



Mahere Whakahaere, Whakatāharahara Para Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

2023



**Western
Bay of Plenty**
District Council

Ngā rārangi upoko

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He Whakarāpopototanga Executive Summary



Council's approach to waste management and minimisation has changed significantly in the last few years, and national drivers and changes in community expectations mean that Council will continue to adapt.

We know that there is a pressing need for additional waste infrastructure within the Western Bay of Plenty subregion. This is not just for residential waste but other waste streams such as construction and demolition. Recent and proposed legislative changes have made it clearer than ever that waste minimisation is a priority and we need efficient infrastructure that can address this issue.

A Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) is a requirement for Council under the Waste Management Act 2008. This is the third Plan for Western Bay of Plenty District Council. Our first plan was developed in 2010 in conjunction with Tauranga City Council, before our second Plan was developed in 2017 that focused solely on the Western Bay of Plenty District.

The vision of this Plan is Minimising Waste to Landfill. This vision continues from our 2017 WMMP. Long term we want to work towards becoming a zero waste, circular economy, but we recognise there are multiple steps to get there.

This Plan reflects Council's desire to make some real, measurable improvements to the way our waste is managed. We need to prepare for ways in doing this while empowering our communities to shift their way of thinking and doing, to encourage waste minimisation, resource recovery and avoid creating waste in the first place.

Waste minimisation isn't a problem that Council can solve alone, but through our actions in this plan we intend to partner with other Territorial Authorities and work with our communities to take the next step on our journey to zero waste.

He aha mātou e hiahia nei ki tētahi mahere?

Why do we need a plan?

It is a requirement under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 that Council must have an operative Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

The purpose of this Plan is to outline our:

- **Vision** Describe Council's vision for solid waste management and minimisation for the Western Bay of Plenty District and how we will meet our long term goals for these
- **Objectives** Identify the objectives and policies to support the achievement of goals
- **Actions** Outline our actions for the next 6 years to achieve effective waste management and minimisation within the District
- **Targets** Outline targets so that we can measure how well we are progressing towards achieving our waste management and minimisation goals
- **Funding** Provide information on how we intend to fund the activities of this WMMP over the next 6 years to 2029.

This meets the requirements of Section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 to include a summary of Council's waste management and minimisation objectives, policies and targets, and how these will be delivered and funded.



He aha whakaarahi ana i tā mātou mahi mahere?

What informs our planning?

Policies, Plans and Regulations

The following legislation, plans and policies impact this WMMP:

- New Zealand Waste Strategy 2023
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008
- Local Government Act 2002
- Emissions Reduction Plan 2022
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Natural and Built Environment Act 2023
- Climate Change (Emissions Trading) Amendment Act 2008
- Health Act 1956
- Litter Act 1979

We also know that there may be changes coming to the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, Litter Act 1979 and Building Act 2004 that have the potential to impact Council's waste operations. In the development of this plan, we have considered what we know so far about any changes and new legislation.

The New Zealand Waste Strategy - Te rautaki papa - and why it's important

The New Zealand Waste Strategy - Te rautaki papa sets the national direction for changing how we make, use, manage and dispose of things. The Strategy is guided by the vision that by 2050, Aotearoa New Zealand is a low-emissions, low-waste society, built upon a circular economy.

Everyone plays a role in achieving this vision, with specific expectations for local government.

This includes:

- Applying the strategy to guide our Waste Management and Minimisation Plan;
- Collaborating with other councils to progress circular economy opportunities;
- Supporting local community groups and organisations with their initiatives to reduce waste;
- Work with behaviour change programmes to support waste-related activities;
- Consider waste management infrastructure within planning and consenting processes;

- Identify and manage vulnerable landfills and contaminated sites;
- Monitoring and reporting on the amount of waste being diverted from landfill.

As well as reflecting these expectations within our action plan, this WMMP is aligned to the first phase of the Waste Strategy which focuses on the goal of embedding circular thinking into our systems by 2030.

What is a Circular Economy and Circular Thinking?

A circular economy means keeping materials in use. At a point where items would traditionally become waste at the end of a product lifecycle, they are instead able to be used as an input into a new product.

The Ministry for the Environment shows this in the following diagram. The linear economy model is what we currently follow - we take the materials, make the product and dispose of it at the end. This creates waste and adds to the issue of what we are trying to combat.

In the circular economy model, there is minimal or no waste at the end. Everything feeds back into the economy to be reused.

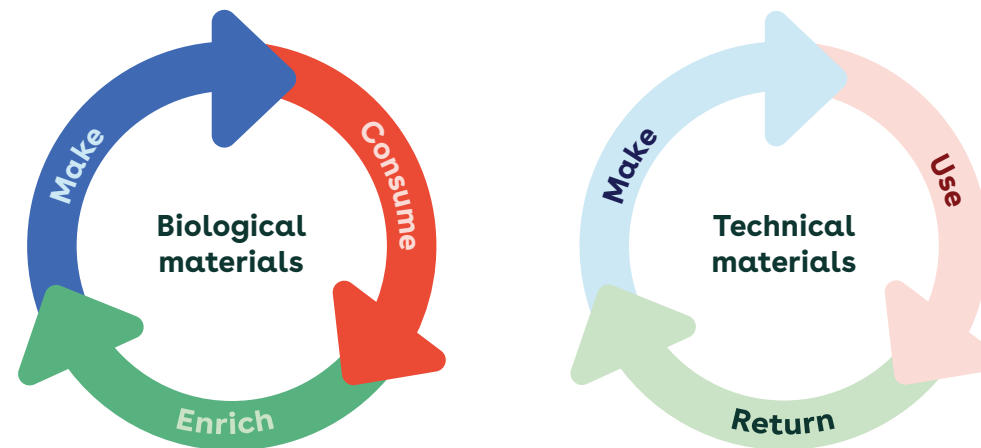
Linear economy

Technical and biological materials mixed up.
Energy from finite sources.

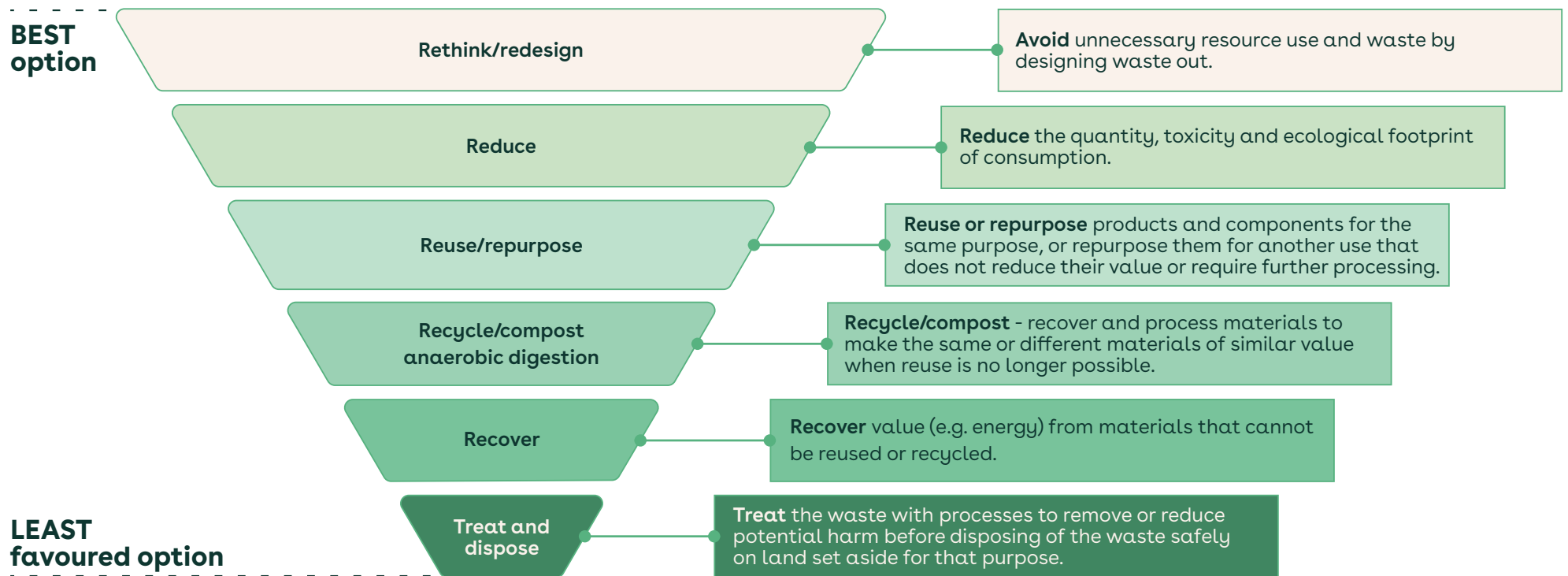


Circular economy

Energy from renewable sources.



The Waste Hierarchy



The Waste Hierarchy illustrates the different methods to reduce and manage waste. It is listed in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 in order of importance, from reduction to disposal.

To permanently minimise the amount of waste being created, it is important to focus higher up the waste hierarchy. This focuses on changing behaviour to redesign existing systems and ensure less waste at the output.

We know this isn't possible for every item or process, and change won't happen instantly, so the hierarchy also includes methods to better manage waste - rather than disposing straight to landfill.

We have included reference to the waste hierarchy against each of our actions to show how our action plan aligns with the waste hierarchy.

Our Community Feedback

Early engagement on this WMMP asked our communities for their thoughts about what rubbish they struggle with and what services would they like to see more of.

What we heard the most, across the District, was the opinion that it's the big, bulky items that are the problem. These are inorganic resources such as old furniture and appliances that is hard to move and has limited options of where it can be taken, other than travelling to the transfer stations in Tauranga City, Waihi or Matamata.

Ideas from residents to solve this issue included a local transfer station within the District, inorganic collections and resource recovery centres to reuse unwanted items that people would traditionally dispose of.

Other themes that came through our engagement included concern around how to address the issue of soft plastics and e-waste, the lack of facilities for greenwaste disposal and feedback on the kerbside collection service.

Our action plan reflects these issues, to commit to investigating and implementing alternative options to best service our community.

Matauranga Māori

The te ao Māori worldview considers that people are closely connected to the land and everything on it. Closely aligned with the principles of a circular economy, we must prioritise the highest parts of the waste hierarchy to restore Papatūānuku and preserve the resources of the natural world for future generations.

Engagement with local iwi and hapū representatives has identified key areas of interest to support waste minimisation. This includes the investigation into new local infrastructure and services, the need for a focus on education at a community level and giving effect to the natural world and te ao Māori principles.

It was also acknowledged that there is a need for advocacy for more waste minimisation and zero waste initiatives at a national level to drive behaviour change.

In order to achieve our actions in this plan, we need to work with local iwi and hapū and grow authentic, Te Tiriti based relationships to help shape our activities to transition towards achieving a circular economy and zero waste.

Development of the Plan

In preparing this WMMP, we have:

- Had regard to the New Zealand Waste Strategy - Te rautaki papa;
- Considered the waste hierarchy used in the Waste Strategy;
- Considered requirements under the Local Government Act in assessing and making decisions on the best options for addressing the communities waste management needs;
- Considered the findings and feedback of the Waste Assessment in the development of the action plan;
- Considered the effects on existing services, facilities, activities and resourcing.



He aha tā mātou mahi i te para?

What is our role in waste?

In 2021 we launched our Council-led kerbside collection services. This service provides kerbside collection for glass and recyclables, and a pay per pick up rubbish collection for around 75% of our households. It also includes a food scraps collection where viable.

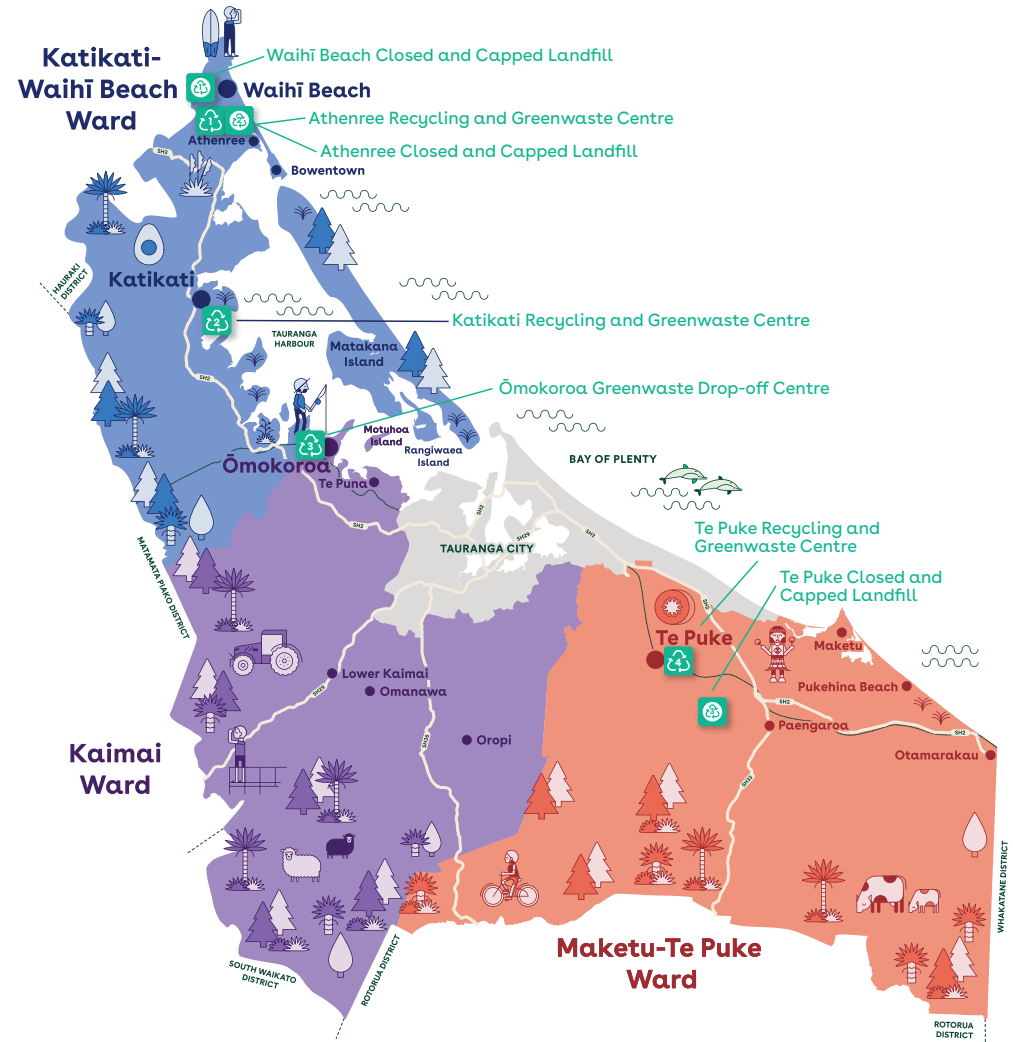
A mobile recycling service to cater to our rural communities was started in 2022. This service currently sees two recycling trailers travel between Pongakawa, Te Ranga and Omanawa on a fortnightly basis. The recyclables collected are then taken for consolidation at our recycling centres.

Prior to 2021, our main involvement with waste included the provision of community recycling and greenwaste facilities, public refuse bin collections, monitoring and maintenance of closed landfills, illegal dumping clean up and abandoned vehicle collection. Council continues to provide these services, while improving on existing facilities where possible.

Council is currently in the process of partnering with iwi and community organisations to convert the existing recycling centres into community-led Resource Recovery Centres. This aligns with circular economy principles to promote waste minimisation and maximise the potential benefit from resources that may end up as waste. One person's trash may be another's treasure!

As a provider of waste services, Council is also obligated to show leadership in waste management and minimisation. Council commits to seek to continuously improve processes for managing waste from our own operations to divert materials from landfill and support the shift towards a circular economy.

Consideration will be given to the waste hierarchy both in business as usual decision-making as well as within Council's procurement processes, as a key component of the environmental pillar of the broader outcomes framework.



Kei te pai ā mātou mahi para?

How well are we managing our waste?

The findings in our 2017 WMMP showed that 72% of kerbside rubbish collected from households could be recycled or composted, instead of being sent to landfill.

Since the launch of our kerbside service, our latest audit shows this number has dropped to 61% of rubbish that could have been diverted from landfill. While this is a positive change, there is still work to do to ensure this number continues to decrease.

Organic material (primarily made up of food waste) continues to be the largest single component in our general waste household collection bins. On average there was also 5% of paper and cardboard, 3% of recyclable plastic and 2% of recyclable glass. For more than 12,000 households, this is all material that could be diverted through the current kerbside collection service.

While this shows the changes happening at a household level, we know that there are other waste streams in the industrial and commercial sectors where majority of the waste sent to landfill could be diverted. Our Waste Assessment outlines construction and demolition waste, healthcare and food and beverage as some key sectors where we can work with industries to address key barriers to waste minimisation and circular thinking.

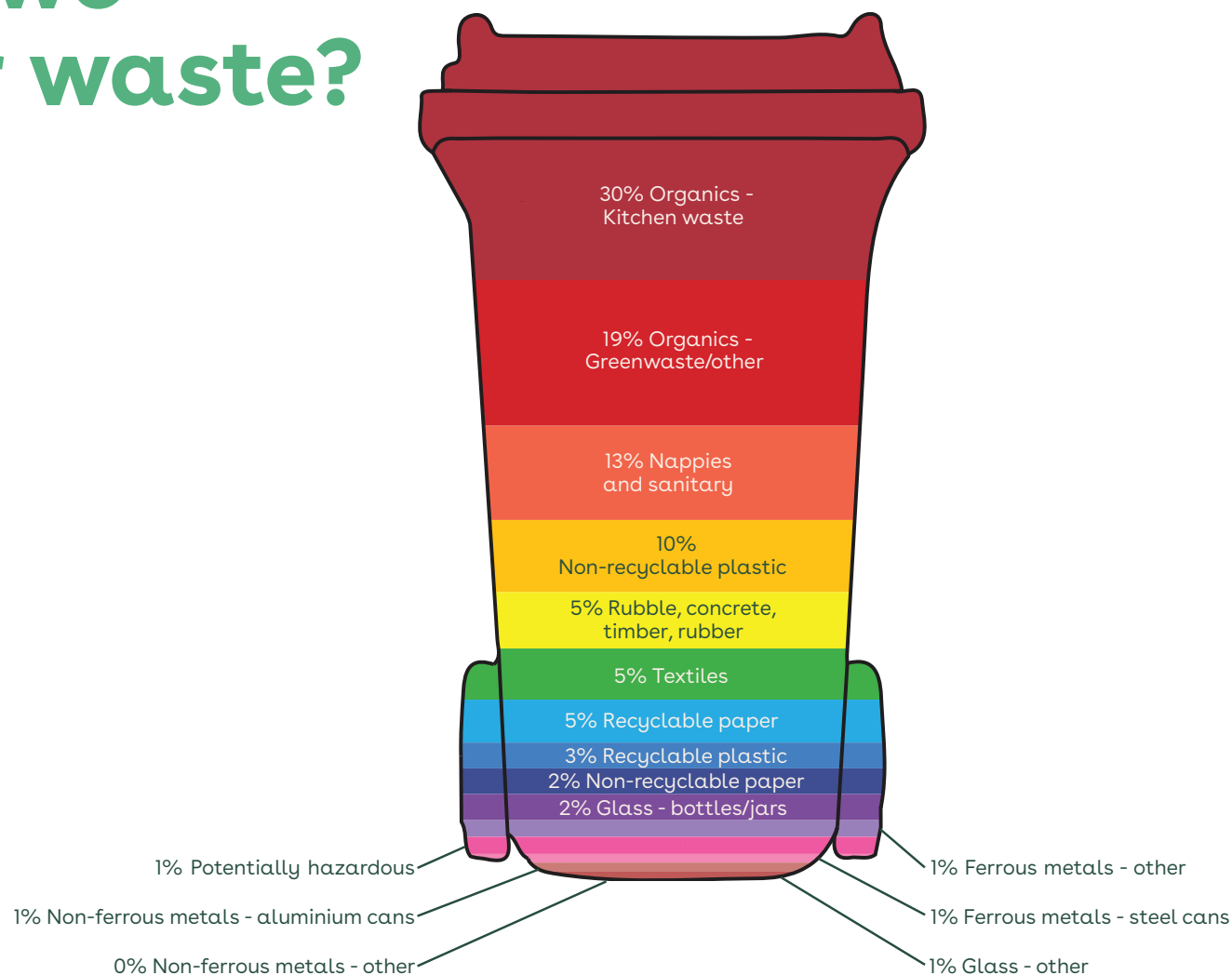


Figure 1 - Composition by percentage of an average Western Bay household's kerbside rubbish bin (June 2023).

He aha tō mātou hiahia mō te āpōpō?

What do we want the future to look like?

Waste Reduction Targets

The New Zealand Waste Strategy has set national targets to be achieved by 2030.

This includes:

- Reduce waste generation by 10% per person;
- Reduce waste disposal by 30% per person;
- Reduce biogenic methane emissions from waste by at least 30%.

No national baseline has yet been set for these targets. The Ministry for the Environment has acknowledged through the Waste Strategy that existing waste data comes with a high degree of uncertainty, and that a key focus of ensuring these targets are achievable lies in improving the methods of collecting and measuring this data.

From our annual household SWAP analysis, we know approximately what our starting point is to guide our progress towards achieving these targets and aligning with the Strategy at a residential level.

For the purpose of this plan, reduction in domestic kerbside collection targets are as follows:

Table 1: Targets for waste diverted (weekly average)

	Per household	Per capita
2023 baseline	19.86kg	5.36kg
2029 target	25.81kg	6.97kg

Table 2: Targets for waste generated (weekly average)

	Per household	Per capita
2023 baseline	22.95kg	7.34kg
2029 target	20.65kg	4.82kg

These targets aim to align with the Waste Strategy targets and are expressed as the amount of waste we send to landfill per household and per capita. Expressing the target in this way means we can take proper account of waste reduction and the target is easy to measure over time as it takes account of growth.

How will we monitor and evaluate progress?

Annual Reporting

We undertake annual audits of our kerbside collection service to collect data on household general waste bins. This provides information on the amount of divertible waste found in general waste bins and shows behavioural trends over time.

Resident satisfaction with their household rubbish disposal methods is reported annually through our Annual Residents Survey. These results are included in our Annual Report each year.

Council also completes annual reporting on the allocation of Waste Levy to the Ministry for the Environment.

Waste Assessments

Every 6 years, Council is required to complete a Waste Assessment to report on the progress made against the current WMMP. Our most recent Waste Assessment was completed in 2022 and can be found [here](#). This will next be completed in 2027/28.

Ka aha mātou?

What are we going to do?

Our Vision: Minimising Waste to Landfill

Goal 1: Reduce and recover more waste

Objective 1 To reduce the total quantity of waste to landfill, with an emphasis on wastes that create the most harm.

Objective 2 To increase diversion of waste that is currently disposed of to landfill for reuse, recovery, repurposing or recycling.

Goal 2: Apply the latest proven and cost-effective waste management and minimisation approaches

Objective 3 To investigate and where appropriate develop partnership, joint working and co-operation across the private and community sectors as well as territorial and regional councils, including shared services.

Objective 4 To investigate the use of available recovery and treatment technologies and service methodologies and apply these where appropriate.

Objective 5 To engage with iwi/hapū and the community and provide information, education and resources to support community actions.

Objective 6 To use Council influence to advocate for increased or mandatory producer responsibility.

Objective 7 To work with local businesses and organisations to achieve waste reduction at a local level.

Goal 3: To collect information to enable informed decision making

Objective 8 To take actions that will improve information on waste and recovered material activities in the districts, including both Council-contracted and private sector activities.

Objective 9 To work towards aligned data collection and reporting systems across the districts, region and nationally.

Goal 4: To create benefit for our community

Objective 10 To work with service providers to identify efficiencies while maintaining and/or improving service levels.

Objective 11 To consider both short and long term cost impacts of all actions across the community including economic costs and benefits.

Objective 12 To consider the environmental impact of all options and ensure that the overall environmental impact is taken into account in decision-making.

Objective 13 To consider the public health impacts of all waste management options and seek to choose options which effectively protect human health.

Tā mātou mahere mahi

Our Action Plan

#	Action	Objective	New/existing action	Timeframe	Waste hierarchy	Funding source
Education						
1	Continue to support waste minimisation education and communications programmes, ensuring differing cultural needs are supported.	1, 2, 5	Existing	Ongoing	Reduce	Waste levy
2	Collaborate with businesses to promote existing services and facilities that support waste minimisation.	1, 2, 5	New	Ongoing	Reduce	Waste levy
3	Promote food waste education and home composting initiatives alongside the kerbside food collection service, to support the diversion of food waste in general waste bins.	1, 2, 5	New	Ongoing	Reduce/Recover	Waste levy
4	Continue to support Māori waste education programmes and waste minimisation initiatives.	1, 2, 5	Amended	Ongoing	Reduce	Waste levy
Infrastructure						
5	Investigate and establish a resource recovery collection centre for the central part of the district.	1, 2, 3, 4,	Amended	2024 - 2029	Recycle	External Funding/ Rates / Waste Levy
6	Investigate and establish a future resource recovery park/transfer station for the District and/or subregion. This includes investigations of potential locations as well as funding and partnership opportunities.	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13	Existing	2024 - 2029	Dispose, recover, reuse	Rates and Waste Levy/External Funding
7	Work in collaboration with other Territorial Authorities and the commercial sector to plan and implement additional waste infrastructure.	2, 3, 4	New	Ongoing	Dispose	Rates and Waste Levy/External Funding

#	Action	Objective	New/existing action	Timeframe	Waste hierarchy	Funding source
8	Investigate and implement options for more cost effective and efficient greenwaste management in the District.	2, 10, 11, 12	Amended	2024 - 2029	Recover	Rates and user pays
9	Continue to provide residents with access to recycling and green waste disposal facilities.	2	Existing	Ongoing	Recover	Waste levy, user pays, rates
10	Continue to monitor and maintain closed landfill sites in the District, as well as responding to any changes under the Natural and Built Environment Act that effect the management of these landfills or our consent requirements.	12, 13	Existing	Ongoing	Dispose /Treatment	Rates
11	Establish community-led resource recovery centres at the existing recycling centres.	2, 3, 5	New	2023 - 2025	Reuse	Rates, Waste Levy
12	Investigate the establishment of infrastructure and services to support product stewardship schemes.	1, 6, 7	New	2024 - 2029	Reuse	Rates, Waste Levy
Services						
13	Monitor and review existing kerbside collection services model.	1, 2, 8, 10, 11	New	2026 - 2028	Dispose	Rates/User Pays
14	Investigate options for greenwaste disposal services.	2, 4, 10, 11	New	2024 - 2029	Reduce	Rates/User Pays
15	Continue to provide mobile recycling service for rural communities and investigate expanding the use of these trailers to be used for events.	2	Existing	Ongoing	Recycle	Waste Levy
16	Investigate and trial alternative options for inorganic waste recovery.	1	New	24/25	Reduce	Waste Levy/User Fees
17	Investigate and trial options to expand on battery and e-waste recovery.	2	New	2024 - 2029	Recycle	Waste Levy/ Rates
18	Continue alternative recovery for bio-solids.	1, 12, 13	Existing	Ongoing	Recover	Rates/Waste levy
19	Investigate options for alternative methods to address the longer term management of bio-solids.	1, 12, 13	New	2024 - 2029	Recover	Rates/ Waste Levy

#	Action	Objective	New/existing action	Timeframe	Waste hierarchy	Funding source
Leadership and collaboration						
20	Advocate for waste minimisation and respond to Government legislative changes and initiatives.	6	Existing	Ongoing	Reduce	Waste levy/rates
21	Establish and manage an annual contestable fund to provide grants for local waste minimisation initiatives that align with the WMMP objectives (as per Section 47 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008).	1, 2, 5, 7	New	Ongoing	Reduce	Waste levy
22	Implement waste data and licencing systems in collaboration with other Territorial Authorities and Central Government.	8, 9	New	Ongoing	Reduce	Rates/Licence Fees
23	Investigate, trial and implement changes to support a circular economy, in particular with a focus on construction and demolition, healthcare and food and beverage waste streams.	3, 7	New	Ongoing	Reduce	Waste levy/ Rates/ External funding
24	Investigate options and collaborate with other Territorial Authorities and relevant waste sector organisations to consider solutions to address other waste streams (eg. soft plastics).	3	New	Ongoing	Recover	Waste levy/ Rates/ External funding
25	Consult with Tangata Whenua through the existing Te Kāhui Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana and Te Ihu o te Waka o Te Arawa Forums when considering changes to waste services and policies, to ensure consideration of tikanga and mātauranga Māori.	3, 5	New	Ongoing	Reduce	Rates
26	Review the WMMP and prepare a Waste Assessment unless legislation change prompts new requirements.	8	Amended	2028/29	Reduce	Rates
27	Establish advisory boards with community and Tangata Whenua to govern the community-led resource recovery centres.	3	New	Ongoing	Reuse	Waste Levy and External Funding

#	Action	Objective	New/existing action	Timeframe	Waste hierarchy	Funding source
28	Collaborate with Emergency Management Bay of Plenty to create waste management plans in the case of a civil defence emergency event.	3, 12, 13	New	2024 - 2029	Dispose/Treatment	Rates
29	Create a plan and collaborate with other agencies to respond to contaminated debris following storm events.	3, 12, 13	New	2024 - 2029	Dispose	Rates
Monitoring and reporting						
30	Continue to carry out waste audits.	8	Existing	Ongoing	Reduce	Waste levy / Rates
31	Collaborate with businesses and organisations to investigate and support the monitoring of their waste.	7	New	Ongoing	Reduce	Waste levy / Rates
32	Investigate and monitor behaviour change in organic waste disposal.	2, 8	New	Ongoing	Reduce	Waste levy
33	Monitoring of: level of service, compliance with legislative requirements, regulations and waste reduction and diversion.	8	Existing	Ongoing	Reduce	Waste Levy / Rates
Regulation						
34	Implement and enforce the Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2022 clause to require site waste management plans (noting that this will require engagement with the sector).	7	New	2025 - 2029	Reduce	Rates
35	Investigate and trial opportunities to recover construction and demolition, healthcare and food and beverage waste.	1, 7	New	2024 - 2029	Reduce	Waste Levy
36	Ensure that all illegal dumping activities are recorded and where possible, infringement notices and cost recovery undertaken.	1, 12, 13	Existing	Ongoing	Dispose	Rates

Ka pēhea tēnei e utua?

How is this funded?

The funding of actions within this WMMP must take the following into consideration:

- alignment with the intent of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) to minimise waste to landfill
- affordability and the minimisation of costs;
- transparency; and
- equity and fairness.

We have a number of funding systems to consider:

1. User charges
2. Rates funding
3. Revenue from existing facilities and services
4. Revenue from disposer pays to fund diversion services/facilities
5. Waste levy
6. External funding and grants

Rates Funding and User Charges

At the moment some waste services provided by Council are funded through rates. This includes the provision of the community recycling and greenwaste facilities, litter collection and illegal dumping. Others such as the greenwaste drop off are user-pays.

Our kerbside services are rates funded for recycling and food waste collection. The kerbside rubbish collection is currently funded through user charges through a Pay As You Throw (PAYT) tag. By implementing a user pays system, each household is only paying for the rubbish they generate.

Waste Levy

We receive some funding from the Ministry for the Environment through the waste levy charged at landfills, a portion of which is currently divided between councils based on population. We can only use these funds to pay for waste minimisation activities and these activities must align with our WMMP. The waste levy has been increasing for four years up to 2024. There is currently some uncertainty on the future of this fund, whether it will continue to increase and how it will be divided.

This WMMP Action Plan outlines a number of actions that will promote or achieve waste minimisation, and therefore can be funded through the waste levy funds.

External Funding and Grants

We have the option of applying to central government for funding to help with specific projects, for example the upgrading or development of community resource recovery facilities. However, as we cannot predict if any funding will be received, we need to make provision for these costs from our own budgets.

Āpitianga 1: Tātaritanga Para Appendix 1: Waste assessment

The Waste Assessment 2022 can be viewed on Council's website [here](#).



Western Bay of Plenty District Council Waste Assessment

May 2022

Western Bay of Plenty Waste Assessment

Āpitihangā 2: He Whakamahuki Kī

Appendix 2: Definitions and abbreviations

Circular Economy	Keeping materials in use.
Cleanfill	A cleanfill (properly referred to as a Class 4 landfill) is any disposal facility that accepts only cleanfill material. This is defined as material that, when buried, will have no adverse environmental effect on people or the environment
Composting	An aerobic form of decomposition, primarily by microbes
Construction and demolition waste (C&D)	Waste generated from the construction or demolition of a building including the preparation and/or clearance of the property or site. This excludes materials such as clay, soil and rock when those materials are associated with infrastructure such as road construction and maintenance but includes building-related infrastructure.
Disposal	final deposit of waste into or onto land, or incineration
Diverted material	Anything no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial and other waste minimisation activities would be disposed of or discarded.
Domestic waste	Waste from domestic activity in households.

Food waste	Any food scraps – from preparing meals, leftovers, scraps, tea bags, coffee grounds.
Garden waste	Waste largely from the garden – hedge clippings, tree/bush pruning, lawn clippings.
Hazardous waste	Waste that can cause harm or damage, to people or the environment, like strong chemicals.
Landfill	A disposal facility as defined in section 7 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, excluding incineration. Properly referred to as a Class 1 landfill.
Litter and illegal dumping	Littering is defined in the Litter Act 1979 as any refuse, rubbish, animal remains, glass, metal, garbage, debris, dirt, filth, rubble, ballast, stones, earth, or waste matter, or any other thing of a like nature. A definition of dumping is that: dumping is not a separate offence but is littering at the extreme end of the scale that depends on the amount and nature of the litter that is deposited, the location and circumstances in which the littering occurs and the resources required to remove the litter
Mana Whenua	Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu in an identified area.

Managed fill	A disposal site requiring resource consent to accept well- defined types of non-municipal waste (e.g. low-level contaminated soils).
MfE	The Ministry for the Environment.
Organic waste, including food, putrescible, garden, green waste	Plant based material and other bio-degradable material that can be recovered through composting, digestion or other similar processes. In this WMMP, organic waste refers to food waste (or kitchen waste) and garden waste (or green waste).
Recovery	extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing and includes making waste or diverted material into compost
Recyclables	Waste material that is suitable for recycling through the kerbside collection, at the resource recovery park/ transfer station or at any other suitable and verified location.
Recycling	The reprocessing of waste material to produce new materials.
Reduction	Lessening waste generation, including by using products more efficiently or by redesigning products.
Reuse	The further use of waste or diverted material in its existing form for the original purpose of the materials or products that constitute the waste or diverted material, or for a similar purpose.
Rubbish	Waste, that currently has little other management options other than disposal to landfill
SWAP	Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP), an MfE-led baseline programme to provide solid waste composition information.
Tangata Whenua	Indigenous people, people of the land, in New Zealand, the Māori people.
Treatment	Subjecting waste to any physical, biological, or chemical process to change its volume or character so that it may be disposed of with no or reduced adverse effect on the environment.

Waste	Anything disposed of, or discarded; and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • includes a type of waste defined by its composition or source (e.g. organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste etc.); and • to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.
Waste Assessment	Provides the necessary background information on the waste and diverted material streams that will enable council to determine a logical set of priorities and inform its activities, as defined by section 51 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. A waste assessment must be completed prior to a WMMP being reviewed.
Waste Hierarchy	A list of waste management options with decreasing priority – usually shown as ‘reduce, reuse, recycle, reprocess, treat, dispose.’
WMA	Waste Minimisation Act (2008)
WMMP	Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, also sometimes referred to as ‘the Plan’ as defined by section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
Zero Waste	A philosophy for waste management, focusing on Council/community partnerships, local economic development, and viewing waste as a resource.



**Western
Bay of Plenty**
District Council

Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i
Ngā Kuri-a-Whārei ki
Otamarakau ki te Uru

westernbay.govt.nz