminated water sources entering **Horseshoe Lake**. Where groundwater exits to surface water in the waterway adjacent to the landfill, water quality sampling indicates the discharge does not result in exceedances of Schedule 5 stream water quality standards in the Broomfield waterway. We have discussed the results with Environment Canterbury. We'll carry out additional water

and sediment sampling this year along with ecological studies to inform future resource consent applications for passive discharge.

We've completed repairs to the seawall in the southern landfill area at **Okains Bay**, and we've applied for a resource consent with Environment Canterbury to complete additional seawall repairs in the northern area. Works are due to commence in May 2026.

We're initiating baseline environmental studies ahead of design works for our planned seawall repair at **Allandale**. A new project manager has been appointed, and initial sampling and ecological assessments are in progress.

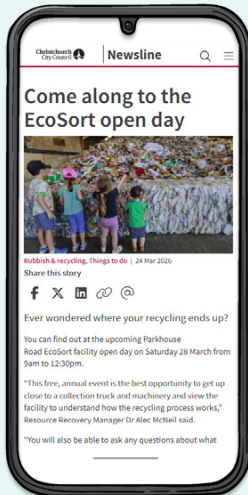
We engaged PDP to conduct a landfill cap assessment at **Sawyers Arms** closed landfill to meet resource consent requirements. The final report was submitted to Environment Canterbury. Following their review the consent was graded as Non-Compliant – No Action Required.

With consultants Tonkin + Taylor, we've begun work to develop a tool that allows us to proactively manage our closed landfills in such a way that we can better plan our spending. This would mean we don't have to manage them reactively, based on risk, and would allow for a changing risk profile over time, as the effects of climate change become more apparent. We'll undertake field testing on 10 pilot sites in the coming months.



Reaching our communities

Over the past six months:



We've published
4 Newsline stories
related to solid waste and resource recovery:

- 1. Gear Up Ōtautahi wins national prize**
December 2025
- 2. New fire-resistant units for recycling household batteries safely**
December 2025
- 3. Gold stars for bin good**
December 2025
- 4. Come along to the EcoSort open day**
March 2026



We've had **478,686 visits** across our relevant webpages.
This represented 7.5% of total views across the Council website.

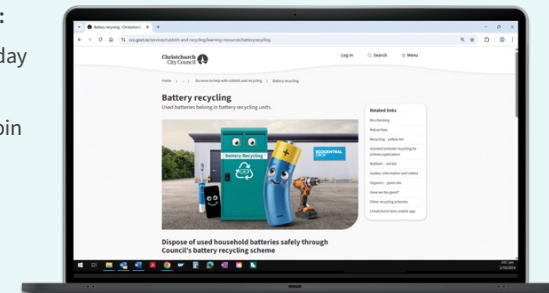
Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
72,978	75,176	112,358	94,955	70,899	61,789



We received
17,109 service requests
related to:
uncollected bins 7836 **damaged bins 9273**

The top five pages were:

1. Find my collection day
2. My bins
3. Recycling – yellow bin
4. Rubbish – red bin
5. EcoDrops



5. Draft Council Emissions Reduction Plan

Reference Te Tohutoro: 26/1011926





Presenter(s) Te Kaipāhō: Carey Graydon, Principal Advisor Climate Resilience;
Lisa Early, Team Leader Climate Resilience

1. Detail Te Whakamahuki

Purpose and Origin of the Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The workshop will present a draft Council Emissions Reduction Plan (Attachment B). This relates to a Level of Service (17.0.23.2) to ‘Provide support and advice on measuring and reducing greenhouse gas emissions’.
Timing	This workshop is expected to last for 45 minutes.
Outcome Sought	<p>Staff seek feedback on the draft Council Emissions Reduction Plan, on the overall level of ambition in the draft Plan, and if Council wishes to see additional initiatives or funding for emission reductions included in the upcoming Long Term Plan (LTP).</p> <p>The draft Plan shows the level of emissions reductions that currently funded initiatives will likely achieve. It shows that in many cases emissions reduction initiatives will also reduce operational costs for the Council.</p>
ELT Consideration	The draft Council Emissions Reduction Plan was considered by ELT on 14 May 2026 and referred to a Council workshop.
Next Steps	Staff will incorporate Council feedback into the draft Emissions Reduction Plan and present the draft Plan for approval at a Council meeting.
Key points / Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council has an emissions target for its own operations to be net carbon neutral by 2030. Staff have developed a draft Emissions Reduction Plan which sets out a strategic all-of-Council approach to reducing the Council’s operational emissions. It addresses emissions shown in the Council’s Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, which includes all Council business units, and all Council owned and operated facilities (but excludes emissions from CCOs and third parties). The draft Plan focuses on the areas with significant emissions so that it can achieve the greatest impact. It focuses on the initiatives that will provide the best value emissions reductions, including those that will result in reduced operating expense compared to business as usual. The draft Plan is informed by technical modelling. Emissions reduction ideas from across Council were gathered and assessed, with the best performing, most practical and implementable initiatives included in the draft Plan. The draft Plan notes previous Council actions that continue to reduce emissions, shows the impact of emissions initiatives currently funded (but not yet fully implemented) in the LTP 2024-2034, and identifies additional initiatives that could

	<p>practically be implemented in the near term to generate further emissions reductions with new funding in the LTP 2027-2037.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff consider that the initiatives included in the draft Plan represent the best value reduction opportunities from the realistic options that are currently available. It is the intention to update the Plan in future to take advantage of new opportunities as technology becomes available. • The draft Plan considers gross emissions reductions only, so does not include removals from sequestration. Data on removals from trees will be included in the next Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, which will show progress towards the net neutral target for 2030.
Useful Links	

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference	Page
A  	Presentation Council Workshop June 2026 Emissions Reduction Plan	26/1074259	43
B  	Draft Council Emissions Reduction Plan 2026	26/524768	54

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Authors	Lisa Early - Team Leader Climate Resilience Carey Graydon - Principal Advisor Climate Resilience
Approved By	David Griffiths - Head of Strategic Policy & Resilience John Higgins - General Manager Strategy, Planning & Regulatory Services

Draft Council Emissions Reduction Plan

Council Workshop
02.06.2026

Council emissions – summary of our approach

Council’s target is to be net carbon neutral by 2030

Council greenhouse gas emissions inventory

- Annually verified inventory of our gross emissions and their sources
- Shows the volume of emissions we produce

Carbon removal policy and implementation plan (2024)

- Will add removals (sequestration from trees) to our inventory for first time in 2026
- Shows the volume of emissions removed, which enables us to show net position

Draft Emissions Reduction Plan

- Strategic Council-wide plan to reduce emissions to help achieve net neutral target.

Progress to date

The draft Plan builds off prior work to reduce emissions, without which Council's current emissions would be significantly higher, including:

- Burwood Landfill Gas recovery – 2008
- Zilch Fleet (shared EV passenger fleet) – 2018
- LED street lighting upgrade – operational 2022
- Electric heat pump at Cowles Stadium (replacing diesel furnace) – 2023
- Electric heat pump at Te Hāpua Halswell Centre summer pool (replacing diesel boiler) – 2023
- Electric heat pump at Graham Condon Centre (replacing wood pellet boiler) – 2024
- Matatiki Hornby Centre solar installation – 2024
- Diesel furnace decommissioned at Pioneer Stadium and energy efficiency upgrades – 2025
- Streetlight dimming project – operational 2025.

Key challenges for further reducing Council emissions

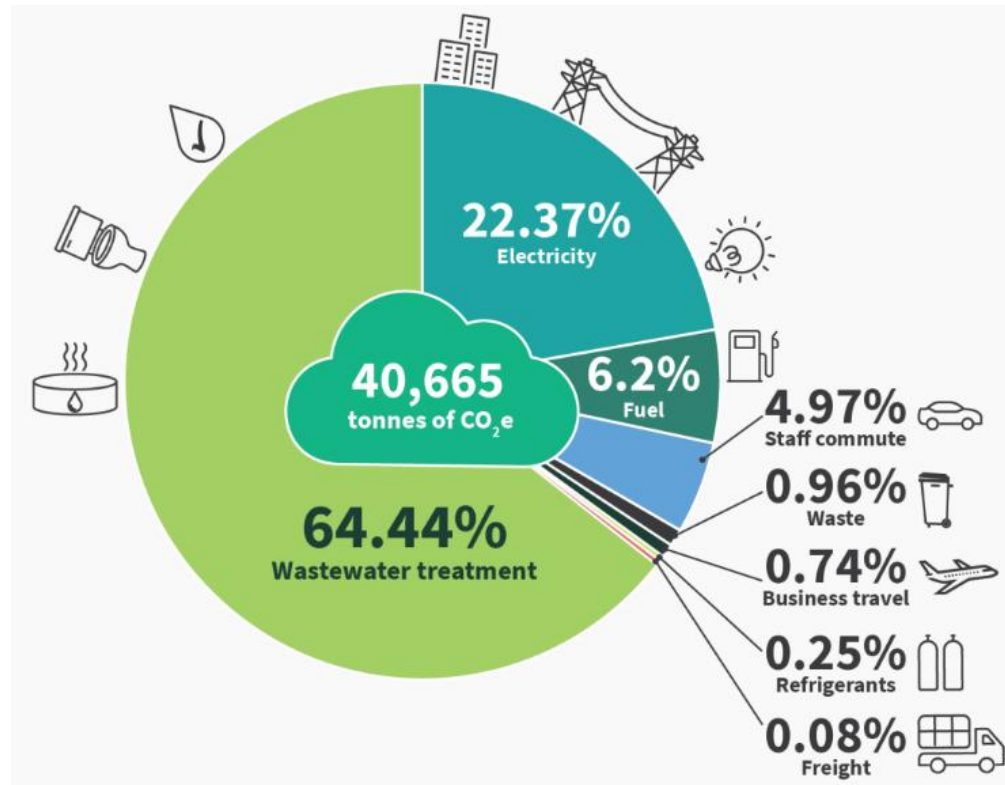
- Providing infrastructure and services to growing populations presents an ongoing emissions challenge for all councils.
- Christchurch has made good early progress in reduction efforts which makes identifying practical options for further reductions more difficult.
- The services that councils provide are often inherently emissions intensive, and often do not have easy solutions – e.g. wastewater treatment.

Draft Emissions Reduction Plan development

- Focuses on reducing Council's own emissions (in Greenhouse Gas Inventory)
- Developed with input from key staff across the organisation
- Based on technical emissions modelling (in-house and external expertise)
- Selected actions reflect the most cost-effective and practical options available
- Designed as a cohesive package to maximise the collective impact of the actions
- Includes currently planned (and funded LTP 24) actions, plus potential additional unfunded options
- Actions are gross emissions reductions only – not carbon removals
- Actions currently in the draft Plan do not require changes to existing Levels of Service

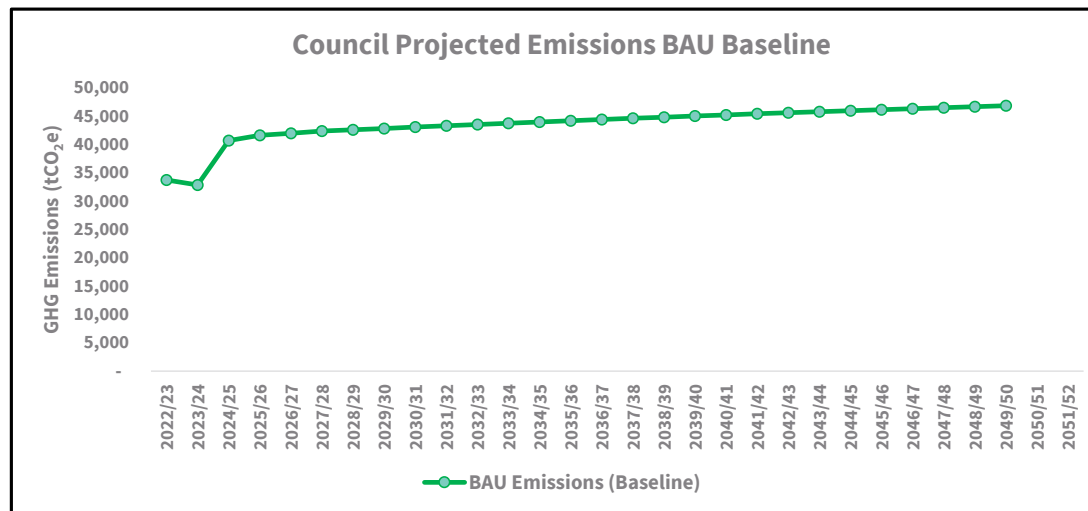
Where our emissions come from

Council emissions sources FY 2024/25



Modelling of estimated reductions

- A business as usual emissions baseline was developed (if no new initiatives implemented in coming years)
- BAU emissions are expected to rise in coming decades



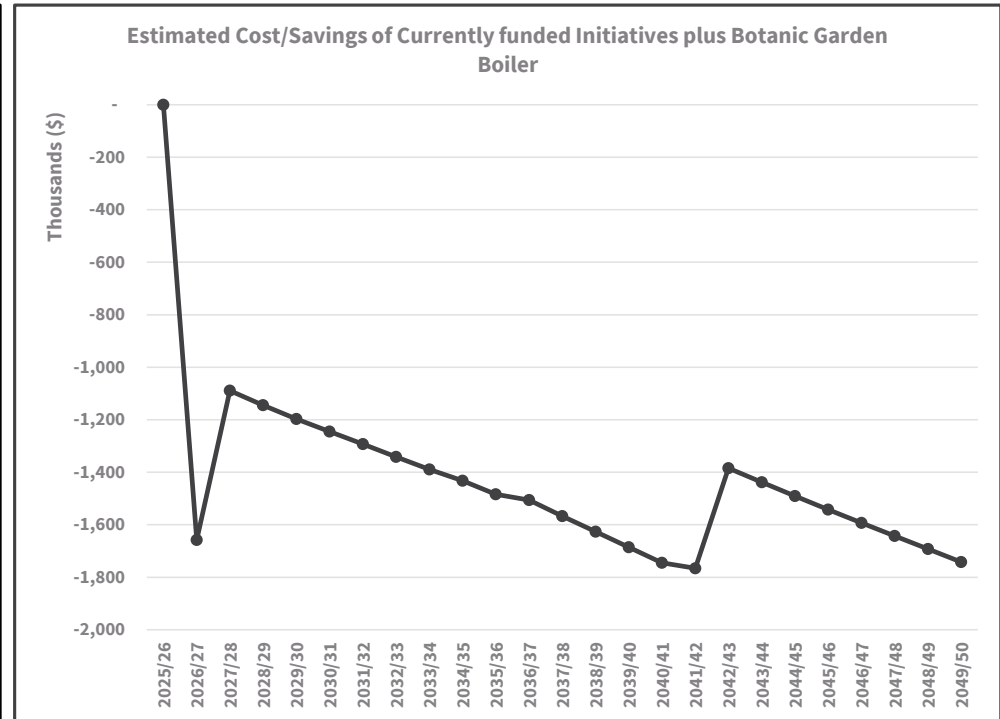
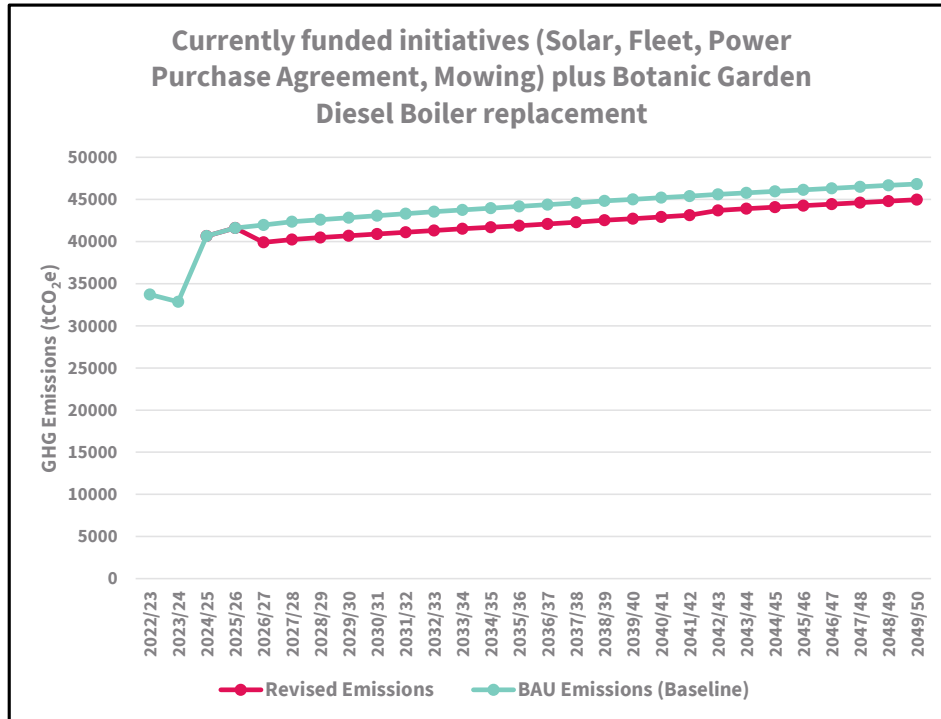
- Feasible options were modelled comparing costs or savings, and estimated emission reductions
- This provided a basis for understanding the best value approach to reducing emissions.

The draft Plan – proposed initiatives

Selected initiatives reflect the most cost-effective and practical options currently available to the Council, without impacting on services to the community:

- 4.1. Solar installations
 - 4.2. Fleet decarbonisation
 - 4.3. Diesel boiler/generator replacements
 - 4.4. Energy strategy and electricity contract renewals
 - 4.5. Energy management systems in facilities
 - 4.6. Wastewater treatment plant rebuild
 - 4.7. Three Waters electricity consumption
 - 4.8. Reducing emissions from staff commuting
 - 4.9. Reducing emissions from mowing
 - 4.10. Other actions - Energy efficient building projects, Waste, Fertilisers and soils, Business travel
 - 4.11. Enabling actions – Data collection and monitoring
-

Selected initiatives and savings



Estimated annual reductions of approximately 2,086 tCO₂-e

Cost saving opportunities

- The modelling included estimates of capital costs and ongoing operating costs/savings compared to business as usual.
- Many of the initiatives present both cost savings and emissions reduction – a win-win for the Council and ratepayers.
- The counterfactual of doing nothing and not implementing the suggested initiatives would lead to increased costs.
- A number of other co-benefits exist from the proposed actions, including greater resilience and less reliance on international supply chains.
- As technology and costs change, additional actions could be added in future.

Closing the gap to get to net neutral by 2030



The modelling shows a gap between planned actions and the net neutral target.



Adding removals from trees is expected to significantly reduce the gap – data to be included in the 2025/26 Greenhouse Gas Inventory will show the net position.



The gap could be further reduced through implementing additional actions (depending on feasibility and costs).

Draft Council Emissions Reduction Plan 2026

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1. Purpose

This Emissions Reduction Plan sets out how the Christchurch City Council (the Council) intends to continue to reduce its operational greenhouse gas emissions through a strategic all-of-Council approach. It focuses on practical reductions from key emissions sources identified in the Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory.

2. Introduction

Reducing emissions is a strategic priority for the Council, and in 2017 the Council set a target for the organisation to be 'net carbon neutral by 2030'. The Council produced its first Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory in 2016, and since 2023 the Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (the Inventory) has been independently audited and verified.

While significant progress has already been made to reduce the Council's carbon footprint over the last decade, a more structured approach is now required to make further reductions and ensure the best value is achieved.

This is the Council's first Emissions Reduction Plan focused on reducing its own emissions, and it will be updated in the future as progress is made and new opportunities arise.

2.1. Key challenges

At the same time progress is being made, a growing population will make it harder for the Council to reduce its emissions footprint, as we are required to continue to provide the infrastructure and services our growing city needs. Unless we take further emissions reduction actions, our emissions are forecast to increase in the coming decade (see 3.1. below).

As much of the low hanging fruit has already been picked in terms of emissions reductions across the organisation, we now need to look at additional areas where reductions can be made, to accelerate progress towards the Council's 2030 target.

The Christchurch City Council is not alone in facing these challenges, and we continue to share information with and learn from other councils, and our Council Controlled Organisations. The services that councils provide are often inherently emissions intensive, and do not have easy solutions. This is particularly true for emissions from wastewater treatment, which make up the largest proportion of our emissions yet have relatively limited opportunities for reductions. While reduction opportunities are limited in some areas, it is important to remember that every tonne of emissions we avoid putting into the atmosphere now will make a real difference in the future.

Accurately modelling the impact of a suite of emission reduction initiatives is also complex, as changes in one area often affect other areas. For example, electrifying the vehicle fleet reduces emissions from petrol and diesel, and increases electricity demand and the associated emissions from electricity, but overall reduces the Council's emissions. This Emissions Reduction Plan maintains a strategic focus on the overall reductions presented from the whole package of initiatives rather than viewing them solely as a selection of individual actions.

2.2. Direct emissions reductions

This plan is focused on direct emissions reductions, as this is at the core of what we need to do to meet our emissions target. The plan does not include sequestration.

The Council has extensive tree planting programmes and has a separate Carbon Removal Policy and Implementation Plan for counting the carbon sequestered by Council owned and controlled trees. The Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory reports gross emissions; however, the data from counting the sequestered carbon will allow us to report a net position in future years. Once those numbers are verified, they will contribute towards the Council's 2030 net neutral target and will significantly impact our overall emissions profile.

2.3. Sources of Council emissions

Council activities produce emissions from a range of sources. The Inventory accounts for emissions from all business units within the Council, and all Council owned and operated facilities, but excludes those produced by other Council Controlled Organisations and other third parties. Biological and chemical processes involved in wastewater treatment generate the largest volume of emissions, followed by electricity and fuel use.

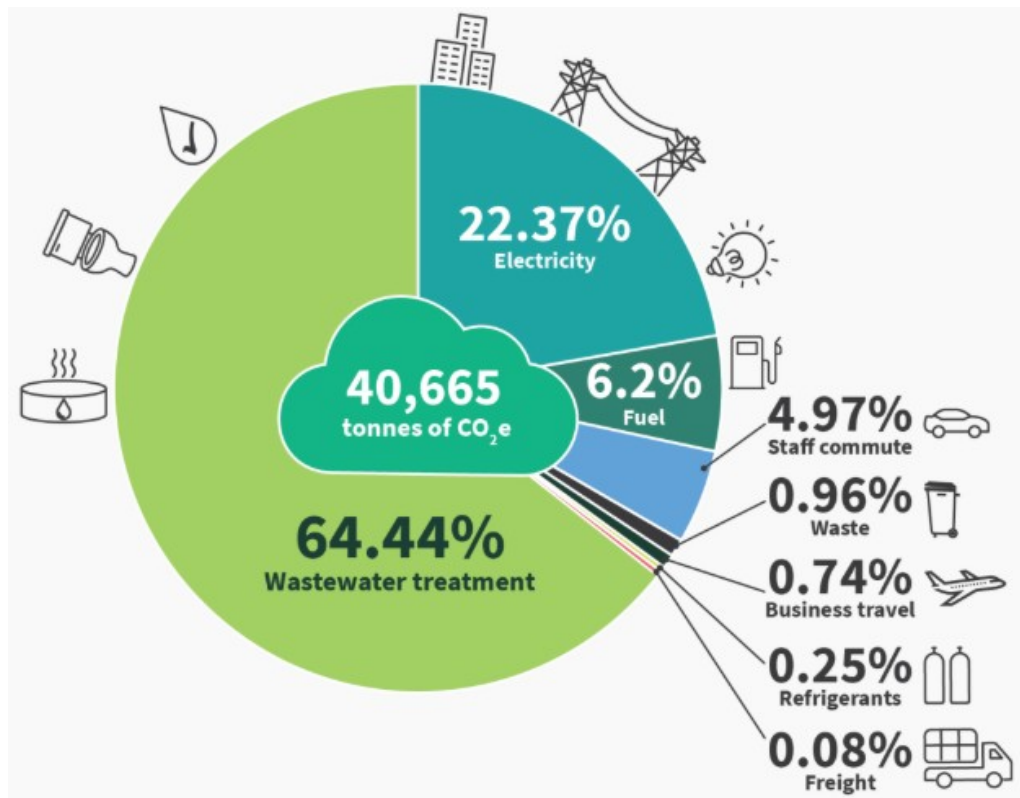


Figure 1: Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory FY2024/2025 emissions by source.

2.4. Previous Council actions

This Emissions Reduction Plan builds off significant work to reduce emissions from across the organisation in recent years.

One area in which much progress has been made is in increased energy efficiency of Council facilities and infrastructure. Improving energy efficiency reduces electricity consumption and the associated emissions. The Council's major facilities are now much more energy efficient than before the earthquakes. New facilities routinely include LED lighting, double glazing, heat pumps and other energy efficient features. Improved energy efficiency has also been a focus during refurbishment of older facilities. Council facilities have also implemented waste separation and reduction, which reduces the amount of waste going to landfill.

Examples of other key emissions reduction initiatives to date include:

- Burwood Landfill Gas recovery – 2008
- Zilch Fleet (shared EV passenger fleet) – 2018
- LED street lighting upgrade – operational 2022
- Electric heat pump at Cowles Stadium (replacing diesel furnace) – 2023
- Electric heat pump at Te Hāpua Halswell Centre summer pool (replacing diesel boiler) – 2023
- Electric heat pump at Graham Condon Centre (replacing wood pellet boiler) – 2024
- Matatiki Hornby Centre solar installation – 2024
- Diesel furnace decommissioned at Pioneer Stadium and energy efficiency upgrades – 2025
- Streetlight dimming project – operational 2025.

Without these previous emissions reduction initiatives, the Council's Inventory would have higher total emissions.

3. How this plan was developed

This Emissions Reduction Plan is underpinned by both external and in-house technical modelling work to estimate the costs savings and emissions reduction potential from various initiatives. Tonkin + Taylor provided a report on 'Technical modelling to underpin emission reduction planning' which was used to help prepare the Emissions Reduction Plan, and in-house modelling was used to further refine the Plan.

3.1. Business as usual emissions scenario modelling

The modelling included the development of a business-as-usual emissions scenario to provide a projected baseline against which emissions reduction initiatives could be compared. This showed a significant projected gap between the business-as-usual emissions and the Council's 2030 target.

The business-as-usual scenario shown below (Figure 2) increases in line with projected population growth and accounts for additional emissions from known changes (for example, planned capital developments such as Parakiore opening, and the impact of Parks maintenance services moving in-house). The business-as-usual scenario did not factor in any potential reductions from the activated sludge reactor at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant as the information was not available at the time of modelling. The impact of changes at the Christchurch Wastewater

Treatment Plant could be incorporated into future reduction modelling once the impact is better understood.

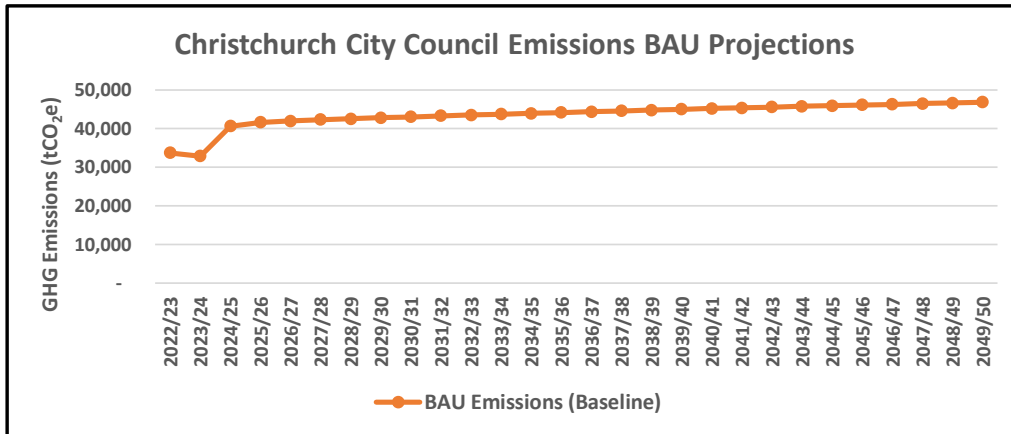


Figure 2 BAU Emissions Projections

3.2. Workshops and emissions reduction technical modelling

Workshops were conducted with staff from across a range of service areas within the Council, who provided dozens of ideas for consideration based on their knowledge of their unit’s activities. Shortlisting criteria was developed, which required that the selected ideas be measurable, technically feasible (using technology available in New Zealand), and capable of reducing emissions included in the Council’s Inventory.

A final list of 15 initiatives to be modelled was created after further discussions with specialist consultants and key staff. The costs and potential emissions reductions of each selected initiative were estimated based on data provided by staff, information available online, and high-level assumptions to fill gaps where necessary.

The 15 modelled initiatives were then incorporated into a marginal abatement cost curve to estimate their relative cost/value and their emissions reduction potential. This provided a dollar value for each tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (\$/tCO₂-e) being reduced, which meant the cost/value of various initiatives could be compared.

3.3. Final action selection for the plan

The 15 modelled initiatives were the starting point for this Emissions Reduction Plan. Each initiative which had been modelled for cost and emissions reduction benefits was then considered with a wider qualitative lens. This included consideration of co-benefits, community expectations, and level of service requirements.

As a result, not all the modelled initiatives have been included in this Emissions Reduction Plan, either because the costs and volume of emissions reduced did not indicate good value, or because of other practical implications. In addition, several initiatives not included in the technical modelling have been included in the Emissions Reduction Plan after further discussions with key staff across the organisation. These include taking a more strategic approach to electricity, implementing Energy Management Systems, reducing emissions from staff and Elected Member

commuting, and replacing the fire-damaged trickling filters at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant with a new activated sludge reactor.

4. Action areas

The following action areas are the focus of this Emissions Reduction Plan, as modelling, expert advice, and staff input have determined they represent the best overall value for emissions reduction. There can be complex interactions between some reduction actions, and the actions selected in this Plan are designed to complement each other. The overall approach is to continue to electrify processes wherever possible (transitioning away from fossil fuels which have higher emissions), improve energy efficiency, and reduce emissions from the electricity consumed (energy from renewable sources).

4.1. Solar installations

Installing solar panels (either rooftop or solar farm) is an efficient way to reduce emissions from electricity usage. A portion of the national electricity grid supply is produced from fossil fuel sources such as coal and gas, which has an associated carbon footprint. As solar power is a 100% renewable energy source, introducing more solar into the Council's electricity supply will help reduce emissions. Solar also provides resilience benefits, as it is not reliant on the national grid if the power supply is interrupted. For example, the Council is currently progressing a solar and battery project for emergency hubs on Banks Peninsula.

Solar offers the co-benefit of potential for reducing operating expenses. Solar was the top ranked emission reduction initiative from the modelling in terms of reduction potential and cost savings. Approximately \$300 of savings would be made for every tonne of CO₂-e avoided annually from reduced electricity costs (based on the current grid emissions factor, averaged over a 25-year period, noting that as New Zealand has an increasingly renewable electricity supply the emissions factor and the savings calculation might change). This means solar is a sound investment as it could reduce operational spending as well as reducing carbon emissions.

Approximately \$7 million for solar initiatives is funded in the current Long Term Plan (LTP). However, additional funding to expand Council's solar and battery capacity as technology develops, and the introduction of a cohesive electricity strategy, could result in greater emissions reductions. There are specific installations currently being investigated, for example, at Spencer Park and the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant in Bromley. Contracts are being finalised for solar installations on the Art Gallery and supply for Te Hononga Civic.

4.2. Fleet decarbonisation

Internal combustion engine vehicles emit carbon dioxide (and other emissions) from combusting petrol or diesel. Decarbonising the fleet reduces those emissions by transitioning the fleet over time to electric vehicles (EVs), hybrids, or lower emitting vehicles.

In 2018, the Council moved to a shared passenger EV fleet, but it still has approximately 350 other vehicles. The Council now has a fleet renewal programme with a goal to replace 90% of the Council fleet within five years, prioritising safety and emissions reduction. This represents most of the small and medium vehicles we have; a few larger specialist trucks may take longer to replace.

When any fleet vehicle is due for replacement, an assessment is made to check:

- Is the vehicle still necessary (or could an existing vehicle be shared)?
- Is the type of vehicle still fit for purpose (or could a different type of vehicle do the job)?
- What is the lowest emissions replacement available?
- The first preference is for an EV if suitable and available, then a hybrid option, then a more fuel-efficient alternative (for example, for utes where other options are not suitable or available).
- Opex considerations are made alongside upfront capex costs to ensure business units get best value over time.

Over the last 18 months the Council has introduced 35 EVs and 50 low emission hybrids along with infrastructure to support them.

Gradually transitioning the fleet over time represents the best value for the Council (rather than replacing the entire fleet at once before replacements are required for operational reasons) and takes advantage of the best vehicles available at the time of replacement. Transitioning the fleet also provides some resilience to external oil price shocks.

4.3. Diesel boiler/generator replacements

Burning diesel in boilers or generators emits carbon dioxide. Replacing diesel boilers and generators with ground source heat pumps, electric heat pumps, batteries or other alternatives will significantly reduce emissions.

The Council has been phasing out diesel boilers and generators as they need replacing, including at Cowles Stadium and Te Hāpua. A new ventilation system has been installed and connected to the existing heat pump system to facilitate the decommissioning of the diesel furnace at Pioneer Stadium, and planning is underway in the Botanic Gardens to replace a diesel boiler.

As the landfill gas supply used in Te Hononga Civic's Trigen system has been slowly diminishing, diesel has been increasingly required at times to heat the building. A new electric boiler system is being installed which will reduce the need for diesel consumption and reduce emissions.

At the Art Gallery, a heat pump system is being installed to end the need for landfill gas as a fuel source there, and to replace the dual fuel boilers which also use diesel to heat on some occasions. The heat pumps should be more reliable (which is important to maintain appropriate temperatures and conditions for the collections) and not subject to drops in landfill gas quality which would otherwise trigger the need for diesel to be used for heating of the Gallery.

4.4. Energy strategy and electricity contract renewals

To support future energy needs, the Council engaged a consultant to develop a comprehensive energy strategy. This explored options such as increasing the adoption of solar power, utilising batteries, and leveraging spot pricing, with the aim of comparing these alternatives to the all-of-government (AoG) options. Based on this assessment, the Council decided to enter a five-year fixed price variable volume contract with Meridian through AoG contract. Under this contract, there will also be the opportunity to further explore Power Purchase Agreement arrangements with solar farm operators. A Power Purchase Agreement is being considered that could reduce overall electricity emissions by around 10%.

These initiatives offer the co-benefit of potential for reducing operating expenses. Taking a more strategic approach to all our energy needs, such as decisions on solar, electricity, battery, and diesel boiler transitions (rather than as individual projects) has the potential to provide significant emissions reductions and cost savings.

A more strategic approach to address grid control periods is also being considered. During high demand periods we have been encouraged by network operators to switch on diesel generators in some facilities (such as Te Hononga). This reduces electricity costs for the Council and reduces strain on the network but increases emissions. Battery storage is being investigated for Te Hononga as a possible solution to decarbonising grid control periods, and this is likely to become a more viable solution in the future.

A new electricity contract will also enable energy reductions from LED streetlight dimming to be recorded, saving the Council energy and money.

A further option (not currently recommended but it is available) to reduce or eliminate electricity emissions is to purchase Renewable Electricity Certificates (RECs). RECs certify that an organisation has only purchased electricity produced from renewable energy sources, as opposed to purchasing from the general electricity supply from the national grid (which has a mix of renewable and other energy sources). This is known as a 'market-based' solution in which the customer essentially pays an additional charge for each unit of electricity purchased which the supplier guarantees comes from 100% renewable sources. The additional funds paid are ring-fenced and used towards developing additional renewable generation. RECs can be used to credibly prove that an organisation sources 100% renewable electricity, and therefore does not need to use emission factors based on the national grid for calculating your electricity emissions.

Over the next five years the national grid is projected to reach around 95% renewable generation from the recent levels of approximately 85-88%. This means that emissions from electricity are likely to drop significantly over the next decade which will help reduce the Council's emissions from electricity. This potentially weakens the case for RECs while strengthening the case for transitioning away from fossil fuels and towards electricity powered vehicles and equipment.

4.5. Energy management systems in facilities

Energy management systems and building analytics software help reduce emissions from electricity consumption by helping to identify issues and optimise energy use in a building. This is a key enabling action which will highlight where savings can be made and greater efficiency achieved.

The Council is in the process of implementing the Building Analytics and Kaizen energy management systems across major facilities. The Council is leveraging co-funding from EECA for energy management systems, and this includes the creation of a new position focused solely on reductions, with a goal of reducing electricity consumption by two gigawatts over a two-year period. Reducing that amount of electricity would mean the new role would pay for itself.

Twenty-two buildings now have the energy management systems running, including six libraries, two community centres, and the hot pools. The software has already helped identify issues across different sites, allowing us to fix them quickly. We are starting to see real energy savings in several libraries, with savings between 7 – 22% from the previous period.

Reducing electricity consumption not only reduces carbon emissions but also reduces annual operating costs for the Council.

4.6. Wastewater treatment plant rebuild

Emissions from the treatment of wastewater reported in the Council Inventory consist mainly of nitrous oxide and methane which are produced through biological and chemical processes associated with wastewater treatment processes. Wastewater treatment emissions at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant (CWTP) is the largest single source of emissions for the Council.

As part of an insurance settlement, a decision has been made to replace the fire-damaged trickling filters at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant with a new activated sludge process. This change presents an opportunity to improve operational process controls to reduce emissions and provide a range of other benefits.

As this is such a significant portion of the Council's emissions and is a technically difficult area to address, a strategy is being developed specifically to focus on the measurement and reduction of wastewater treatment process emissions at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant. This will take time to develop, and so it is not detailed in this Emissions Reduction Plan. The new plant is expected to be operational in 2028, and in the following years once measurements and optimisations are underway, potential reductions can be built into future Emissions Reduction Plans.

4.7. Three Waters electricity consumption

After processing emissions from wastewater treatment, the Council's second largest emissions source is electricity use. Around half of the Council's total electricity use is by Three Waters. The provision of the water services used by the community requires electricity (primarily for pumping, but also for operating the wastewater treatment plant) to enable the supply of clean water, the collection and treatment of wastewater, and management of stormwater. For this reason, the technical modelling assessed initiatives for reducing electricity consumption for Three Waters.

Although results found that the estimated net cost per tCO₂-e avoided for these individual initiatives was generally high, it is important to highlight that many of the actions identified are being considered as part of current asset planning and management, as a key component of the engineering process. They are therefore being progressed over time for a range of reasons other than emission reduction alone, such as for legislative requirements and operational resiliency, yet may still provide an emissions reduction co-benefit.

For simplicity, the individual initiatives to reduce emissions from electricity consumption are presented as combined in this Plan. The ultimate emission reduction potential for individual actions may be limited by physical constraints in the network and minimum water usage amounts by customers, among other factors, but would be assessed as part of potential future actions or expedited works.

Other actions led by the Three Waters unit to reduce emissions from electricity are included as appropriate in other action areas (such as investigations of site specific solar).

4.8. Reducing emissions from staff commuting

Staff commuting emissions primarily come from the use of petrol and diesel vehicles. In 2025 the Council undertook a detailed staff commuting survey, as part of its Greenhouse Gas Inventory, to establish baseline commuting data. Many organisations are now including these emissions as an acknowledgment of the carbon impact of their employees commuting to their place of work.

A staff Workplace Travel Planning Group has been established to consider a suite of policies or incentives to encourage decarbonising commutes. The Council offers some secure bike parking (already heavily used), a travel planning service, and encourages staff to use low emission commuting options. As annual emissions data on staff commuting is received, further potential actions will be evaluated.

4.9. Reducing emissions from mowing

Reducing the amount of mowing powered by fossil fuels will reduce emissions. This can be achieved by reducing the total area mowed, or by replacing older mowers with electric mowers where practicable.

Currently more than half of the Community Parks fleet is electric, and a range of other electric equipment was introduced as parks maintenance was brought in-house. Whenever older mowers need replacing, electric mowers are always considered if they are suitable, however options are limited or not available for some types of mowers.

Recent trials of wildflowers in some parks have reduced the need for mowing, and staff are considering whether some areas are suitable to be transitioned over time from mown grass to other planting types or habitats (for example, in some coastal environments). Some areas in the Ōtākaro River Corridor are likely to require less mowing in future as they are transitioned back into wetlands.

When considering any reduction in mowing area or frequency, staff remain mindful of community expectations and practical issues (such as where reducing the frequency of mowing would result in longer grass that requires longer to mow, using additional fuel which may negate emissions reductions).

4.10. Other actions

A number of other initiatives which will help reduce the Council's emissions are underway (which were not included in the initial modelling process for this Plan).

4.10.1. Energy efficient building projects

These include upgrades at Council facilities, such as new roof insulation and glazing upgrades during the refurbishment at Pioneer Recreation and Sport Centre to improve energy efficiency. Similar upgrades are expected as part of the Jellie Park refurbishment scheduled for 2026 and early 2027.

The new Parakiore facility features an innovative sewage heat recovery system, which reduces energy consumption compared to other alternatives.

Significant optimisation work has been done at the Art Gallery to reduce energy consumption by ensuring each gallery zone can be individually run at the optimal efficiency levels for its

temperature and humidity needs. This avoids overconsumption of energy and often reduces the amount of plant required to be active.

4.10.2. Waste

Waste minimisation has been a focus for many years across Council units. Council facilities have separated waste streams for general waste, organics, and recyclable materials which reduces the volume of waste going to landfill. Council-produced events also focus on waste minimisation, with separated waste streams, effective waste-sorting practices and approved compostable packaging for food.

4.10.3. Fertilisers and soils

The Parks team is considering its use of fertilisers. Synthetic fertilisers can be very emissions intensive, so switching to natural products where suitable could lead to a reduction in emissions.

A biochar trial is being prepared in the Ōtākaro River Corridor to test the benefits of spreading it over vacant land. Biochar is known to improve soil health, which could help the natural restoration and plantings in the area, while enhancing carbon storage.

4.10.4. Business travel

Business travel includes emissions from domestic and international flights, hotel stays, rental cars, taxis, and private car use by Elected Members and staff. The Council has policies for Elected Members and staff regarding business travel which encourage alternatives, such as online meetings, to reduce the need to travel when not absolutely necessary. Where possible, overseas travel itineraries are planned to reduce the number of individual long-haul trips.

Reduction in business travel has the co-benefit of reducing costs as well as emissions.

4.11. Enabling actions – data collection and monitoring

In addition to the key actions described in this Emissions Reduction Plan, there are enabling actions which are being actively explored. While these will not result in direct emissions reductions, they are important for identifying where greater efficiencies could be made through better use of data and technology. Examples of such actions include, but are not limited to:

- Direct measurement of emissions at Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant (see 6.6 for more detail)
- Improved gas measurement in biogas systems
- Enabled power cost analysis in \$/m³ pumped or kWh/m³ pumped
- Deployment of flowmeters at zone boundaries where water is transferred
- Deployment of flowmeters at all unmetered wastewater stations
- Improved site level monitoring of fuel tanks so diesel thefts can be accounted for, and contaminated fuel removal accounted for.

5. Modelled emission reductions and cost savings

The following diagrams show the estimated impact of the specified emission reduction initiatives (green), compared to the business-as-usual projection (without any initiatives). Modelling of individual reduction initiatives is inherently difficult as changes in one initiative can impact the others. The modelling figures used were the best available, while noting that future changes to inputs such as the price of fuel or electricity will impact the results over time.

Impact of selected initiatives

The currently funded (but not yet implemented) initiatives including solar installations, fleet transition, partial electricity Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), and reduced emissions from mowing would result in estimated annual reductions of approximately 1,697 tCO₂-e from the projected baseline levels (Figure 3), and result in significant annual savings (Figure 4).

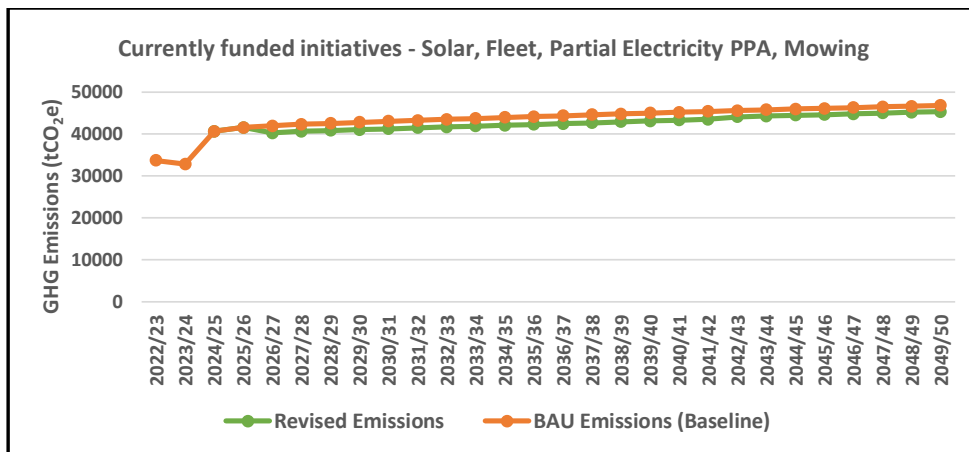


Figure 3. Impact of currently funded emissions initiatives (Solar, Fleet, Partial Electricity PPA, Mowing)

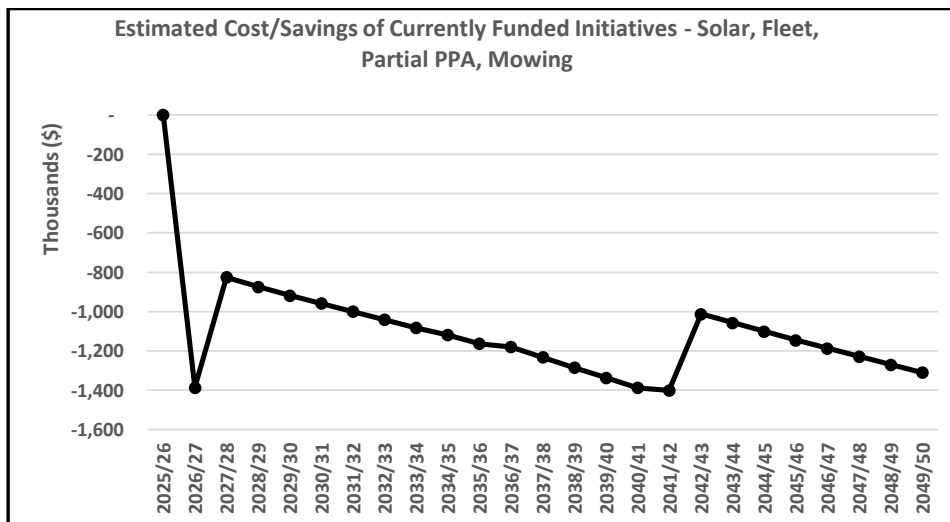


Figure 4. Estimated costs/savings of currently funded initiatives – Solar, Fleet, Partial PPA, Mowing

Currently funded initiatives plus replacing the Botanic Gardens diesel boiler would result in estimated annual reductions of approximately 2,086 tCO₂-e from the projected baseline levels (Figure 5), and result in additional savings over time (Figure 6).

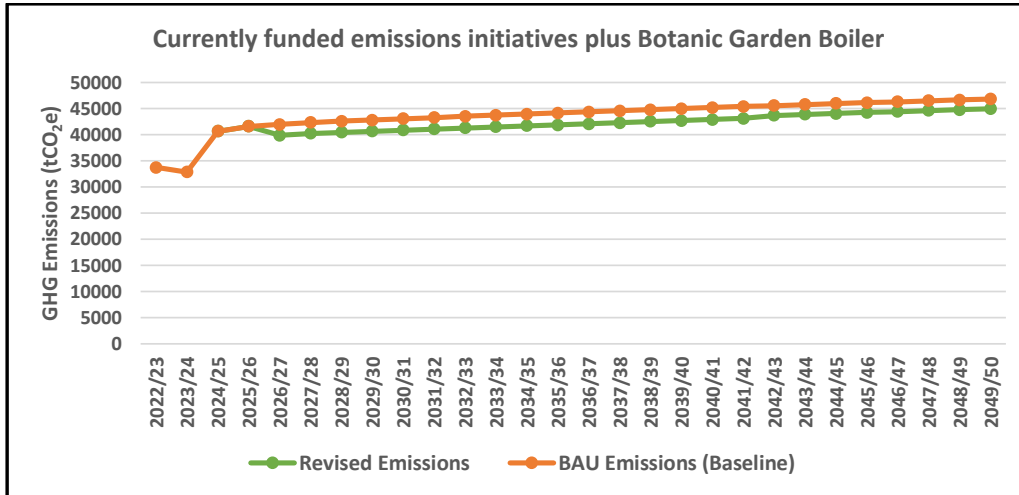


Figure 5. Impact of currently funded emissions initiatives plus the Botanic Garden Boiler

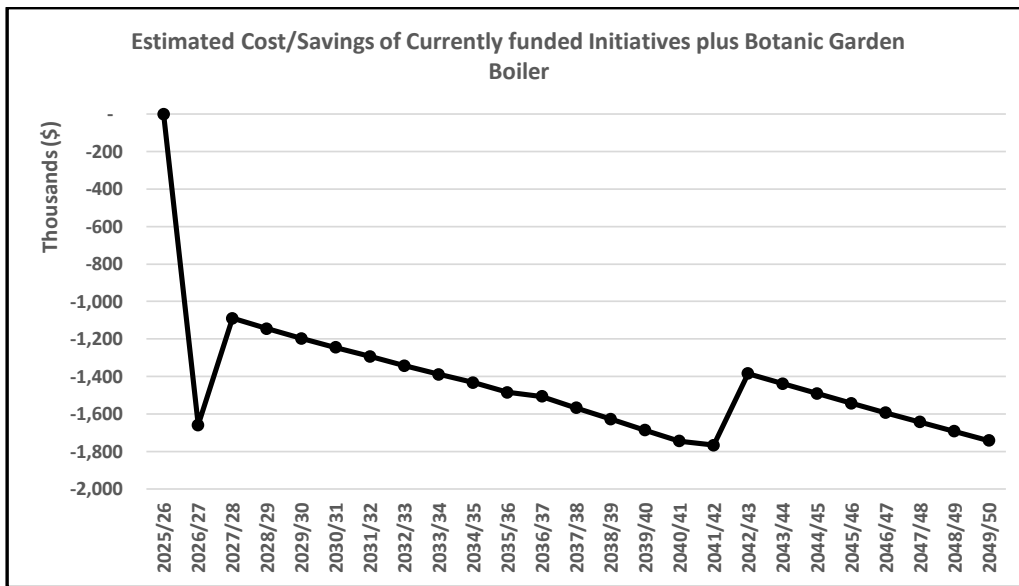


Figure 6. Estimated cost/savings of currently funded initiatives plus the Botanic Garden Boiler

6. Summary of key emissions reduction actions

Action category	Examples of previous decarbonisation actions	Current actions	Committed actions funded in current LTP + Potential additional actions ¹	Estimated emissions impacts ²
6.1. Solar installations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rooftop solar installed at Matatiki 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation of various options, including rooftop, solar farm, and either council ownership or a power purchase agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$7 million capex for solar initiatives for 2027/28 funded in the current LTP 	Moderate
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional funding in future LTPs could expand Council's solar and battery capacity, with more strategic alignment as part of a wider Electricity Strategy 	Significant
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to incorporate electricity supply via solar at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant in Bromley are being investigated. This will need to take into account the electricity usage requirements of the new activated sludge reactor as referred to below 	Not modelled (estimated moderate)
6.2. Fleet decarbonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zilch passenger EV fleet Introduced several EV vans for Parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fleet renewal programme (goal to replace 90% of the Council fleet within five years) Rationalisation exercise to ensure any vehicles due for replacement (or new vehicles) are still required/fit for purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-year fleet renewal programme funded in the current LTP 	Moderate
6.3. Diesel boiler / generator replacements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cowles Stadium diesel furnace replaced with heat pumps Te Hāpua diesel boiler replaced with heat pumps Art Gallery switched to an electric dehumidification system Graham Condon Centre wood-pellet boiler replaced with heat pumps A new ventilation system has been installed and connected to the existing heat pump system to facilitate the decommissioning of the diesel furnace at Pioneer Stadium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating innovative lead acid battery solution to cover peak control periods, and to provide a resilience benefit by enabling one floor of Te Hononga to be powered in the case of power outage in an emergency Investigating options to replace the Botanic Gardens diesel boiler with a heat pump 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition to a fully electric heating system at Te Hononga 	Not modelled (estimated minor)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solution for Te Hononga for peak periods and as back-up supply 	Not modelled (estimated minor)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacing the diesel boiler at the Botanic Gardens with an electric heat pump (requires additional funding) 	Moderate
6.4. Energy strategy and electricity contract renewals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonisation actions occurred as one-off actions as opportunities arose (e.g. diesel boiler needed replacing at end of life) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing an energy strategy for the Council considering various options including solar, spot pricing, general electricity needs etc. so this can be compared to the renewed all-of-government options Procurement of a renewed all-of-government contract is underway, and contract negotiations with the preferred supplier will include a desire to reduce the overall emissions from our electricity supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategic approach to reducing emissions from electricity, funded from existing budgets. Exploration of Power Purchase Agreements with solar farm operators 	Moderate
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council could consider direct purchase arrangement for 100% renewable electricity supply, or the purchase of RECs. 	Significant
6.5. Energy management systems in facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CopperTree analytics installed in some facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Analytics and Kaizen energy management system installation at Council facilities with the goal to increase energy efficiency - savings already being realised. Two-year role established to focus on driving efficiency through energy management systems (50% co-funded with EECA), with the goal to reduce two gigawatts of electricity use over two years; projected savings will likely cover the role costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$300,000 per year (over the 10 years of the LTP) committed towards the implementation of an energy management system 	Not modelled (estimated moderate)
6.6. Wastewater treatment rebuild	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work undertaken as part of insurance settlement for Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant to consider emissions from various rebuild options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The decision to replace the fire-damaged trickling filters at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant with an activated sludge reactor gives the Council an opportunity to reduce emissions from wastewater processing in Christchurch through process control and better understanding of emission sources, and allows a forward pathway for a more resilient wastewater treatment plant for the city. A separate strategy is being developed specifically to focus on this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Activated Sludge Project is allowed for in the LTP and due to be operational in 2028, but it will take some years before crucial measurements can establish baselines, and then process optimisations can enable significant reductions. 	Not modelled (potentially significant)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional measurement systems within other areas of the treatment process would provide real-time data to enable optimisation analysis of processes and operations with the opportunity to further understand and work towards emission reduction in wastewater treatment processing 	Not modelled (enabling action)
6.7. Three Waters electricity consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council influences reduced water consumption through the smart water metering programme, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuance of the smart water metering programme, excess water use charging, provision of water use educational materials and campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding committed for business as usual and current actions as noted in LTP (e.g., selected pumping station upgrades, smart water metering programme, excess water use charging, water supply rezoning work, among others) 	Not modelled (estimated minor to moderate)

¹ Committed actions (in green) are those with funding currently allocated in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034. Potential additional actions (in orange) are those which would contribute to emissions reductions but are not currently funded.

² Annual tCO₂-e. Minor = <100, Moderate = 100-500, Significant = >500.

Action category	Examples of previous decarbonisation actions	Current actions	Committed actions funded in current LTP + Potential additional actions ¹	Estimated emissions impacts ²
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> excess water use charging, and education, but this initiative is ultimately driven by customer behaviour The leakage detection programme contributes to minimising water loss from the Council's water supply reticulated network, which reduces electricity consumption in operating the network Consideration of options for efficiency in asset planning and management as a key component of the engineering process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing actions in the leakage detection programme as well as review of leakage measurement analysis Consideration of electricity efficiency options when considering upgrades and renewals as part of the business as usual approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowance for an increase in resources allocated to maintaining reduced water consumption through water demand management and sustainable water use education Additional rezoning assessments may be completed for other areas, where practical, which may have an effect on pressure levels and emissions reduction Increase in operational costs to maintain leakage reduction and support repairs through the leak detection programme Additional targeted work to enhance electricity efficiency (e.g., high efficiency motors, proactive maintenance programming, design configuration updates) beyond business as usual and/or specific projects Installing a third biogas engine at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant. This would likely need to be complimented by other biogas upgrades including flow measurement and storage 	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Minor</p> <p>Moderate</p>
6.8. Reducing emissions from staff commuting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council (Te Hononga) Workplace Travel Plan Personalised journey planning service Participation in Aotearoa Bike Challenge New Council bike fleet (3 e-bikes, 6 commute bikes) and secure bike parking in Te Hononga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff travel survey updated to enable the inclusion of commuting emissions in the Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Personalised journey planning service Participation in Aotearoa Bike Challenge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding committed for current business as usual actions Expand bike parking at Civic, consider options at other work locations Incentivise low carbon travel alternatives – possible options might include: salary sacrifice bike purchase scheme; promotion of bike/bus/walk to work days; trial a bike/e-bike programme; carpooling in Council vehicles; active and public transport travel benefits for staff Re-establish Council workplace travel plan 	<p>Not modelled (estimated minor)</p> <p>Not modelled (estimated minor)</p> <p>Not modelled (estimated moderate)</p> <p>Not modelled (estimated minor)</p>
6.9. Reduced emissions from mowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchased a fleet of electric mowers and tools, including over half of the Community Parks fleet Wildflower trial in some parks reduces need to mow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electric alternatives are prioritised when mowers and other tools come up for replacement where practical and can meet operational needs Wildflower trial continuing in select locations Considering areas suitable to transition to other planting types/habitats to reduce need for mowing (e.g. Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor, some coastal environments) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider additional areas suitable for other planting / habitat types including in the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor Prioritising electric alternatives where practicable when mowers and other tools come up for replacement 	<p>Not modelled (estimated minor)</p> <p>Minor</p>
6.10. Other actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports and Recreation Centres have actively improved waste reduction over the last 4 years Parakiore features an innovative energy efficient sewage heat recovery system Roof insulation and new glazing upgrades during wider refurbishment at Pioneer improved energy efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biochar trial in the Ōtākaro River Corridor to test the benefits of adding planting and regeneration while storing carbon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current actions funded from various budgets in the LTP Flume blockers for hydro slides to reduce heat loss Improved insulation and double glazing for Council's commercial and community buildings (c.600) Further retrofitting of double glazing in community housing (c.1900 homes) 	<p>Not modelled (estimated minor)</p> <p>Not modelled (estimated minor)</p> <p>Not modelled</p> <p>Not modelled</p>