

TABLE OF DEFINITIONS

Auckland Council Waste Assessment	Provides the necessary background information on the waste and diverted materials streams that will enable a 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.
Cleanfill	Any landfill that accepts only material that, when buried, will have no adverse effect on people or the environment.
C&D waste	Construction and demolition waste.
The council	In this plan, the council generally encompasses the collection of bodies that make up the Auckland Council family: the governing body, local boards, CCOs and council advisory groups and panels. For specific actions of the plan, however, the appropriate part of the council will undertake that action.
Diverted material	Anything no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded.
Domestic waste	Waste from households.
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme.
Landfill	A disposal facility as defined in section 7 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, excluding incineration.
LGA	Local Government Act.
Litter and illegal dumping	Littering is defined in the Litter Act 1979 as: litter includes 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).
Mauri	The life force which all objects contain; a material symbol of a life principle.
MfE	The Ministry for the Environment.
MRF	Materials recovery facility.
MRB	Mobile recycling bin.
NZWS	New Zealand Waste Strategy.
Organic waste	In this plan organic waste refers to food waste (or kitchen waste) and green waste (or garden waste).
Public places	Although the Litter Act's definition of 'public places' includes public reserves and parks this WMMP defines public places as spaces frequented by the public that are not privately owned (e.g. shopping malls) and excludes the parks and reserves network.
RRC	Resource recovery centre.
RRP	Resource recovery park.
RTS	Refuse transfer station.
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.
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); and • to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.
Whānau	Family, including extended family.
WMA	Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
WMMP	A waste management and minimisation plan as defined in section 43 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.