



The Packaging Forum's Litter Field Count 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Litter Field Count 2026 provides an updated snapshot of the presence, composition, and distribution of visible and bulky litter across selected urban areas in New Zealand. Commissioned by The Packaging Forum and undertaken by Sunshine Yates Consulting, the survey builds on previous National Litter Field Counts conducted in 2014/15 and 2017/18, enabling trend analysis over time.

The 2026 survey was conducted across 162 transects in four urban areas - Christchurch, Dunedin, Tauranga, and Wellington - using a consistent and well-established methodology. The same site types and transects surveyed in 2017/18 were revisited to ensure comparability of results. The survey focused on visible and bulky litter, defined as litter items larger than six square centimetres, and recorded item counts, material types and site cleanliness grades.

Key Findings

Across all four urban areas, a total of 4,691 litter items were recorded, equating to an average of 14.6 items per 1,000 m² of public space. This represents a 33.5% reduction in litter density compared with the 2017/18 Litter Field Count, when an average of 21.9 items per 1,000 m² was recorded across the four same sites.

Litter density declined across all four urban areas, with the largest reductions observed in Tauranga (64%) and Wellington (56%), followed by Christchurch (26%) and Dunedin (22%). While short-term weather events prior to surveying are likely to have influenced litter levels in some locations, the downward trend suggests a broader improvement in litter outcomes since 2017/18.

Composition of Litter

Across all sites surveyed in 2026:

- Non-packaging litter was the largest category, accounting for 39% of all litter items.
- Packaging materials made up 55% of all litter, comprising:
 - Other packaging (20%)
 - Food packaging (18%)
 - Drinks packaging (17%)
- Bulky litter accounted for 7% of all items and was most commonly associated with commercial and construction activity.

The most frequently recorded individual litter classifications were:

1. Paper Other
2. Other plastic packaging



3. Snack food packaging
4. Paper Sanitary items

Together, the top ten litter classifications accounted for approximately 70% of all litter items recorded. The top 10 classifications include: Paper Other, Other plastic packaging, Snack food packaging, Paper Sanitary, Other home/personal items, Paper fast food packaging, Other items, Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans, Bulky commercial items, Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium cans).

Litter by Site Type

Litter density varied considerably by land use:

- Industrial areas and central business districts recorded the highest litter densities.
- Waterside walkways, parks, and car parks recorded the lowest litter densities.

These patterns were broadly consistent with previous surveys and reflect differences in land use, activity levels, and waste management practices.

Site Cleanliness

In addition to item counts, each transect was graded for overall cleanliness using a four-grade system (Grade A to D):

- 70% of sites were graded Grade A, indicating virtually no visible litter.
- 16% were graded Grade B.
- 12% were graded Grade C.
- Only 2% of sites were graded Grade D, the lowest cleanliness grade.

This represents a substantial improvement since 2017/18, when only 41% of sites were graded Grade A.

Conclusions

The 2026 Litter Field Count indicates a significant improvement in litter outcomes across the surveyed urban areas compared with the 2017/18 survey. Reductions in litter density, combined with improvements in overall site cleanliness, suggest positive progress in litter prevention, public behaviour, and litter management practices over the past decade.

Packaging-related litter remains a substantial component of the litter stream, reinforcing the importance of continued action through product stewardship, education, and public place recycling initiatives. Ongoing, consistent monitoring through the Litter Field Count methodology will remain critical to tracking progress and informing future policy and programme development.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2013, the Public Place Recycling Product Stewardship Scheme, which is owned by The Forum, received accreditation under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. The scheme was designed to increase recycling over a seven year period to 2020 and includes two objectives relating specifically to litter abatement:

- to introduce a National Litter Survey in 2014
- to reduce litter volume by 10% by 2020.

In 2014, The Packaging Forum (The Forum) contracted Waste Not Consulting to develop a methodology to undertake national litter surveys, and to conduct the first such survey.

The initial 2014/2015 survey collected three types of data from eight urban areas:

1. **Litter field count** – The visible litter field count involved the counting and classifying of *in situ* loose litter at 300 sites in eight urban areas to form a “snapshot” of how much visually-intrusive litter was present at a specific juncture.
2. **Branded litter audit** – The branded litter audit entailed sort and count audits of loose litter collected by two territorial authorities to determine the relative number and classification of packaging items bearing different brands. The audit also provided weight/volume conversion factors for different classifications of litter.
3. **Small litter field count** – To supplement the data from the visible litter field count, a field count of smaller, less visually-intrusive litter was undertaken in two urban areas.

In 2017, the Litter Field Count aspect of the National Litter Surveys was repeated across the same eight urban areas, as well as another three urban areas. These additional areas were surveyed later in 2018 and added to the 2017/18 National Litter Survey report as an addendum.

In 2025, Sunshine Yates Consulting was asked to undertake a Litter Field Count at a selection of four previously surveyed sites. The sites surveyed in each Litter Field Count are listed in Table 1.1 on the following page.

Table 1.1 – Survey urban areas 2014-2026

Surveyed urban areas	2014/15	2017/18	2026
Auckland	x	x	
Blenheim	x	x	
Christchurch	x	x	x
Dunedin	x	x	x
Gisborne	x	x	
New Plymouth	x	x	
Taupo	x	x	
Wellington	x	x	x
Queenstown		x	
Rotorua		x	
Tauranga		x	x

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology described in the following sections is based on the methodology outlined in the 2014 National Litter Survey Methodology prepared for The Packaging Forum.

2.1 Definition of litter

Litter in a public place can be caused by either wilful or careless mishandling of any material or the intentional disposal of solid waste in an improper place. For the purposes of the National Litter Survey, “litter” is defined as *material that has been improperly disposed of, either intentionally or unintentionally, in a public place.*

Litter includes all manufactured items. Natural materials are only considered to be litter when they have been transported to the litter site for disposal. Therefore, ‘litter’ excludes non-manufactured materials, such as leaves, branches, animal faeces, and lawn clippings, which occur naturally at the litter site. All liquids are also excluded.

For the purposes of the National Litter Survey, there are three classes of litter:

1. **Small litter** is any item of litter that is less than approximately six square centimetres, about the size of a beer bottle cap, in all dimensions. Small litter items can be the result of either intentional or unintentional disposal of materials.
2. **Visible litter** is any item of litter that is larger than approximately six square centimetres in any dimension and small enough to fit through the standard litter bin aperture, a 20 centimetre diameter hole. Visible litter items can be the result of either intentional or unintentional disposal of materials.
3. **Bulky Litter** is litter that is too large to fit through the standard litter bin aperture, a 20 centimetre diameter hole. Bulky Litter is likely to be the result, in most instances, of the intentional improper disposal of materials, such as the illegal dumping of bagged domestic waste.

The research in this report focuses on visible and bulky litter only.

2.2 Purpose

The Litter Field Count is intended to quantify the presence of visible and bulky litter at a range of representative types of sites on a nationwide basis. The methodology for the National Litter Field Count was designed to collect primary data that can be used to calculate the number of visible and bulky litter items per 1,000 sq. metres of public space.

2.3 Overview

The 2014/15 and 2017/18 National Litter Field Counts were conducted at 300 transects in eight urban areas that had a population of over 5,000 residents.

The 2026 Litter Field Count was conducted at 162 transects in four urban areas, with populations over 5,000 residents.

The four areas selected for the 2026 survey were Christchurch, Dunedin, Tauranga and Wellington. Tauranga was not included in the 2014/15 survey.

In each of the urban areas, the litter count was conducted at nine different types of sites that reflect the different land uses in an urban area. The sites, and the transects along which the Litter Field Count was conducted, were identified prior to the start of the field count. In each urban area, the same site types and transects were surveyed across all three surveys. Visible and bulky litter was counted and categorised into one of 36 classifications.

2.4 Survey design

2.4.1 Types of Litter Field Count sites

The transects included in the Litter Field Count were chosen to represent the range of public places from which territorial authorities and other government agencies customarily collect litter. The nine different types of sites in each urban area are largely based on the surrounding land use and represent the most common types of land uses found in an urban environment. The sites for the Litter Field Count are classified according to the system in Table 2.1 on the next page.

Table 2.1 includes an explanation of each type of site and a generic description of the site transect. The area of transect for each type of field count site is based on achieving an average of 2000 m² per transect across all sites. The average site area of 2000 m² is based on practical considerations (including how much time is needed to survey a site) following a review and assessment of similar overseas litter surveys.

The boundaries of transects that involve roadways was based largely on health and safety considerations, primarily those relating to the risks of working on or beside roading carriageways. Transects along roadways do not include the carriageway itself, as the risk of working on the roadway is too great, but do include the kerbing channel. Loose litter is known to aggregate naturally in kerbing channels and loose litter is usually collected from kerbing channels by territorial authorities or the New Zealand Transport Agency.

Table 2.1 - Types of sites for Litter Field Count

Type of field count site	Explanation of type of field count site	Site transect
Arterial roadways	Footpath along major or minor arterial road in urban area that includes mix of residential and commercial premises	Approx. 2000 square metres of footpath and verge up to private property boundary and including kerbing channel
Car park	Surface of any public car park not obscured by vehicles	Approx. 2000 square metres of car park, including both parking area and carriageway
Central business districts	Footpath along minor arterial or local road in town and city centres comprising mainly retail, commercial, and hospitality businesses	Approx. 1500 square metres of footpath up to private property boundary and including kerbing channel
Industrial areas	Footpath along local road in industrial precincts of commercial and light industry	Approx. 2000 square metres of footpath and verge up to private property boundary and including kerbing channel
Neighbourhood shops and shopping centres	Footpath along local road or minor arterial road that includes small shopping strip or shopping centre (e.g. mall)	Approx. 1500 square metres of footpath and verge up to private property boundary and including kerbing channel
Parks, playgrounds, and sports fields	Walkway through a public park used for passive or active leisure activities	Approx. 200 metres of walkway surveyed for 5 metres either side of walkway centreline
Residential roads	Footpath along local road of residential properties	Approx. 2000 square metres of footpath and verge up to private property boundary and including kerbing channel
Rural roadway	Verge of rural or peri-urban local road in agricultural or lifestyle-block area	Approx. 2500 square metres from edge of shoulder to 5 metres inside verge
Waterside walkway	Beach or walkway along river, lake, estuary, harbour, or coastline	Approx. 200 metres of walkway close to major entrance surveyed for 5 metres either side of walkway centreline

2.4.2 Selection of urban areas for National Litter Field Count

The selection of urban areas included in the National Litter Field Count provide data that is broadly representative of the urban population of New Zealand. The 2013 census found that 4,242,048 people are usually resident in New Zealand. About 86% of these (3,660,130) live in urban areas or zones, as defined by Statistics NZ.

While it is acknowledged that loose litter is an important issue in both urban and rural areas, due to the practical constraints of a litter field count, only urban and peri-urban areas are included in the National Litter Survey.

While the 2014/15 and 2017/18 litter surveys included eight urban areas, spread across the three urban area sizes, the four urban areas selected for the 2026 litter survey all fall into the two larger urban area sizes.

The urban centres included in the 2026 Litter Field Count are shown in Table 2.2. The table also shows the percentage of New Zealand's urban population that lives in urban areas that fit within each of the three population bands.

Table 2.2 - Urban areas included in Litter Field Count

Urban centres included in Litter Field Count	% of urban area population	North Island	South Island	Total number of urban areas
5,000 - 50,000 residents	0%	-	-	0
50,000 - 250,000 residents	55%	Tauranga Wellington	Dunedin	3
Over 250,000 residents	45%	-	Christchurch	1
TOTAL	100%	2	2	4

2.4.3 Number and distribution of transects selected for Litter Field Count

The distribution of the 162 transects amongst the four urban centres resulted in the number of transects in each of the two sizes of urban area being roughly proportional to the number of residents living in urban areas of that size.

In the three urban areas with populations of 50,000-250,000 residents, 28 transects were selected. In the urban area with a population over 250,000 residents, 78 transects were selected.

The distribution of the 162 transects amongst the nine types of sites was designed to relate to the combined area of public places associated with each land use. Therefore, the number of transects in each type of site varies according to the relative amount of land dedicated to each land use. For example, the number of transects in central business districts is much smaller than the number of transects in residential areas.

The relative proportions are indicative only and do not necessarily precisely reflect the actual land usage surrounding public places in the urban environment. Exact proportions cannot be readily determined because there is no national database relating to public places and land uses. Practical considerations are also taken into account, as there needs to be a meaningful number of each type of site included in each urban area. The distribution of transects is shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 - Distribution of transects

Number of transects per urban area	50,000 - 250,000 residents	Over 250,000 residents	% of transects for all urban areas combined
Central business districts	2	2	4%
Industrial areas	2	8	9%
Arterial roadways	3	7	9%
Neighbourhood shops and shopping centres	2	7	8%
Parks, playgrounds, sports fields	2	8	9%
Rural roadway	5	15	19%
Car parks	1	4	5%
Residential roads	10	23	31%
Waterside walkway	1	4	5%
Total per urban area	28	78	100%
Number of urban areas	3	1	8
Total number of transects	84	78	162
% of all transects	52%	48%	100%
% of urban population	55%	45%	100%

When the transects for all of the urban areas are combined, central business districts comprise 4% of the total, the smallest proportion of the nine types of sites. Residential roads comprise 31% of all transects, the largest proportion of the nine types of sites.

The final two rows in the table compare the percentage of transects in the two population bands to the percentage of the urban population that lives in each size of urban area. The percentages are very similar.

2.4.4 Methodology for allocation of transects in each urban area

For the 2026 Litter Field Count, 162 transects were selected from four urban areas. These transects were all surveyed in 2017/18 and three of them were surveyed in 2014/15.



When the transects were first selected for the 2014/15 National Litter Field Count, (and when transects were selected for an additional four urban areas in 2017/18) an element of random sampling was included in the transect selection methodology to avoid possible bias in the selection of the sites, and to maximise the extent to which the sites represent variations that exist within each urban area. The full transect selection methodology is outlined in the 2014 National Litter Survey Methodology.

The list of transects and maps used in the 2014/15 and 2017/18 National Litter Field Surveys were provided to Sunshine Yates Consulting by Waste Not Consulting for use in the 2026 Litter surveying, ensuring that the same transects were surveyed.

2.4.5 Classification of visible and bulky litter

During the Litter Field Count, litter items were recorded as being one of 36 classifications, which are grouped into five material types. The five material types are:

- Food Packaging
- Drinks Packaging
- Other Packaging
- Non-Packaging Litter
- Bulky items

The 36 classifications used for the National Litter Field Count of visible and bulky litter are described in detail in Appendix 1.

The 36 classifications were designed so as to be able to quantify:

- the recyclability of visible and bulky litter items
- the proportion of packaging and non-packaging materials in litter
- the approximate proportion of litter related to products of members of the Forum
- the “source” of non-packaging litter, whether from home, commercial, or construction and demolition activity.

2.4.6 Assessment of site cleanliness

In addition to the actual counting of visible and bulky litter in every transect, the litter counters made a subjective assessment of the overall site cleanliness, based on the number and visual intrusiveness of the litter items that were present. A four-grade system was used, with Grade A being the cleanest and Grade D sites having the greatest quantity of litter present. The four-grades are defined and illustrated below.

Table 2.4 – Site cleanliness grading

Grade A - Virtually no visible litter items can be seen along the transect. A small number of small litter items may be present. There are no accumulations of litter.	
Grade B – Mostly free of visible litter but a few items can be seen scattered throughout the transect. Small litter items may be present in several locations. There are no accumulations of litter.	
Grade C - Items of visible litter are common throughout the transect or some accumulations of visible litter items may be present. Small litter items are common and may be accumulating in several places.	
Grade D – Visible litter is present in many places in the transect with accumulations of both visible litter and small litter in several places.	

The assessment of site cleanliness was made after the Litter Field Count had been completed at each transect.

2.4.7 Effects of territorial authority litter collection

The National Litter Field Count measures the quantity of litter that has accumulated at a site over time. Litter accumulates at a site through the actions of pedestrians, motorists, animals, surface runoff, and the wind. Litter is removed from a site through a number of similar mechanisms, including surface runoff, wind, residents, pedestrians, natural degradation, and litter collections by territorial authorities (TAs) and other government agencies.



TAs and other government agencies are likely to remove litter from some, but not all, of the sites included in the Litter Field Count. Some previous litter surveys, which were designed to classify as large a quantity of litter as possible, sought to maximise the quantity of litter available by timing the survey to occur as long as possible after each site was cleared by the local council.

As this Litter Field Count was designed to provide a snapshot of how much visually-intrusive litter is present at a specific juncture, no attempt was made to maximise the amount of litter present by scheduling the site litter counts around collections by TAs.

2.4.8 Execution of National Litter Field Count

The actual litter field counting process is described, step-by-step, below. The litter counter:

- travels to the appropriate transect
- parks his/her vehicle safely, using the vehicle's hazard lights if necessary
- identifies starting point of transect from the transect map and written description
- takes photograph of transect (with time and date stamp) from starting point of transect
- records time at which photograph was taken
- checks extent of the zone for litter counting from the written description and map
- checks that appropriate personal protective equipment is being worn
- walks at a suitable speed for the length of the transect, recording and classifying the number of visible and bulky litter items within the entire transect zone
- counts and classifies litter in the zone described in the transect description, which generally includes the area from the carriageway side of the kerbside channel to the property line or fence line
- ensures datasheet has been filled out completely and correctly.

2.4.9 Protocols for National Litter Field Count

The following protocols for the litter field counting were followed:

- No litter counting took place if severe weather warnings were in force.
- Assessing the size of a litter item was the first step in the classification. Any item too large to fit through the standard litter bin aperture, a 20 centimetre diameter hole, was classified first as "bulky litter", then assigned a primary category. Small litter items, those smaller than six square centimetres in all dimensions, were not counted in the Litter Field Count.
- The Litter Field Count focuses on 'visually intrusive' litter, in terms of litter that is actually readily visible to a pedestrian. Litter that is hidden due to being, for example, in long grass or shrubbery or under a boardwalk was not counted. Focusing on 'visually intrusive' litter made the field count more replicable and



reduced the differences between the results generated by different surveyors at different times.

- When classifying items, the litter counter needed to be relatively certain that an item belonged in a particular classification. This reduced guesswork in classifying items. If, for example, the litter counter was not relatively certain that an item of paper packaging was 'Paper fast food packaging', it would be classified as 'Other Packaging'. If the litter counter was not sure a paper item was packaging, it would be classified as 'Paper – other'.
- Visible litter items, those which are neither “bulky litter” nor “small litter”, were classified into the most specific classification that applies to that item, as long as the litter counter was relatively certain of the classification.
- Pieces of broken bottles, ceramic items, or similar were, when situated in close proximity, counted as a single item, if any of the pieces were greater than six square centimetres. If all piece of an identifiable object were less than six square centimetres, the item was not counted as visible litter.
- Neither old, flattened chewing gum nor fresh chewing gum were counted as visible litter, regardless of size. All chewing gum was classified as small litter.
- Dog faeces, bird droppings, and other animal excreta were not counted as litter.
- Items of food packaging were counted as individual items if they were separated from associated pieces of food packaging. For example, a fast food bag with a burger box, a serviette, drink cup, straw, and lid were counted as one item if they were all contained in the bag. However, if they were separated, each individual item was counted as one item.
- If visible litter items were immediately adjacent to an overfull litter bin, they were not counted. Bulky Litter items immediately adjacent to an overfull litter bin were counted.
- If a large number of items were present and not able to be readily counted, an estimate of the number was made.

2.4.10 Health and safety issues

The following is an outline of procedures used to ensure a safe working environment for staff while working on the Litter Field Count:

- Hazards relating to the Litter Field Count were identified, assessed, and recorded and the hazards register provided to employees during a safety briefing.
- Suitable personal protective equipment was provided to staff as required.
- Staff were trained on how to keep themselves safe when working, including their responsibilities, how to manage hazards, the appropriate use of personal protective equipment, and what to do in the event of an accident/incident or an emergency
- A system for documenting all procedures, training records, accident/incident reporting forms, and accident registers was implemented.

3. RESULTS OF LITTER FIELD COUNT

3.1 Overview

The 2026 Litter Field Count included 162 transects in four urban areas. During the survey, a total of 4,691 items of litter were counted. Across all transects, there was an average of 14.6 items of litter per 1,000 m².

In the 2017/18 survey, a total of 17,735 items of litter were counted across eight urban areas, (32.0 litter items per 1,000 m²), and in 2014/15, a total of 18,620 items were counted across eight urban areas (32.0 litter items per 1,000 m²).

3.2 Litter Field Count - Results by Material Type

Litter items counted in the Litter Field Count were classified into one of 36 classifications, which have been grouped into the five material types shown in Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1.

Table 3.1 – Litter Field Count – by Material Type

LITTER FIELD COUNT - BY MATERIAL TYPE	% of all litter items	Items per 1,000 m²
Food Packaging	18%	2.6
Drinks Packaging	17%	2.4
Other Packaging	20%	2.9
Non-Packaging Litter	39%	5.7
Bulky Litter	7%	1.0
TOTAL	100%	14.6

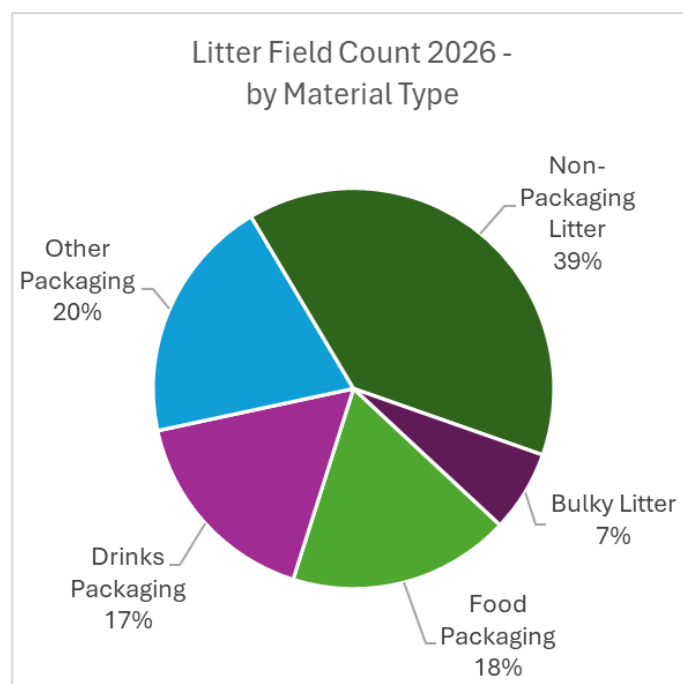


Figure 3.1 – Litter Field Count – by Material Type

Across the four urban areas there were an average of 14.6 items per 1,000 m² surveyed. Non-packaging litter was the most frequently recorded type of litter (39%), followed by Other packaging (20%), Food packaging (18%) and Drinks packaging (17%).

Bulky litter, that would not fit through a litter bin opening, comprised 7% of all litter, and was mostly due to illegal dumping and businesses setting out materials for public removal (i.e. timber).

3.3 Litter Field Count - Results by Material Classification

During the 2026 Litter Field Count, a total of 4,691 items of litter were counted and identified as being in one of 36 classifications. A breakdown of the litter count is shown in the table on the following page.

Table 3.2 – Litter Field Count – by Material Classification

LITTER FIELD COUNT - BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION		% of all litter items	Items per 1,000 m²
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	5.6%	0.8
	Other fast food packaging	1.2%	0.2
	Snack food packaging	8.9%	1.3
	Home food packaging	2.2%	0.3
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	2.2%	0.3
	Disposable cup lid	1.2%	0.2
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	2.1%	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.2%	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium cans	2.7%	0.4
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.1%	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aseptic/gable top	0.5%	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Multi/other	0.0%	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.1%	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	4.8%	0.7
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.1%	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass	1.6%	0.2
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multi/other	0.0%	0.0
	Other drink packaging	1.1%	0.2
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.3%	0.0
	Other plastic packaging	12.6%	1.8
	Tobacco product packaging	1.7%	0.3
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	2.5%	0.4
	Other Packaging	2.7%	0.4
Non-Packaging Litter	Paper Junk mail	0.9%	0.1
	Paper Newspapers	0.5%	0.1
	Paper Sanitary	7.4%	1.1
	Paper Other	13.2%	1.9
	Vehicle debris	1.7%	0.2
	Food and organic items	1.4%	0.2
	Other home/personal items	6.2%	0.9
	Other commercial items	1.2%	0.2
	Other construction items	1.6%	0.2
	Other items	5.0%	0.7
Bulky Litter	Bulky home/personal items	0.9%	0.1
	Bulky commercial items	4.1%	0.6
	Bulky construction items	1.5%	0.2
TOTAL		100.0%	14.6

3.4 Litter Field Count - Top Ten Litter Items

The top ten most common litter items, from the table in Section 3.3, are shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 – Litter Field Count – by Top 10 Material Classifications

LITTER FIELD COUNT TOP TEN MATERIAL CLASSIFICATIONS	% of all litter items	Items per 1,000 m²
Paper Other	13.2%	1.9
Other plastic packaging	12.6%	1.8
Snack food packaging	8.9%	1.3
Paper Sanitary	7.4%	1.1
Other home/personal items	6.2%	0.9
Paper fast food packaging	5.6%	0.8
Other items	5.0%	0.7
Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	4.8%	0.7
Bulky commercial items	4.1%	0.6
Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium cans	2.7%	0.4
TOTAL	70.5%	10.2

The top ten litter classification accounted for 70% of all litter items in the Litter Field Count. Paper Other was the most frequently counted classification of litter, with 13.2% of all litter items (1.9 items per 1,000 m²). Paper Other included both paper items that could be identified as non-packaging and paper items that could not be positively identified as packaging.

Other plastic packaging was the second largest classification and represented 12.6% of all litter items (1.8 items per 1,000 m²). Other plastic packaging included all plastic packaging that could not be clearly identified as food packaging.

Snack food packaging was the third largest classification (8.9% or 1.3 items per 1,000 m²) and Paper Sanitary (mostly tissue paper) the fourth (7.4% or 1.1 items per 1,000 m²).

3.5 Litter Field Count - Results by Urban Area

The results of the Litter Field Count for each of the four urban areas included in the survey are shown in Table 3.4. The results are shown (in the left-hand column of figures) in terms of litter items per 1,000 per m² for all material types of litter combined.

The other columns show the percentage of each of the five litter material types. More detailed results on each of the urban areas are presented in Section 4.

Table 3.4 – Litter Field Count – by Urban Area

LITTER FIELD COUNT BY URBAN AREA	ALL ITEMS PER 1000 M ²	Food Packaging	Drinks Packaging	Other Packaging	Non-Packaging Litter	Bulky Litter	TOTAL
Christchurch	17.8	17%	16%	21%	38%	8%	100%
Dunedin	13.8	24%	21%	13%	38%	4%	100%
Tauranga	11.5	15%	19%	21%	36%	9%	100%
Wellington	9.8	19%	12%	20%	48%	0%	100%
ALL URBAN AREAS COMBINED	14.6	18%	17%	20%	39%	7%	100%

The density of litter items was highest in Christchurch (17.8 litter items per 1,000 m²) and lowest in Wellington (9.8 litter items per 1,000 m²).

Non-packaging litter was the largest category, and Bulky litter was the smallest category of litter across all four urban areas.

Packaging litter accounted for 55% of all litter across all four urban areas.

3.6 Litter Field Count - Results by Type of Site

The litter densities for the nine types of sites included in the 2026 Litter Field Count are shown in the following table. The results are shown in terms of litter items per 1,000 m² for all types of litter combined (in the left-hand column of figures) then in percentage terms for the five litter material types.

Table 3.5 – Litter Field Count – by Type of Site

LITTER FIELD COUNT BY TYPE OF SITE	ALL ITEMS PER 1000 M²	Food Packaging	Drinks Packaging	Other Packaging	Non-Packaging Litter	Bulky Litter	TOTAL
Arterial roadways	20.7	18%	16%	22%	39%	4%	100%
Car park	4.3	24%	17%	17%	41%	2%	100%
Central business districts	22.3	20%	33%	9%	34%	4%	100%
Industrial areas	31.1	10%	10%	23%	37%	19%	100%
Neighbourhood shops and shopping centres	20.2	28%	12%	19%	41%	1%	100%
Parks, playgrounds, and sports fields	4.9	36%	14%	12%	37%	1%	100%
Residential roads	10.4	18%	12%	19%	46%	4%	100%
Rural roadway	13.9	18%	28%	20%	32%	3%	100%
Waterside walkway	2.4	19%	5%	38%	38%	0%	100%
ALL TYPES OF SITES COMBINED	14.6	18%	17%	20%	39%	6.6%	100%

The types of sites with the greatest density of litter were industrial areas and central business districts, with 31.1 and 22.3 items per 1,000 m², respectively.

Waterside walkways and car parks were found to have the lowest densities of litter, with densities of 2.4 and 4.3 items per 1,000 m², respectively.

3.7 Litter Field Count - Grading of Site Cleanliness

In addition to the actual counting of visible and bulky litter during the Litter Field Count, a subjective assessment was made of the overall site cleanliness, based on the number and visual intrusiveness of the litter items that were present. A four-grade system was used, with Grade A being the cleanest and Grade D sites having the greatest quantity of litter present. These grades are illustrated in Section 2.4.6.

The results of the grading of the sites for overall cleanliness are shown in the table below.

Table 3.6 – Litter Field Count – by Site Cleanliness

LITTER FIELD COUNT – BY SITE CLEANLINESS	Percentage of sites
Grade A - Virtually no visible litter items can be seen along the transect. A small number of small litter items may be present. There are no accumulations of litter	70%
Grade B – Mostly free of visible litter but a few items can be seen scattered throughout the transect. Small litter items may be present in several locations. There are no accumulations of litter.	16%
Grade C – Items of visible litter are common throughout the transect or some accumulations of visible litter items may be present. Small litter items are common and may be accumulating in several places.	12%
Grade D – Visible litter is present in many places in the transect with accumulations of both visible litter and small litter in several places.	2%
TOTAL	100%

Seventy per cent of all sites were considered to be Grade A for cleanliness, with virtually no litter items being seen along the transect. A further 16% were judged to be Grade B, mostly free of visible litter. Two per cent were considered to be Grade D, the lowest grade, with visible litter present in many places and accumulations of both visible and small litter.

3.8 Litter Field Count - Grading of Site Cleanliness by Type of Site

Using the four grades of site cleanliness described in Section 2.4.6, the results of the Litter Field Count assessment of site cleanliness, broken down by type of site, are shown in the table below.

Table 3.7 – Litter Field Count – Grading of Site Cleanliness – by Type of Site

LITTER FIELD COUNT - GRADING OF SITE CLEANLINESS - BY TYPE OF SITE	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Grade D	TOTAL
Arterial roadways	71%	18%	0%	12%	100%
Car park	86%	14%	0%	0%	100%
Central business districts	50%	25%	25%	0%	100%
Industrial areas	20%	40%	27%	13%	100%
Neighbourhood shops and shopping centres	69%	15%	15%	0%	100%
Parks, playgrounds, and sports fields	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Residential roads	81%	9%	9%	0%	100%
Rural roadway	52%	26%	22%	0%	100%
Waterside walkway	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
ALL TYPES OF SITES COMBINED	70%	16%	12%	2%	100%

Waterside walkways and parks, playgrounds, and sports fields had the highest percentage of Grade A transects, with 100% of these transects having virtually no visible litter items counted. Car parks had the second highest percentage, with 86% of sites classified as being Grade A, followed by residential roads, with 81%.

Industrial areas had the highest percentage of sites classified as Grade D, the lowest grading, indicating that visible litter was present in many places in the transect with accumulations of both visible litter and small litter in several places. Grade D sites accounted for 13% of industrial areas.

Arterial roadway sites had the second highest percentage of Grade D sites. Twelve percent of arterial roadways were given the lowest grading.

3.9 Comparisons of 2017/18 and 2026 Litter Field Counts

The first National Litter Field Count was conducted in 2014/15 and was then repeated in 2017/18. The same sites were included in both Litter Field Counts. In 2017/18, three additional sites were also surveyed, including Tauranga, for the first time. In 2026, Christchurch, Dunedin, Tauranga and Wellington were surveyed.

For the sake of comparison, only the results of the 2017/18 and 2026 Litter Field Counts are provided in this section, for the four sites that were included in both surveys: Christchurch, Dunedin, Tauranga and Wellington.

The full material classifications across the 2014/15, 2017/18 and 2026 surveys, for each surveyed urban area, are included in Appendix 6.

3.9.1 Comparison of Litter Field Counts- By Material Types

Litter items counted in the Litter Field Count were classified into one of 36 classifications, grouped into five material types. Table 3.8 provides a comparison of the results of the 2017/18 and 2026 Litter Field Counts, for Christchurch, Dunedin, Tauranga and Wellington, broken down by material types.

Table 3.8 – Comparison of 2017/18 and 2026 Surveys – by Material Type

LITTER FIELD COUNT - COMPARISON OF 2017/18, 2026 SURVEYS - BY MATERIAL TYPE	% of all litter items		Items per 1,000 m ²		
	2017/18	2026	2017/18	2026	% change
Food Packaging	13.5%	17.9%	3.0	2.6	-11.9%
Drinks Packaging	20.7%	16.8%	4.5	2.4	-46.2%
Other Packaging	17.4%	19.8%	3.8	2.9	-24.2%
Non-Packaging Litter	47.6%	38.9%	10.4	5.7	-45.6%
Bulky Litter	0.8%	6.6%	0.2	1.0	462.9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	21.9	14.6	-33.5%

The average number of litter items per 1,000 m², across the four sites, has decreased from 21.9 items in 2017/18 to 14.6 items in 2026, a 33.5% decrease. The largest decrease was in Drinks Packaging (46.2% decrease) followed by Non-Packaging Litter (45.6% decrease), while there was a large increase in bulky litter (462.9% increase).

3.9.2 Comparison of 2017/18 and 2026 Litter Field Counts- By Top Ten Litter Items

The top ten most common litter items from the 2017/18 and 2026 field counts are compared in Table 3.9, for Christchurch, Dunedin, Tauranga and Wellington.

Table 3.9 – Comparison of 2017/18 and 2026 Surveys – by Top Ten Material Classifications

LITTER FIELD COUNT - COMPARISON OF 2017/18 AND 2026 SURVEYS BY TOP TEN MATERIAL CLASSIFICATIONS			
2017/18		2026	
Paper Other	21.8%	Paper Other	13.2%
Other plastic packaging	13.4%	Other plastic packaging	12.6%
Other items	12.3%	Snack food packaging	8.9%
Snack food packaging	9.3%	Paper Sanitary	7.4%
Disposable cups and straws	4.8%	Other home items	6.2%
Other home items	4.3%	Paper fast food packaging	5.6%
Paper Sanitary	3.9%	Other items	5.0%
Other Packaging	3.7%	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	4.8%
Other drink packaging	2.9%	Bulky commercial items	4.1%
Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	2.8%	Drink container (non- alcoholic) Aluminium cans	2.7%
TOTAL	79.2%	TOTAL	70.4%

Paper Other was the most common classification of litter in both litter field counts. Paper Other frequently acted as a 'default' classifications for items that could be identified as being paper but could not be positively identified as being a more specific classification of paper.

Other plastic packaging was the second most common classification in both years, and in a similar way to Paper Other, acted as a default for plastic packaging that was not from food or drinks or was not identifiable.

Snack food packaging was the third most common classification in 2026 and the fourth most common classification in 2017/18.

3.9.3 Comparison of 2017/18 and 2026 Litter Field Counts- By Urban Area

The densities of litter items for the four urban areas from the 2017/18 and 2026 Litter Field Counts are compared in Table 3.10.

**Table 3.10 – Comparison of 2017/18 and 2026 Surveys – by Urban Area –
Items per 1,000 m²**

LITTER FIELD COUNT COMPARISON OF 2017/18 AND 2026 SURVEYS - BY URBAN AREA - ITEMS PER 1,000 M²	2017/18	2026	% change
Christchurch	24.0	17.8	-26%
Dunedin	17.6	13.8	-22%
Tauranga	31.7	11.5	-64%
Wellington	22.2	9.8	-56%
ALL FOUR URBAN AREAS COMBINED	21.9	14.6	-33%

Across the four urban areas combined, the number of litter items per 1,000 m² decreased from 21.9 items in 2017/18 to 14.6 items in 2026, a 33% decrease.

The density of litter items decreased across each of the four urban areas, with the largest decreases in Tauranga (64% decrease) and Wellington (56% decrease).

The reason for these substantial decreases is not entirely understood. However, there were heavy weather patterns leading up to three of the four surveys, which likely impacted litter levels.

In Christchurch, the survey was completed between 17 and 20 February. There was heavy rain overnight on 16 February, causing widespread flooding across Christchurch. This flooding is likely to have washed away a portion of the litter.

The Tauranga survey was conducted on 10 and 11 February. Three weeks before, on January 21, Tauranga experienced 274.0 mm of rain, its wettest day on record, resulting in deadly landslides. This rain is likely to have washed away a portion of the existing litter. However, litter would be expected to have started accumulating again in the following three weeks.

Wellington's litter field count was completed on 4 and 5 February, both beautiful sunny days. However, on 3 February a heavy rain event occurred, potentially washing away litter.

There were no significant weather events in Dunedin leading up to the litter field count.

Each of the three weather events are likely to have had an impact on litter levels, but do not explain that the largest decrease was in Tauranga, and that there was a 22% decrease in Dunedin.

3.9.4 Comparison of 2017/18 and 2026 Litter Field Counts- By Type of Site

The densities of litter items for the nine types of sites from the 2017/18 and 2026 Litter Field Counts are compared in the table below for Christchurch, Dunedin, Tauranga and Wellington.

**Table 3.11 – Comparison of 2017/18 and 2026 Surveys – by Urban Area –
Items per 1,000 m²**

LITTER FIELD COUNT COMPARISON OF 2017/18 AND 2026 SURVEYS - BY TYPE OF SITE - ITEMS PER 1,000 M²	2017/18	2026	% change
Arterial roadways	26.8	20.7	-23%
Car park	11.5	4.3	-63%
Central business districts	32.1	22.3	-31%
Industrial areas	56.7	31.1	-45%
Neighbourhood shops and shopping centres	31.4	20.2	-36%
Parks, playgrounds, and sports fields	7.8	4.9	-37%
Residential roads	13.8	10.4	-25%
Rural roadway	26.9	13.9	-48%
Waterside walkway	4.7	2.4	-49%
ALL TYPES OF SITES COMBINED	21.9	14.6	-33%

For all types of sites combined, the number of litter items per 1,000 m² decreased from 21.9 items in 2017/18 to 14.6 items in 2026, a 33% decrease.

The decrease was across all types of site, with the largest decreases in car parks (63% decrease), waterside walkways (49% decrease), and rural roadways (48% decrease).

The lowest decrease was on Arterial roads (23% decrease) and residential roads (25% decrease).

Litter density was highest in industrial areas in both 2017/18 and 2026 and lowest in waterside walkways.

3.9.5 Comparison of 2017/18 and 2026 Litter Field Counts- By Grading of Site Cleanliness

The subjective assessment of the site cleanliness of the sites from the 2017/18 and 2026 field counts is compared in Table 3.12, for Christchurch, Dunedin, Tauranga and Wellington.

Table 3.12 – Comparison of 2017/18 and 2026 Surveys – by Site Cleanliness

LITTER FIELD COUNT COMPARISON OF 2017/18 AND 2026 SURVEYS BY SITE CLEANLINESS	2017/18	2026
Grade A - Virtually no visible litter items can be seen along the transect. A small number of small litter items may be present. There are no accumulations of litter	41%	70%
Grade B - Mostly free of visible litter but a few items can be seen scattered throughout the transect. Small litter items may be present in several locations. There are no accumulations of litter.	32%	16%
Grade C - Items of visible litter are common throughout the transect or some accumulations of visible litter items may be present. Small litter items are common and may be accumulating in several places.	19%	12%
Grade D - Visible litter is present in many places in the transect with accumulations of both visible litter and small litter in several places.	8%	2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

The vast majority of sites in 2026 were graded as Grade A (70%), compared to 41% in 2017/18.

3.10 Comparisons of 2014/15, 2017/18 and 2026 Litter Field Counts – by Material Type

Table 3.13, on the following page, provides a comparison of the results by material type for the three urban areas that were included in the 2014/15, 2017/18 and 2026 litter field counts – Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington, and Tauranga in 2017/18 and 2026. The full material classifications across the 2014/15, 2017/18 and 2026 surveys, for each surveyed urban area, are included in Appendix 6.

Table 3.13 – Comparison of Litter Survey – by Material Type

LITTER SURVEY BY MATERIAL TYPE	% of all litter items			Items per 1000 m ²		
	2014/15	2017/18	2026	2014/15	2017/18	2026
CHRISTCHURCH						
Food Packaging	14%	13%	17%	3.1	3.0	3.0
Drinks Packaging	24%	22%	16%	5.2	5.3	2.8
Other Packaging	16%	17%	21%	3.4	4.1	3.8
Non-Packaging Litter	45%	47%	38%	9.7	11.3	6.8
Bulky Litter	1%	1%	8%	0.3	0.2	1.4
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	21.6	24.0	17.8
DUNEDIN						
Food Packaging	12%	17%	24%	3.5	3.0	3.3
Drinks Packaging	27%	24%	21%	7.6	4.2	2.9
Other Packaging	19%	17%	13%	5.4	2.9	1.8
Non-Packaging Litter	40%	42%	38%	11.3	7.4	5.3
Bulky Litter	1%	0.3%	4%	0.4	0.1	0.5
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	28.1	17.6	13.8
TAURANGA						
Food Packaging	-	14%	15%	-	2.9	1.7
Drinks Packaging	-	16%	19%	-	3.3	2.2
Other Packaging	-	21%	21%	-	4.4	2.4
Non-Packaging Litter	-	47%	36%	-	9.7	4.1
Bulky Litter	-	1%	9%	-	0.2	1.1
TOTAL	-	100%	100%	-	20.6	11.5
WELLINGTON						
Food Packaging	19%	13%	19%	6.0	2.9	1.8
Drinks Packaging	15%	18%	12%	4.8	3.9	1.2
Other Packaging	15%	15%	20%	4.8	3.4	2.0
Non-Packaging Litter	49%	54%	48%	15.4	11.9	4.7
Bulky Litter	1%	1%	0%	0.2	0.1	0.0
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	31.3	22.2	9.8



The spilt of litter by material type has remained relatively similar across the three Litter Field Counts, but the number of litter items per 1,000 m² has decreased over time for most material types.

Bulky litter is the only material type that has increased substantially in most urban areas in 2026.

4. RESULTS - BY URBAN AREA

In the following sections, the following information is provided separately for each of the four urban areas included in the 2026 Litter Field Count:

- 1 For each urban area, the composition of visible and bulky litter in terms of the five material types, presented as both percentage of the total number of items and the number of items per 1,000 m². These calculations have been based on totalling the number of items of each material type in every transect in that urban area.
- 2 For each urban area, the composition of visible and bulky litter in terms of the 36 classifications, presented as both percentage of the total number of items and the number of items per 1,000 m². These calculations have been based on totalling the number of items in each classification in every transect in that urban area.
- 3 The top ten litter items, in terms of number of items per 1,000 m², are presented for each urban area.
- 4 An analysis of the grading of site cleanliness for each urban area.

4.1 Christchurch

4.1.1 Overview

The 2026 Litter Field Count included 78 transects in Christchurch. During the survey in Christchurch, a total of 2,710 items of litter were counted. Across all transects in Christchurch, there was an average of 17.8 items of litter per 1,000 m².

Non-Packaging Litter, which included both non-packaging items and items that may have been packaging but could not be positively identified, comprised 38% of all litter, or 6.8 items per 1,000 m². Other Packaging represented 21% of all litter (3.8 items per 1,000 m²). Bulky Litter was the least frequently recorded type of litter. Bulky Litter (litter that would not fit through a 20 cm opening in a litter bin) comprised 8% of all litter, or 1.4 items per 1,000 m².

In total, packaging materials represented 54% of all litter in Christchurch.

Paper Other was the most frequently counted classification of litter, with 13.1% of all litter items (2.3 items per 1,000 m²) in this classification. Other Plastic Packaging was the second largest classification and represented 12.8% of all litter items (2.3 items per 1,000 m²). Snack Food Packaging is the third largest classification, equal with Paper Sanitary (7.6% or 1.4 items per 1,000 m²).

The types of sites with the greatest density of litter were and arterial roadways and industrial areas, with 35.8 and 31.4 items per 1,000 m² respectively.

Sixty-nine percent of sites in Christchurch were considered to be Grade A for cleanliness, with virtually no litter items being seen along the transect. A further 15% were considered to be Grade B, 10% were assessed as Grade C, and 5% were assessed to be Grade D, the lowest grade.

4.1.2 Christchurch Litter Survey – Results by Material Type

The litter items in the Christchurch survey were classified into one of 36 classifications, which have been grouped into the five material types shown in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 below.

Table 4.1 – Christchurch Litter Survey – by Material Type

CHRISTCHURCH LITTER SURVEY BY MATERIAL TYPE	% of all litter items	Items per 1000 m²
Food Packaging	17%	3.0
Drinks Packaging	16%	2.8
Other Packaging	21%	3.8
Non-Packaging Litter	38%	6.8
Bulky Litter	8%	1.4
TOTAL	100%	17.8

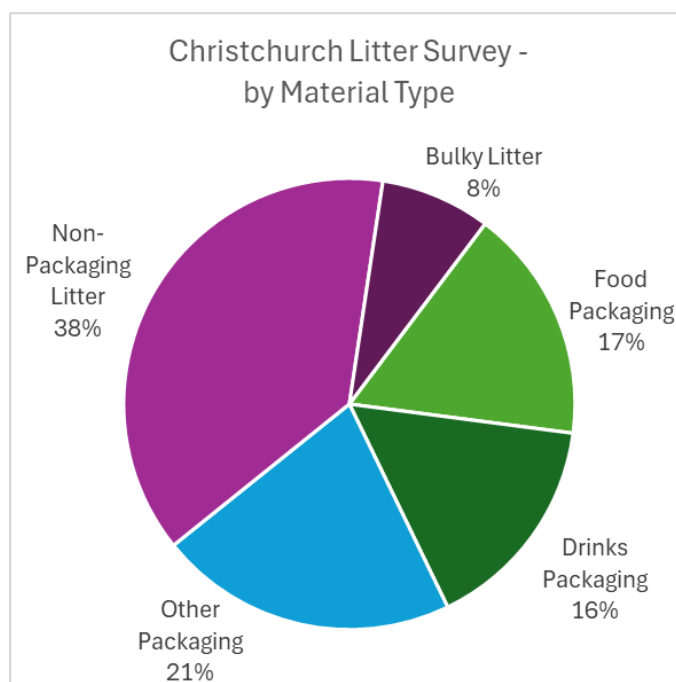


Figure 4.1 – Christchurch Litter Survey – by Material Type

In Christchurch, an average of 17.8 items of litter was recorded per 1,000 m². Non-Packaging Litter was the most frequently recorded type of litter. Non-Packaging Litter,



which included both non-packaging items and items that may have been packaging but could not be positively identified, comprised 38% of all litter, or 6.8 items per 1,000 m². Other Packaging represented 21% of all litter (3.8 items per 1,000 m²). Bulky Litter was the least frequently recorded type of litter. Bulky Litter (litter that would not fit through a 20 cm opening in a litter bin) comprised 8% of all litter, or 1.4 items per 1,000 m². In total, packaging materials represented 54% of all litter in Christchurch.

4.1.3 Christchurch Litter Survey – Results by Material Classification

The litter survey in Christchurch counted 2,710 items of litter as being in one of 36 classifications. A breakdown of the litter count is shown in Table 4.1 on the following page. The ten most common litter items are identified in Section 4.1.4.

Table 4.2 – Christchurch Litter Survey – by Material Classification

CHRISTCHURCH LITTER SURVEY BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION		% of all litter items	Items per 1000 m²
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	5.8%	1.0
	Other fast food packaging	1.3%	0.2
	Snack food packaging	7.6%	1.4
	Home food packaging	2.1%	0.4
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	2.3%	0.4
	Disposable cup lid	1.4%	0.2
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	2.1%	0.4
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.1%	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium cans	2.7%	0.5
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.1%	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aseptic	0.5%	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Multi/other	0.0%	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.1%	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	3.5%	0.6
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.1%	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass	1.7%	0.3
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multi/other	0.0%	0.0
	Other drink packaging	1.3%	0.2
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.3%	0.0
	Other plastic packaging	12.8%	2.3
	Tobacco product packaging	2.0%	0.4
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	3.0%	0.5
	Other Packaging	3.3%	0.6
Non-Packaging Litter	Paper Junk mail	0.8%	0.1
	Paper Newspapers	0.6%	0.1
	Paper Sanitary	7.6%	1.4
	Paper Other	13.1%	2.3
	Vehicle debris	1.4%	0.3
	Food and organic items	1.3%	0.2
	Other home/personal items	5.3%	0.9
	Other commercial items	0.7%	0.1
	Other construction items	1.9%	0.3
	Other items	5.4%	1.0
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	1.2%	0.2
	Bulky commercial items	5.0%	0.9
	Bulky construction items	1.7%	0.3
TOTAL		100.0%	17.8

4.1.4 Christchurch Litter Survey – Top Ten Litter Items

The top ten most common litter items, from Table 4.2 in section 4.1.3, are shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 – Christchurch Litter Survey – by Top Ten Material Classifications

CHRISTCHURCH LITTER SURVEY TOP TEN MATERIAL CLASSIFICATIONS	% of all litter items	Items per 1000 m²
Paper Other	13.1%	2.3
Other plastic packaging	12.8%	2.3
Snack food packaging	7.6%	1.4
Paper sanitary	7.6%	1.4
Paper fast food packaging	5.8%	1.0
Other items	5.4%	1.0
Other home items	5.3%	0.9
Bulky commercial items	5.0%	0.9
Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	3.5%	0.6
Other packaging	3.3%	0.6
TOTAL	69.4%	17.8

Paper Other was the most frequently counted classification of litter, with 13.1% of all litter items (2.3 items per 1,000 m²) in this classification. Other Plastic Packaging was the second largest classification and represented 12.8% of all litter items (2.3 items per 1,000 m²).

Snack Food Packaging and Paper Sanitary were the third equal largest classification (7.6% or 1.4 items per 1,000 m²).

4.1.5 Christchurch Litter Survey – Results by Type of Site

The litter densities for the Christchurch litter survey are shown in Table 4.4. The results are shown in terms of litter items per 1,000 per m² for all types of litter combined (in the left-hand column of figures) then in percentage terms for the five litter material types. The results for all 36 material classifications are presented in Appendix 2.

Table 4.4 – Christchurch Litter Survey – by Type of Site

CHRISTCHURCH LITTER SURVEY BY TYPE OF SITE	ALL ITEMS PER 1000 M²	Food Packaging	Drinks Packaging	Other Packaging	Non-Packaging Litter	Bulky Litter	TOTAL
Arterial roadways	35.8	17%	17%	24%	37%	5%	100%
Car park	3.3	25%	18%	11%	43%	4%	100%
Central business districts	28.4	14%	20%	14%	48%	2%	100%
Industrial areas	31.4	11%	11%	21%	33%	23%	100%
Neighbourhood shops and shopping centres	21.6	23%	12%	21%	43%	1%	100%
Parks, playgrounds, and sports fields	5.8	37%	20%	10%	31%	2%	100%
Residential roads	13.5	17%	13%	22%	43%	5%	100%
Rural roadway	15.8	17%	24%	21%	35%	4%	100%
Waterside walkway	2.8	15%	0%	46%	38%	0%	100%
ALL TYPES OF SITES COMBINED	17.8	17%	16%	21%	38%	7.9%	100%

The types of sites with the greatest density of litter were arterial roadways and industrial areas, with 35.8 and 31.4 items per 1,000 m² respectively.

Waterside walkways, car parks and parks, playgrounds, and sports fields were found to have the lowest densities of litter, with densities of 2.8, 3.3, and 5.8 items per 1,000 m², respectively.

4.1.6 Christchurch Litter Survey – Grading of Site Cleanliness

In addition to the actual counting of visible and bulky litter during the Christchurch Litter Survey, a subjective assessment was made of the overall site cleanliness, based on the number and visual intrusiveness of the litter items that were present. A four-grade system was used, with Grade A being the cleanest and Grade D sites having the greatest quantity of litter present.

The results of the grading of the Christchurch sites for overall cleanliness are shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 – Christchurch Litter Survey – by Site Cleanliness

CHRISTCHURCH LITTER SURVEY – BY SITE CLEANLINESS	Percentage of sites
Grade A - Virtually no visible litter items can be seen along the transect. A small number of small litter items may be present. There are no accumulations of litter	69%
Grade B – Mostly free of visible litter but a few items can be seen scattered throughout the transect. Small litter items may be present in several locations. There are no accumulations of litter.	15%
Grade C - Items of visible litter are common throughout the transect or some accumulations of visible litter items may be present. Small litter items are common and may be accumulating in several places.	10%
Grade D – Visible litter is present in many places in the transect with accumulations of both visible litter and small litter in several places.	5%
TOTAL	100%

Sixty-nine percent of sites in Christchurch were considered to be Grade A for cleanliness, with virtually no litter items being seen along the transect. A further 15% were considered to be Grade B, 10% were assessed as Grade C, and 5% were assessed to be Grade D, the lowest grade.

4.2 Dunedin

4.2.1 Overview

The 2026 Litter Field Count included 28 transects in Dunedin. During the survey in Dunedin, a total of 790 items of litter were counted. Across all transects in Dunedin, there was an average of 13.8 items of litter per 1,000 m².

Non-Packaging Litter was the most frequently recorded type of litter. Non-Packaging Litter, which included both non-packaging items and items that may have been packaging but could not be positively identified, comprised 38% of all litter, or 5.3 items per 1,000 m². Food Packaging was the second most common type of litter, contributing 24% of the total (3.3 items per 1,000 m²), followed by Drinks Packaging at 21% (2.9 items per 1,000 m²). Bulky Litter was the least frequently recorded type of litter. Bulky Litter (litter that would not fit through a 20 cm opening in a litter bin) comprised 4% of all litter, or 0.5 items per 1,000 m². In total, packaging materials represented 58% of all litter in Dunedin.

Snack food packaging was the most frequently counted classification of litter, comprising 13.9% of all litter items (1.9 items per 1,000 m²). Paper other was the second largest classification and represented 12.5% of all litter items (1.7 items per 1,000 m²).

Drink containers (alcoholic) aluminium cans was the third largest classification (10.0% or 1.4 items per 1,000 m²) and Other plastic packaging the fourth (8.5% or 1.2 items per 1,000 m²).

The types of sites with the greatest density of litter were central business districts and industrial areas, with 57.0 and 45.1 items per 1,000 m² respectively.

Half of all sites (50%) in Dunedin were considered to be Grade A for cleanliness, with virtually no litter items being seen along the transect. A further 25% were considered to be Grade B, 25% were assessed as Grade C. None were assessed to be Grade D, the lowest grade.

4.2.2 Dunedin Litter Survey – Results by Material Type

The litter items in the Dunedin survey were classified into one of 36 classifications, which have been grouped into the material types shown in Table 4.6 and Figure 4.2.

Table 4.6 – Dunedin Litter Survey – by Material Type

DUNEDIN LITTER SURVEY BY MATERIAL TYPE	% of all litter items	Items per 1000 m²
Food Packaging	24%	3.3
Drinks Packaging	21%	2.9
Other Packaging	13%	1.8
Non-Packaging Litter	38%	5.3
Bulky Litter	4%	0.5
TOTAL	100%	13.8

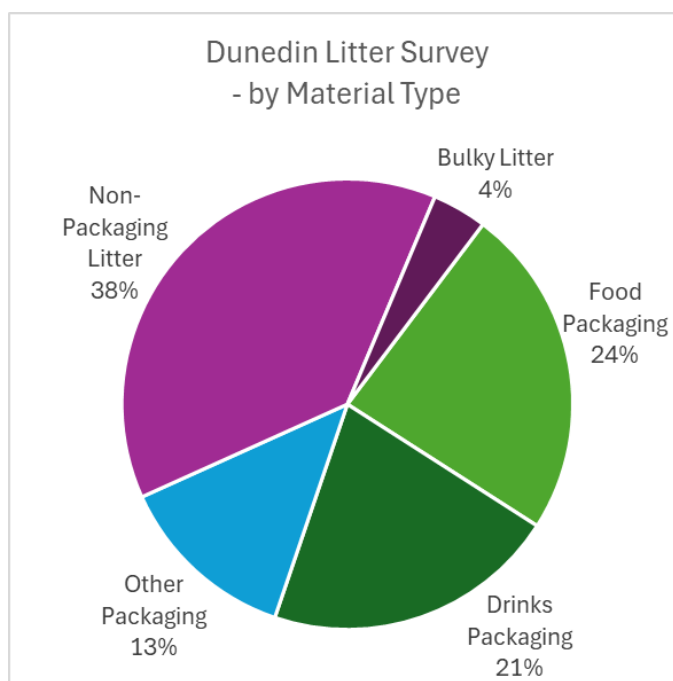


Figure 4.2 – Dunedin Litter Survey – by Material Type

In Dunedin, an average of 13.8 items were recorded per 1,000 m². Non-Packaging Litter was the most frequently recorded type of litter. Non-Packaging Litter, which included both non-packaging items and items that may have been packaging but could not be positively identified, comprised 38% of all litter, or 5.3 items per 1,000 m². Food Packaging was the second most common type of litter, contributing 24% of the total (3.3 items per 1,000 m²), followed by Drinks Packaging at 21% (2.9 items per 1,000 m²). Bulky Litter was the least frequently recorded type of litter. Bulky Litter (litter that would not fit through a 20 cm opening in a litter bin) comprised 4% of all litter, or 0.5 items per 1,000 m². In total, packaging materials represented 58% of all litter in Dunedin.

4.2.3 Dunedin Litter Survey – Results by Material Classification

The litter survey in Dunedin counted 790 items of litter as being in one of 36 classifications. A breakdown of the litter count is shown in Table 4.7 on the following page. The ten most common litter items are identified in Section 4.2.4.

Table 4.7 – Dunedin Litter Survey – by Material Classification

DUNEDIN LITTER SURVEY BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION		% of all litter items	Items per 1000 m²
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	7.3%	1.0
	Other fast food packaging	1.3%	0.2
	Snack food packaging	13.9%	1.9
	Home food packaging	1.3%	0.2
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	2.2%	0.3
	Disposable cup lid	0.6%	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	1.9%	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.1%	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium cans	2.0%	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.0%	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aseptic	0.6%	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Multi/other	0.0%	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.1%	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	10.0%	1.4
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.3%	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass	2.0%	0.3
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multi/other	0.1%	0.0
	Other drink packaging	1.1%	0.2
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.3%	0.0
	Other plastic packaging	8.5%	1.2
	Tobacco product packaging	2.3%	0.3
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	0.5%	0.1
	Other Packaging	1.5%	0.2
Non-Packaging Litter	Paper Junk mail	0.5%	0.1
	Paper Newspapers	0.8%	0.1
	Paper Sanitary	5.8%	0.8
	Paper Other	12.5%	1.7
	Vehicle debris	1.9%	0.3
	Food and organic items	0.9%	0.1
	Other home/personal items	7.3%	1.0
	Other commercial items	2.9%	0.4
	Other construction items	0.6%	0.1
	Other items	4.8%	0.7
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	1.0%	0.1
	Bulky commercial items	0.5%	0.1
	Bulky construction items	2.4%	0.3
TOTAL		100.0%	13.8

4.2.4 Dunedin Litter Survey – Top Ten Litter Items

The top ten most common litter items, from the table in Section 4.2.3, are shown in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 – Dunedin Litter Survey – by Top Ten Material Classifications

DUNEDIN LITTER SURVEY TOP TEN MATERIAL CLASSIFICATIONS	% of all litter items	Items per 1000 m²
Snack food packaging	13.9%	1.9
Paper other	12.5%	1.7
Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	10.0%	1.4
Other plastic packaging	8.5%	1.2
Paper fast food packaging	7.3%	1.0
Other home items	7.3%	1.0
Paper sanitary	5.8%	0.8
Other items	4.8%	0.7
Other commercial items	2.9%	0.4
Bulky construction items	2.4%	0.3
TOTAL	75.6%	10.4

Snack food packaging was the most frequently counted classification of litter, comprising 13.9% of all litter items (1.9 items per 1,000 m²). Paper other was the second largest classification and represented 12.5% of all litter items (1.7 items per 1,000 m²).

Drink containers (alcoholic) aluminium cans was the third largest classification (10.0% or 1.4 items per 1,000 m²) and Other plastic packaging the fourth (8.5% or 1.2 items per 1,000 m²).

4.2.5 Dunedin Litter Survey – Results by Type of Site

The litter densities for the Dunedin litter survey are shown in the following table. The results are shown in terms of litter items per 1,000 per m² for all types of litter combined (in the left-hand column of figures) then in percentage terms for the five litter material types. The results for all 36 material classifications are presented in Appendix 3.

Table 4.9 – Dunedin Litter Survey – by Type of Site

DUNEDIN LITTER SURVEY BY TYPE OF SITE	ALL ITEMS PER 1000 M²	Food Packaging	Drinks Packaging	Other Packaging	Non-Packaging Litter	Bulky Litter	TOTAL
Arterial roadways	13.8	21%	12%	21%	45%	2%	100%
Car park	4.7	40%	0%	10%	50%	0%	100%
Central business districts	57.0	21%	39%	7%	28%	5%	100%
Industrial areas	45.1	8%	3%	12%	68%	8%	100%
Neighbourhood shops and shopping centres	21.8	55%	8%	6%	31%	0%	100%
Parks, playgrounds, and sports fields	3.9	63%	0%	0%	38%	0%	100%
Residential roads	9.9	19%	12%	15%	46%	8%	100%
Rural roadway	9.8	25%	28%	17%	29%	0%	100%
Waterside walkway	0.9	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
ALL TYPES OF SITES COMBINED	13.8	24%	21%	13%	38%	3.9%	100%

The types of sites with the greatest density of litter were central business districts and industrial areas, with 57.0 and 45.1 items per 1,000 m² respectively.

Waterside walkways, parks, playgrounds, and sports fields, and car parks were found to have the lowest densities of litter, with densities of 0.9, 3.9, and 4.7 items per 1,000 m², respectively.

4.2.6 Dunedin Litter Survey – Grading of Site Cleanliness

In addition to the actual counting of visible and bulky litter during the Dunedin Litter Survey, a subjective assessment was made of the overall site cleanliness, based on the number and visual intrusiveness of the litter items that were present. A four-grade system was used, with Grade A being the cleanest and Grade D sites having the greatest quantity of litter present.

The results of the grading of the Dunedin sites for overall cleanliness are shown in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 – Dunedin Litter Survey – by Site Cleanliness

DUNEDIN LITTER SURVEY – BY SITE CLEANLINESS	Percentage of sites
Grade A - Virtually no visible litter items can be seen along the transect. A small number of small litter items may be present. There are no accumulations of litter	50%
Grade B – Mostly free of visible litter but a few items can be seen scattered throughout the transect. Small litter items may be present in several locations. There are no accumulations of litter.	25%
Grade C - Items of visible litter are common throughout the transect or some accumulations of visible litter items may be present. Small litter items are common and may be accumulating in several places.	25%
Grade D – Visible litter is present in many places in the transect with accumulations of both visible litter and small litter in several places.	0%
TOTAL	100%

Half of all sites (50%) in Dunedin were considered to be Grade A for cleanliness, with virtually no litter items being seen along the transect. A further 25% were considered to be Grade B, 25% were assessed as Grade C. None were assessed to be Grade D, the lowest grade.

4.3 Tauranga

4.3.1 Overview

The 2026 Litter Field Count included 28 transects in Tauranga. During the survey in Tauranga, a total of 666 items of litter were counted. Across all transects in Tauranga, an average of 11.5 items was recorded per 1,000 m².

Non-Packaging Litter was the most frequently recorded type of litter. Non-Packaging Litter, which included both non-packaging items and items that may have been packaging but could not be positively identified, comprised 36% of all litter, or 4.1 items per 1,000 m².

Other Packaging was the second most common type of litter, contributing 21% of the total (2.4 items per 1,000 m²). Bulky Litter was the least frequently recorded type of litter. Bulky Litter (litter that would not fit through a 20 cm opening in a litter bin) comprised 9% of all litter, or 1.1 items per 1,000 m².

In total, packaging materials represented 55% of all litter in Tauranga.

Other plastic packaging was the largest classification and represented 16.7% of all litter items (1.9 items per 1,000 m²). Paper Other was the second most frequently counted classification of litter, comprising 10.8% of all litter items (1.2 items per 1,000 m²).

The types of sites with the greatest density of litter were industrial areas and rural roadways, with 37.1 and 29.2 items per 1,000 m² respectively.

Seventy-nine percent of sites in Tauranga were considered to be Grade A for cleanliness, with virtually no litter items being seen along the transect. A further 11% were considered to be Grade B, 11% were assessed as Grade C, and none were assessed to be Grade D.

4.3.2 Tauranga Litter Survey – Results by Material Type

The litter items in the Tauranga survey were classified into one of 36 classifications, which have been grouped into the five material types shown in Table 4.11 and Figure 4.3.

Table 4.11 – Tauranga Litter Survey – by Material Type

TAURANGA LITTER SURVEY BY MATERIAL TYPE	% of all litter items	Items per 1000 m²
Food Packaging	15%	1.7
Drinks Packaging	19%	2.2
Other Packaging	21%	2.4
Non-Packaging Litter	36%	4.1
Bulky Litter	9%	1.1
TOTAL	100%	11.5

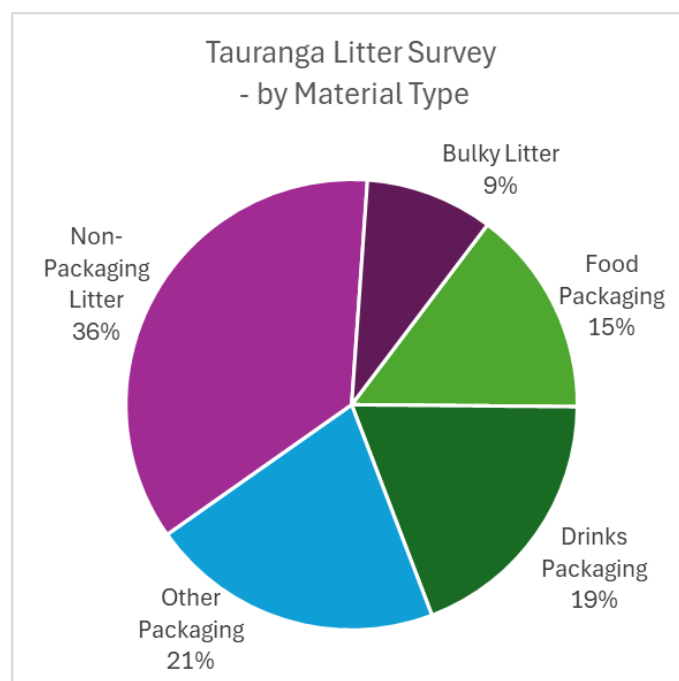


Figure 4.3 – Tauranga Litter Survey – by Material Type

In Tauranga, an average of 11.5 items was recorded per 1,000 m². Non-Packaging Litter was the most frequently recorded type of litter. Non-Packaging Litter, which included both non-packaging items and items that may have been packaging but could not be positively identified, comprised 36% of all litter, or 4.1 items per 1,000 m².

Other Packaging was the second most common type of litter, contributing 21% of the total (2.4 items per 1,000 m²). Bulky Litter was the least frequently recorded type of litter. Bulky Litter (litter that would not fit through a 20 cm opening in a litter bin) comprised 9% of all litter, or 1.1 items per 1,000 m². In total, packaging materials represented 55% of all litter in Tauranga.

4.3.3 Tauranga Litter Survey – Results by Material Classification

The litter survey in Tauranga counted 666 items of litter as being in one of 36 classifications. A breakdown of the litter count is shown in Table 4.12 on the following page. The ten most common litter items are identified in Section 4.3.4.

Table 4.12 – Tauranga Litter Survey – by Material Classification

TAURANGA LITTER SURVEY BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION		% of all litter items	Items per 1000 m²
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	4.7%	0.5
	Other fast food packaging	0.5%	0.1
	Snack food packaging	8.1%	0.9
	Home food packaging	1.7%	0.2
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	2.9%	0.3
	Disposable cup lid	1.8%	0.2
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	2.7%	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.5%	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium cans	2.4%	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.2%	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aseptic	0.8%	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Multi/other	0.0%	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.0%	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	5.4%	0.6
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.2%	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass	1.7%	0.2
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multi/other	0.0%	0.0
	Other drink packaging	0.8%	0.1
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.0%	0.0
	Other plastic packaging	16.7%	1.9
	Tobacco product packaging	0.8%	0.1
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	1.7%	0.2
	Other Packaging	2.0%	0.2
Non-Packaging Litter	Paper Junk mail	0.5%	0.1
	Paper Newspapers	0.0%	0.0
	Paper Sanitary	5.9%	0.7
	Paper Other	10.8%	1.2
	Vehicle debris	1.7%	0.2
	Food and organic items	2.3%	0.3
	Other home/personal items	7.2%	0.8
	Other commercial items	1.5%	0.2
	Other construction items	0.8%	0.1
	Other items	5.4%	0.6
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	0.2%	0.0
	Bulky commercial items	7.8%	0.9
	Bulky construction items	1.2%	0.1
TOTAL		100.0%	11.5

4.3.4 Tauranga Litter Survey – Top Ten Litter Items

The top ten most common litter items, from Table 4.12 in section 4.4.3, are shown in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13 – Tauranga Litter Survey – by Top Ten Material Classifications

TAURANGA LITTER SURVEY TOP TEN MATERIAL CLASSIFICATIONS	% of all litter items	Items per 1000 m²
Other plastic packaging	16.7%	1.9
Paper Other	10.8%	1.2
Snack food packaging	8.1%	0.9
Bulky commercial items	7.8%	0.9
Other home items	7.2%	0.8
Paper Sanitary	5.9%	0.7
Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	5.4%	0.6
Other items	5.4%	0.6
Paper fast food packaging	4.7%	0.5
Disposable cup (hot and cold)	2.9%	0.3
TOTAL	100.0%	11.5

Other plastic packaging was the largest classification and represented 16.7% of all litter items (1.9 items per 1,000 m²). Paper Other was the second most frequently counted classification of litter, comprising 10.8% of all litter items (1.2 items per 1,000 m²).

Snack food packaging was the fourth largest classification (8.1% or 0.9 items per 1,000 m²). Bulky commercial items was the third largest classification (7.8% or 0.9 items per 1,000 m²).

4.3.5 Tauranga Litter Survey – Results by Type of Site

The litter densities for the Tauranga litter survey are shown in Table 4.14. The results are shown in terms of litter items per 1,000 per m² for all types of litter combined (in the left-hand column of figures) then in percentage terms for the five litter material types. The results for all 36 material classifications are presented in Appendix 4.

Table 4.14 – Tauranga Litter Survey – by Type of Site

TAURANGA LITTER SURVEY BY TYPE OF SITE	ALL ITEMS PER 1000 M²	Food Packaging	Drinks Packaging	Other Packaging	Non-Packaging Litter	Bulky Litter	TOTAL
Arterial roadways	11.2	24%	18%	14%	41%	2%	100%
Car park	0.7	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%
Central business districts	4.2	28%	33%	11%	22%	6%	100%
Industrial areas	37.1	6%	9%	28%	31%	25%	100%
Neighbourhood shops and shopping centres	14.3	22%	22%	18%	39%	0%	100%
Parks, playgrounds, and sports fields	3.9	19%	6%	25%	50%	0%	100%
Residential roads	6.0	22%	12%	15%	51%	0%	100%
Rural roadway	29.2	11%	47%	21%	21%	0%	100%
Waterside walkway	2.0	50%	0%	25%	25%	0%	100%
ALL TYPES OF SITES COMBINED	11.5	15%	19%	21%	36%	9.2%	100%

The types of sites with the greatest density of litter were industrial areas and rural roadways, with 37.1 and 29.2 items per 1,000 m² respectively.

Car parks, waterside walkways and parks, playgrounds, and sports fields were found to have the lowest densities of litter, with densities of 0.7, 3.9, and 4.2 items per 1,000 m², respectively.

4.3.6 Tauranga Litter Survey – Grading of Site Cleanliness

In addition to the actual counting of visible and bulky litter during the Tauranga Litter Survey, a subjective assessment was made of the overall site cleanliness, based on the number and visual intrusiveness of the litter items that were present. A four-grade system was used, with Grade A being the cleanest and Grade D sites having the greatest quantity of litter present.

The results of the grading of the Tauranga sites for overall cleanliness are shown in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15 – Tauranga Litter Survey – by Site Cleanliness

TAURANGA LITTER SURVEY – BY SITE CLEANLINESS	Percentage of sites
Grade A - Virtually no visible litter items can be seen along the transect. A small number of small litter items may be present. There are no accumulations of litter	79%
Grade B - Mostly free of visible litter but a few items can be seen scattered throughout the transect. Small litter items may be present in several locations. There are no accumulations of litter.	11%
Grade C - Items of visible litter are common throughout the transect or some accumulations of visible litter items may be present. Small litter items are common and may be accumulating in several places.	11%
Grade D - Visible litter is present in many places in the transect with accumulations of both visible litter and small litter in several places.	0%
TOTAL	100%

Seventy-nine percent of sites in Tauranga were considered to be Grade A for cleanliness, with virtually no litter items being seen along the transect. A further 11% were considered to be Grade B, 11% were assessed as Grade C, and none were assessed to be Grade D.

4.4 Wellington

4.4.1 Overview

The Litter Field Count included 28 transects in Wellington. During the survey in Wellington, a total of 525 items of litter were counted. Across all transects in Wellington, there was an average of 9.8 items of litter per 1,000 m².

Non-Packaging Litter, which included both non-packaging items and items that may have been packaging but could not be positively identified, comprised 48% of all litter, or 4.7 items per 1,000 m². Other Packaging was the second most common type of litter, contributing 20% of the total (2.0 items per 1,000 m²). Food Packaging represented 19% of all litter (1.8 items per 1,000 m²) and Drink Packaging 12% (1.2 items per 1,000 m²). Bulky Litter was the least frequently recorded type of litter. Bulky Litter (litter that would not fit through a 20 cm opening in a litter bin) comprised 0.4% of all litter, or 0.04 items per 1,000 m².

In total, packaging materials represented 52% of all litter in Wellington.



Paper Other was the most frequently counted classification of litter, with 17.3% of all litter items (1.7 items per 1,000 m²) in this classification. Other Plastic Packaging was the second largest classification and represented 12.2% of all litter items (1.2 items per 1,000 m²).

Paper Sanitary was the third largest classification (10.1% or 1.0 items per 1,000 m²) and Snack food packaging the fourth (9.0% or 0.9 items per 1,000 m²).

The types of sites with the greatest density of litter were industrial areas and neighbourhood shops and shopping centres, with 20.7 and 19.6 items per 1,000 m² respectively.

Eighty-two percent of transects in Wellington were considered to be Grade A for cleanliness, with virtually no litter items being seen along the transect. A further 14% were considered to be Grade B, 4% were assessed as Grade C, and none were assessed to be Grade D, the lowest grade.

4.4.2 Wellington Litter Survey – Results by Material Type

The litter items in the Wellington survey were classified into one of 36 classifications, which have been grouped into the five material types shown in Table 4.16 and Figure 4.4.

Table 4.16 – Wellington Litter Survey – by Material Type

WELLINGTON LITTER SURVEY BY MATERIAL TYPE	% of all litter items	Items per 1000 m²
Food Packaging	19%	1.8
Drinks Packaging	12%	1.2
Other Packaging	20%	2.0
Non-Packaging Litter	48%	4.7
Bulky Litter	0%	0.0
TOTAL	100%	9.8

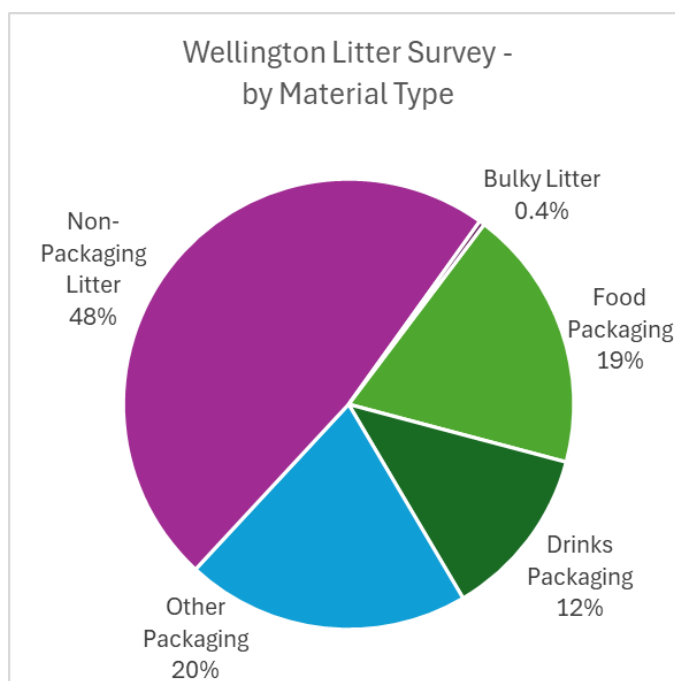


Figure 4.4 – Wellington Litter Survey – by Material Type

In Wellington, an average of 9.8 litter items was recorded per 1,000 m². Non-Packaging Litter was the most frequently recorded type of litter. Non-Packaging Litter, which included both non-packaging items and items that may have been packaging but could not be positively identified, comprised 48% of all litter, or 4.7 items per 1,000 m². Other Packaging was the second most common type of litter, contributing 20% of the total (2.0 items per 1,000 m²). Food Packaging represented 19% of all litter (1.8 items per 1,000 m²) and Drink Packaging 12% (1.2 items per 1,000 m²). Bulky Litter was the least frequently recorded type of litter. Bulky Litter (litter that would not fit through a 20 cm opening in a litter bin) comprised 0.4% of all litter, or 0.04 items per 1,000 m². In total, packaging materials represented 52% of all litter in Wellington.

4.4.3 Wellington Litter Survey – Results by Material Classification

The litter survey in Wellington counted 525 items of litter as being in one of 36 classifications. A breakdown of the litter count is shown in Table 4.17 on the following page. The ten most common litter items are identified in Section 4.4.4.

Table 4.17 – Wellington Litter Survey – by Material Classification

WELLINGTON LITTER SURVEY BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION		% of all litter items	Items per 1000 m2
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	3.6%	0.4
	Other fast food packaging	1.5%	0.1
	Snack food packaging	9.0%	0.9
	Home food packaging	4.8%	0.5
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	1.3%	0.1
	Disposable cup lid	0.4%	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	1.9%	0.2
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.8%	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium cans	4.2%	0.4
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.2%	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aseptic	0.2%	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Multi/other	0.0%	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.2%	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	2.7%	0.3
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.0%	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass	0.4%	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multi/other	0.0%	0.0
	Other drink packaging	0.2%	0.0
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	1.0%	0.1
	Other plastic packaging	12.2%	1.2
	Tobacco product packaging	1.0%	0.1
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	4.0%	0.4
	Other Packaging	2.3%	0.2
Non-Packaging Litter	Paper Junk mail	2.1%	0.2
	Paper Newspapers	0.2%	0.0
	Paper Sanitary	10.1%	1.0
	Paper Other	17.3%	1.7
	Vehicle debris	2.9%	0.3
	Food and organic items	1.5%	0.1
	Other home/personal items	7.8%	0.8
	Other commercial items	0.6%	0.1
	Other construction items	2.7%	0.3
	Other items	2.9%	0.3
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	0.4%	0.0
	Bulky commercial items	0.0%	0.0
	Bulky construction items	0.0%	0.0
TOTAL		100.0%	9.8

4.4.4 Wellington Litter Survey – Top Ten Litter Items

The top ten most common litter items, from Table 4.17 in Section 4.4.3, are shown in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18 – Wellington Litter Survey – by Top Ten Material Classifications

WELLINGTON LITTER SURVEY TOP TEN MATERIAL CLASSIFICATIONS	% of all litter items	Items per 1000 m²
Paper Other	17.3%	1.7
Other plastic packaging	12.2%	1.2
Paper Sanitary	10.1%	1.0
Snack food packaging	9.0%	0.9
Other home items	7.8%	0.8
Home food packaging	4.8%	0.5
Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium cans	4.2%	0.4
Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	4.0%	0.4
Paper fast food packaging	3.6%	0.4
Vehicle debris	2.9%	0.3
TOTAL	75.8%	7.4

Paper Other was the most frequently counted classification of litter, with 17.3% of all litter items (1.7 items per 1,000 m²) in this classification. Other Plastic Packaging was the second largest classification and represented 12.2% of all litter items (1.2 items per 1,000 m²).

Paper Sanitary was the third largest classification (10.1% or 1.0 items per 1,000 m²) and Snack food packaging the fourth (9.0% or 0.9 items per 1,000 m²).

4.4.5 Wellington Litter Survey – Results by Type of Site

The litter densities for the Wellington litter survey are shown in Table 4.19. The results are shown in terms of litter items per 1,000 per m² for all types of litter combined (in the left-hand column of figures) then in percentage terms for the five litter material types. The results for all 36 material classifications are presented in Appendix 5.

Table 4.19 – Wellington Litter Survey – by Type of Site

WELLINGTON LITTER SURVEY BY TYPE OF SITE	ALL ITEMS PER 1000 M2	Food Packaging	Drinks Packaging	Other Packaging	Non-Packaging Litter	Bulky Litter	TOTAL
Arterial roadways	7.0	19%	10%	19%	53%	0%	100%
Car park	11.8	19%	23%	23%	35%	0%	100%
Central business districts	5.1	27%	27%	0%	47%	0%	100%
Industrial areas	20.7	13%	11%	29%	47%	0%	100%
Neighbourhood shops and shopping centres	19.6	27%	7%	27%	40%	0%	100%
Parks, playgrounds, and sports fields	4.0	38%	0%	13%	50%	0%	100%
Residential roads	8.7	19%	11%	17%	52%	1%	100%
Rural roadway	5.1	20%	28%	4%	48%	0%	100%
Waterside walkway	3.0	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	100%
ALL TYPES OF SITES COMBINED	9.8	19%	12%	20%	48%	0.4%	100%

The types of sites with the greatest density of litter were industrial areas and neighbourhood shops and shopping centres, with 20.7 and 19.6 items per 1,000 m² respectively.

Waterside walkways, parks, playgrounds, and sports fields, rural roadways, and central business districts were found to have the lowest densities of litter, with densities of 3.0, 4.0, and 5.1 items per 1,000 m², respectively.

4.4.6 Wellington Litter Survey – Grading of Site Cleanliness

In addition to the actual counting of visible and bulky litter during the Wellington Litter Survey, a subjective assessment was made of the overall site cleanliness, based on the number and visual intrusiveness of the litter items that were present. A four-grade system was used, with Grade A being the cleanest and Grade D sites having the greatest quantity of litter present.

The results of the grading of the Wellington sites for overall cleanliness are shown in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20 – Wellington Litter Survey – by Site Cleanliness

WELLINGTON LITTER SURVEY – BY SITE CLEANLINESS	Percentage of sites
Grade A - Virtually no visible litter items can be seen along the transect. A small number of small litter items may be present. There are no accumulations of litter	82%
Grade B – Mostly free of visible litter but a few items can be seen scattered throughout the transect. Small litter items may be present in several locations. There are no accumulations of litter.	14%
Grade C - Items of visible litter are common throughout the transect or some accumulations of visible litter items may be present. Small litter items are common and may be accumulating in several places.	4%
Grade D – Visible litter is present in many places in the transect with accumulations of both visible litter and small litter in several places.	0%
TOTAL	100%

Eighty-two percent of transects in Wellington were considered to be Grade A for cleanliness, with virtually no litter items being seen along the transect. A further 14% were considered to be Grade B, 4% were assessed as Grade C, and none were assessed to be Grade D, the lowest grade.

APPENDIX 1 - VISIBLE AND BULKY LITTER CLASSIFICATIONS

Material type	Primary category	Secondary category	Description
FOOD PACKAGING	Paper fast food packaging	None	Paper items used to serve fast-food that require some preparation before sale, such as heating or cooking. Originate from take-away shops, lunch bars, dairies, restaurants, pubs, food stalls, the fast food section of supermarkets, and other such establishments. Examples include paper plates, bowls, wrappings, individual serving condiment packages, napkins, pizza boxes, fish and chip wrapping, pie bags, and paper bags known to be from such establishments. Both food contact and non-contact items are included. Cups are not included.
	Other fast food packaging	None	Plastic and multimaterial Items used to serve fast-food that requires some preparation before sale, such as heating or cooking. Originate from take-away shops, lunch bars, dairies, restaurants, pubs, food stalls, the fast food section of supermarkets, and other such establishments. Examples include straws, cutlery, plates, bowls, wrappings, individual serving condiment packages and plastic bags known to be from such establishments. Both food contact (such as pie bags) and non-contact items are included. Cups are not included.
	Snack food packaging	None	Items used for packaging snack foods and confectionery, which require no preparation before sale and are associated with eating 'on the go'. Typically originate from dairies, supermarkets, service stations. Examples include packaging from chocolate bars, gum, chips, biscuits and cling film, such as used for sandwiches, with a label.
	Home food packaging	None	Food Packaging items that are usually associated with the preparation and consumption of food at home, rather than 'on the go'. Includes items like cereal boxes, cling film (with no label), bread and vegetable bags, butter wrapping, ziplock bags.

DRINKS PACKAGING	Disposable cups and straws	None	Disposable cups made of any material, including paper, expanded polystyrene, and plastic, such as coffee cups, straws, milkshake cups, and soft drinks. Lids not counted separately if attached to cup.
	Disposable cup lid	None	Lids separated from disposable cups
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	PET	Clear #1 plastic drink bottles, such as those used for soft drinks and bottled water
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	HDPE	#2 plastic drink containers, such as those used for milk products
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	Aluminium cans	Soft drink and juice cans
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	Glass	Glass bottles such as used for soft drinks and juices
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	Aseptic and gable-top	Tetra Pak-type packaging boxes for drinks that do not require refrigeration, such as juices, and coated cardboard cartons for drinks that do require refrigeration, such as milk.
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	Multimaterial/ other	Some bottles are made from both plastic and aluminium.
	Drink container (alcoholic)	PET	#1 plastic alcohol bottles, including some beer, wine, spirits, and cider bottles
	Drink container (alcoholic)	Aluminium cans	Primarily beer or RTD cans
	Drink container (wine)	Glass	Glass wine bottles only.
	Drink container (other alcohol)	Glass	Beer, cider, spirits etc. glass bottles
	Drink container (alcoholic)	Multimaterial/ other	Any alcohol container made of another material (such as ceramics) or more than one material.
	Other drink packaging	All materials	Includes beer boxes, six-pack rings, cup and beverage holders, foil bottle seals, bottles tops, and other items that do not contain the drink itself
OTHER PACKAGING	Shopping bags	None	All plastic and paper shopping carry bags. Includes supermarket carry bags, other retail carry bags, etc. that are not in direct contact with food
	Other plastic packaging	None	Plastic film bags and wrap not used for shopping carry bags
	Tobacco product packaging	None	Cigarette packs, cigarette paper packs, tobacco pouches, vapes and vape packaging.

	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	None	Any box made from kraft not used for food or drink direct packaging
	Uncategorised packaging	None	Any packaging not covered by the other categories, such as paper bags not used for food contact, foam packaging, packaging tape. Excludes any plastic film.
NON-PACKAGING LITTER	Paper	Junk mail	All unaddressed mail, including advertising material, community newspapers, circulars, leaflets, brochures, or flyers
	Paper	Newspapers	Newspapers that are not delivered for free to households
	Paper	Sanitary items	Includes tissues, paper towels, nappies, female sanitary items
	Paper	Other	Any item made of paper that is not covered by one of the other, more specific, categories such as ATM receipts, shop receipts, office paper, addressed mail, photographs, building paper
	Vehicle debris	None	Vehicle mouldings, light covers, exhaust pipes, pieces of tyres, window glass, etc.
	Food and organic items	None	Organic items, excluding animal faeces, that have been transported to the site
	Other home/ personal items	None	Any item that is not packaging and is more likely to be associated with residential activity or personal use
	Other commercial items	None	Any item that is not packaging and is more likely to be associated with commercial activity than residential activity
	Other construction items	None	Any item that is not packaging and was more likely to be generated by construction or demolition activity
	Other items	None	Any item that is not packaging, not covered by one of the more specific categories or cannot be identified as being from home, commercial, or construction activity
BULKY LITTER	Bulky home items	None	Any large item more likely to be associated with residential activity than commercial activity, such as bagged refuse and large vehicle debris
	Bulky commercial items	None	Any large item more likely to be associated with commercial activity than residential activity
	Bulky construction items	None	Any large item generated by construction or demolition activity

APPENDIX 2 - CHRISTCHURCH - BY SITE TYPE

CHRISTCHURCH LITTER SURVEY TYPE OF SITE BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION ITEMS PER 1,000 M ²		Arterial roadways	Car park	CBD	Industrial areas	Neighbour hood
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	2.3	0.0	1.0	1.7	1.6
	Other fast food packaging	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.4
	Snack food packaging	3.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	2.2
	Home food packaging	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.8
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2
	Disposable cup lid	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.2
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	0.8	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.3
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multimaterial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other drink packaging	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other plastic packaging	3.7	0.4	2.7	4.8	2.4
	Tobacco product packaging	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.0
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
	Other Packaging	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.0
Non-Packaging Litter	Junk mail	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
	Newspapers	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Sanitary items	2.9	0.4	5.8	1.6	2.5
	Paper Other	5.4	1.0	5.1	2.8	4.2
	Vehicle debris	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.1
	Food and organic items	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
	Other home/personal items	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.7
	Other commercial items	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
	Other construction items	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1
	Other items	1.2	0.1	1.0	2.5	1.0
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Bulky commercial items	0.5	0.0	0.3	6.6	0.1
	Bulky construction items	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
TOTAL		35.8	3.3	28.4	31.4	21.6

CHRISTCHURCH LITTER SURVEY TYPE OF SITE BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION ITEMS PER 1,000 M ²		Parks, playground	Residential roads	Rural roadway	Waterside walkway	Total for all types of
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.0
	Other fast food packaging	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
	Snack food packaging	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.4	1.4
	Home food packaging	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
	Disposable cup lid	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.6
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multimaterial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other drink packaging	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other plastic packaging	0.5	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.3
	Tobacco product packaging	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5
	Other Packaging	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6
Non-Packaging Litter	Junk mail	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Newspapers	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Sanitary items	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.4
	Paper Other	0.5	2.2	1.3	0.0	2.3
	Vehicle debris	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
	Food and organic items	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Other home/personal items	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.9
	Other commercial items	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Other construction items	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
	Other items	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.0
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Bulky commercial items	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9
	Bulky construction items	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
TOTAL		5.8	13.5	15.8	2.8	17.8

APPENDIX 3 - DUNEDIN - BY SITE TYPE

DUNEDIN LITTER SURVEY TYPE OF SITE BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION ITEMS PER 1,000 M ²		Arterial roadways	Car park	CBD	Industrial areas	Neighbour hood
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	1.7	0.0	5.0	1.2	0.3
	Other fast food packaging	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
	Snack food packaging	1.2	1.9	5.9	2.5	11.2
	Home food packaging	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.6	1.4
	Disposable cup lid	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	0.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multimaterial	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Other drink packaging	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other plastic packaging	1.2	0.0	2.2	3.1	0.3
	Tobacco product packaging	0.5	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.7
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3
	Other Packaging	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
Non-Packaging Litter	Junk mail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Newspapers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Sanitary items	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3
	Paper Other	1.7	1.4	8.4	4.9	2.4
	Vehicle debris	0.5	0.0	0.9	3.1	0.3
	Food and organic items	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
	Other home/personal items	1.4	0.9	2.5	3.1	1.7
	Other commercial items	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0
	Other construction items	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
	Other items	1.0	0.0	1.9	4.9	1.4
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
	Bulky commercial items	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
	Bulky construction items	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0
TOTAL		13.8	4.7	57.0	45.1	21.8

DUNEDIN LITTER SURVEY TYPE OF SITE BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION ITEMS PER 1,000 M²		Parks, playground	Residential roads	Rural roadway	Waterside walkway	Total for all types of
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.0
	Other fast food packaging	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
	Snack food packaging	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.0	1.9
	Home food packaging	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
	Disposable cup lid	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.4
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multimaterial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other drink packaging	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other plastic packaging	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.0	1.2
	Tobacco product packaging	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Other Packaging	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Non-Packaging Litter	Junk mail	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Newspapers	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Sanitary items	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.8
	Paper Other	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.7
	Vehicle debris	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
	Food and organic items	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Other home/personal items	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.0
	Other commercial items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Other construction items	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Other items	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Bulky commercial items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Bulky construction items	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3
TOTAL		3.9	9.9	9.8	0.9	13.8

APPENDIX 4 - TAURANGA - BY SITE TYPE

TAURANGA LITTER SURVEY TYPE OF SITE BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION ITEMS PER 1,000 M ²		Arterial roadways	Car park	CBD	Industrial areas	Neighbour hood
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.4
	Other fast food packaging	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Snack food packaging	1.5	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.4
	Home food packaging	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.6
	Disposable cup lid	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.6
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multimaterial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other drink packaging	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other plastic packaging	1.1	0.0	0.2	9.5	1.4
	Tobacco product packaging	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8
	Other Packaging	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
Non-Packaging Litter	Junk mail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Newspapers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sanitary items	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.1	2.8
	Paper Other	1.6	0.0	0.7	4.0	1.7
	Vehicle debris	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
	Food and organic items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
	Other home/personal items	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.8
	Other commercial items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3
	Other construction items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
	Other items	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Bulky commercial items	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.3	0.0
	Bulky construction items	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
TOTAL		11.2	0.7	4.2	37.1	14.3

TAURANGA LITTER SURVEY TYPE OF SITE BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION ITEMS PER 1,000 M ²		Parks, playground	Residential roads	Rural roadway	Waterside walkway	Total for all types of
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5
	Other fast food packaging	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Snack food packaging	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9
	Home food packaging	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.3
	Disposable cup lid	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	0.0	0.1	5.7	0.0	0.6
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multimaterial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other drink packaging	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other plastic packaging	0.7	0.7	4.5	0.5	1.9
	Tobacco product packaging	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Other Packaging	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.2
Non-Packaging Litter	Junk mail	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Newspapers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sanitary items	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7
	Paper Other	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.0	1.2
	Vehicle debris	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2
	Food and organic items	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Other home/personal items	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.8
	Other commercial items	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
	Other construction items	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
	Other items	2.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bulky commercial items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
	Bulky construction items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
TOTAL		3.9	6.0	29.2	2.0	11.5

APPENDIX 5 - WELLINGTON - BY SITE TYPE

WELLINGTON LITTER SURVEY TYPE OF SITE BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION ITEMS PER 1,000 M ²		Arterial roadways	Car park	CBD	Industrial areas	Neighbour hood
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7
	Other fast food packaging	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3
	Snack food packaging	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.5	3.3
	Home food packaging	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Disposable cup lid	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	0.4	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multimaterial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other drink packaging	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7
	Other plastic packaging	0.6	0.9	0.0	3.1	3.6
	Tobacco product packaging	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.7
	Other Packaging	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3
Non-Packaging Litter	Junk mail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Newspapers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sanitary items	0.8	2.7	0.3	1.3	1.6
	Paper Other	1.3	0.0	1.7	4.7	3.9
	Vehicle debris	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3
	Food and organic items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
	Other home/personal items	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.3
	Other commercial items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
	Other construction items	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7
	Other items	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bulky commercial items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bulky construction items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL		7.0	11.8	5.1	20.7	19.6

WELLINGTON LITTER SURVEY TYPE OF SITE BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION ITEMS PER 1,000 M ²		Parks, playground	Residential roads	Rural roadway	Waterside walkway	Total for all types of
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
	Other fast food packaging	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Snack food packaging	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.9
	Home food packaging	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Disposable cup lid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.4
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multimaterial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other drink packaging	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Other plastic packaging	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.0	1.2
	Tobacco product packaging	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Other Packaging	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Non-Packaging Litter	Junk mail	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Newspapers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sanitary items	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.0
	Paper Other	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.0	1.7
	Vehicle debris	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3
	Food and organic items	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Other home/personal items	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.8
	Other commercial items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Other construction items	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
	Other items	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bulky commercial items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bulky construction items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL		4.0	8.7	5.1	3.0	9.8

APPENDIX 6 - COMPARISON 2014/15, 2017/18 AND 2026

COMPARISON OF 2014/15, 2017/18 AND 2026 CHRISTCHURCH LITTER SURVEYS ALL TYPES OF SITE BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION ITEMS PER 1,000 M ²		2014/15	2017/18	2026
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	0.6	0.6	1.0
	Other fast food packaging	0.5	0.3	0.2
	Snack food packaging	1.8	1.9	1.4
	Home food packaging	0.3	0.1	0.4
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	1.5	1.4	0.4
	Disposable cup lid		0.4	0.2
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	0.6	0.6	0.4
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium	0.6	0.5	0.5
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aseptic	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Multimaterial	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	0.5	0.7	0.6
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.6	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass		0.5	0.3
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multimaterial	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other drink packaging	1.1	0.9	0.2
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.2	0.1	0.0
	Other plastic packaging	-	2.2	2.3
	Tobacco product packaging	0.5	0.5	0.4
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	0.3	0.2	0.5
	Other Packaging	2.3	1.1	0.6
Non-Packaging Litter	Junk mail	0.1	0.3	0.1
	Newspapers	0.2	0.0	0.1
	Sanitary items	1.1	0.8	1.4
	Paper Other	4.3	4.7	2.3
	Vehicle debris	0.1	0.2	0.3
	Food and organic items	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Other home/personal items	0.7	0.5	0.9
	Other commercial items	0.2	0.3	0.1
	Other construction items	0.3	0.1	0.3
	Other items	2.2	4.2	1.0
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	0.2	0.1	0.2
	Bulky commercial items	0.1	0.1	0.9
	Bulky construction items	0.0	0.0	0.3
TOTAL		21.6	24.0	17.8

COMPARISON OF 2014/15, 2017/18 AND 2026 DUNEDIN LITTER SURVEYS ALL TYPES OF SITE BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION ITEMS PER 1,000 M²		2014/15	2017/18	2026
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	0.5	0.3	1.0
	Other fast food packaging	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Snack food packaging	2.5	2.0	1.9
	Home food packaging	0.2	0.3	0.2
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	1.7	0.4	0.3
	Disposable cup lid		0.3	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	0.6	0.2	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium	0.3	0.2	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.2	0.1	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.3	0.1	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	0.8	0.4	1.4
	Drink container (wine) Glass	1.2	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass		0.6	0.3
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multimaterial	1.2	0.0	0.0
	Other drink packaging	0.0	1.8	0.2
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	2.3	0.1	0.0
	Other plastic packaging	-	1.5	1.2
	Tobacco product packaging	0.7	0.2	0.3
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	0.2	0.0	0.1
	Other Packaging	4.1	1.1	0.2
Non-Packaging Litter	Junk mail	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Newspapers	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Sanitary items	1.2	0.6	0.8
	Paper Other	5.0	3.5	1.7
	Vehicle debris	0.2	0.3	0.3
	Food and organic items	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Other home/personal items	0.5	0.9	1.0
	Other commercial items	0.3	0.1	0.4
	Other construction items	0.1	0.3	0.1
	Other items	3.5	1.4	0.7
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	0.3	0.0	0.1
	Bulky commercial items	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Bulky construction items	0.1	0.0	0.3
TOTAL		28.1	17.6	13.8

COMPARISON OF 2014/15, 2017/18 AND 2026 TAURANGA LITTER SURVEYS ALL TYPES OF SITE BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION ITEMS PER 1,000 M ²		2017/18	2026
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	0.5	0.5
	Other fast food packaging	0.3	0.1
	Snack food packaging	1.9	0.9
	Home food packaging	0.2	0.2
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	1.0	0.3
	Disposable cup lid	0.3	0.2
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	0.3	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.0	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium	0.4	0.3
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	0.4	0.6
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass	0.2	0.2
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multimaterial	0.0	0.0
	Other drink packaging	0.6	0.1
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.1	0.0
	Other plastic packaging	2.8	1.9
	Tobacco product packaging	0.3	0.1
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	0.6	0.2
	Other Packaging	0.8	0.2
Non-Packaging Litter	Junk mail	0.0	0.1
	Newspapers	0.1	0.0
	Sanitary items	0.8	0.7
	Paper Other	4.5	1.2
	Vehicle debris	0.4	0.2
	Food and organic items	0.4	0.3
	Other home/personal items	0.9	0.8
	Other commercial items	0.0	0.2
	Other construction items	0.1	0.1
	Other items	2.5	0.6
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	0.1	0.0
	Bulky commercial items	0.1	0.9
	Bulky construction items	0.0	0.1
TOTAL		20.6	11.5

COMPARISON OF 2014/15, 2017/18 AND 2026 WELLINGTON LITTER SURVEYS ALL TYPES OF SITE BY MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION ITEMS PER 1,000 M ²		2014/15	2017/18	2026
Food Packaging	Paper fast food packaging	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Other fast food packaging	1.3	0.3	0.1
	Snack food packaging	3.5	1.8	0.9
	Home food packaging	0.8	0.4	0.5
Drinks Packaging	Disposable cups and straws	1.1	0.4	0.1
	Disposable cup lid		0.2	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) PET	0.7	0.4	0.2
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) HDPE	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Aluminium	0.5	0.3	0.4
	Drink container (non-alcoholic) Glass	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (non-alcoholic)	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) PET	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Aluminium cans	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Drink container (wine) Glass	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Drink container (other alcohol) Glass		0.7	0.0
	Drink container (alcoholic) Multimaterial	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other drink packaging	1.1	1.5	0.0
Other Packaging	Shopping bags	0.5	0.1	0.1
	Other plastic packaging	-	1.6	1.2
	Tobacco product packaging	0.7	0.4	0.1
	Cardboard/ paperboard boxes	0.1	0.3	0.4
	Other Packaging	3.6	1.0	0.2
Non-Packaging Litter	Junk mail	0.5	0.2	0.2
	Newspapers	0.5	0.1	0.0
	Sanitary items	1.5	0.9	1.0
	Paper Other	5.9	4.1	1.7
	Vehicle debris	0.1	0.2	0.3
	Food and organic items	0.3	0.2	0.1
	Other home/personal items	1.0	1.0	0.8
	Other commercial items	0.3	0.1	0.1
	Other construction items	0.8	0.3	0.3
	Other items	4.6	4.7	0.3
Bulky Litter	Bulky home items	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Bulky commercial items	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Bulky construction items	0.0	0.1	0.0
TOTAL		31.3	22.2	9.8