



Oxfordshire
Waste Partnership

Annex G

Glossary and abbreviations

**No Time to Waste:
The Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy**

Glossary and abbreviations

Glossary

Term	Description
Advanced Thermal Treatment (Gasification and Pyrolysis)	A means of recovering energy from waste, known as advanced thermal treatment. Waste is heated at high temperatures and a useable gas is produced.
Anaerobic Digestion	The biological decomposition of organic material in the absence of oxygen, producing biogas (typical composition of 65% methane and 35% carbon dioxide) and residue (digestate suitable to be used as a soil improver).
Best value	The duty on Local Authorities to deliver effective, economic and efficient services and seek improvement in the quality and standard of their service provision.
Best Value Performance Indicators	Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) are gathered and submitted by the Government as part of a national set of performance measures for the range of local government services. There are currently 94 BVPIs that have to be included in Best Value Performance Plans, providing the public and local and central government with a means of monitoring, analysing and comparing the achievements of local authorities.
Biodegradable Municipal Waste	The component of Municipal Solid Waste capable of being degraded by plants and animals. Biodegradable Municipal Waste includes paper, card, food and garden waste, and a proportion of other wastes such as textiles.
Biodegradable waste	This is waste that is able to decompose through the action of bacteria or other microbes, including materials such as paper, food waste and garden waste.
Bring Site/Bank	A bring site or is a localised collection point for recyclables such as glass, paper, cans, etc.
Bulky waste	Waste is considered 'bulky' if it does not fit into the householder's bin. These wastes are then generally collected through District Council bulky waste collections, or brought to a Waste Recycling Centre by the householder.

Term	Description
Central composting	Large-scale schemes which turn garden waste from households into compost, using windrows (long lines of green waste that is shredded and turned frequently).
Central Government	Government at the level of the nation state.
Co-mingled	Different recyclable materials collected in the same container.
Composting	The degradation of organic wastes in the presence of oxygen to produce a fertiliser or soil conditioner.
Digestate	Solid and/or liquid product resulting from anaerobic digestion.
Dry recyclables	Material such as paper, textiles and cans that are collected through kerbside schemes, or delivered to bring banks or Waste Recycling Centres.
Duty of Care	The duty of care is a law that requires industry to take all reasonable steps to keep waste safe. All waste handlers must be authorised to transport and recycle or dispose of waste safely. The duty of care applies to any company that produces or imports, keeps or stores, transports, treats or disposes of waste.
Energy from Waste	The burning of waste to produce energy (heat) which is used to generate electricity.
Gasification	This is the process whereby carbon based wastes are heated in the presence of air or steam to produce fuel-rich gases. The technology is based on the reforming process used to produce town gas from coal.
Global warming	The progressive gradual rise of the earth's surface temperature thought to be caused by the greenhouse effect and responsible for changes in global climate patterns. An increase in the near surface temperature of the Earth. Global warming has occurred in the distant past as the result of natural influences, but the term most often used to refer to the warming predicted to occur as a result of increased emissions of greenhouse gases.
Greenhouse gas	A term given to those gas compounds in the atmosphere that reflect heat back toward earth rather than letting it escape freely into space. Several gases are involved, including carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), ozone, water vapour and some of the chlorofluorocarbons.

Term	Description
Household waste	Waste from collected from domestic properties or delivered to bring sites and Waste Recycling Centres, for recycling and composting and disposal.
Hazardous Waste Regulations	The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 define hazardous waste as a material listed in The List of Waste Regulations 2005 (also known as the European Waste Catalogue). These include items such as fluorescent tubes and batteries.
Incineration	This is the controlled burning of waste, either to reduce its volume or its toxicity. Ash residues are usually landfilled.
Inert	Innocuous, undamaging, non-toxic. Something that is non detrimental to health or the environment.
In-vessel composting	The aerobic decomposition of shredded and mixed organic waste within an enclosed container, where the control systems for material degradation are fully automated. Moisture, temperature and odour can be regulated, and a stable compost can be produced much more quickly than outdoor windrow composting.
Kerbside collection	Any regular collection of recyclables from private households and from commercial or industrial premises. It excludes collections services requested on demand, such as ChemCollect (hazardous waste collection) or bulky household waste.
Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme	Each country in the UK will be set targets for the level of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) it may landfill. In the landfill allowance scheme, allowances will be allocated to each local authority at a level that will enable England to meet its own target and contribute to achieving the EC targets.
Landfill Directive	Adopted by the Member States during 1999, the EU Landfill Directive is intended to reduce the environmental effect on the landfilling of waste by introducing uniform standards throughout the European Union. The main objectives are to stimulate recycling and recovery of waste, and to reduce emissions of methane (a powerful greenhouse gas).
Landfill sites	Landfills are areas of land in which waste is being deposited, which often make use of disused quarries.

Term	Description
Landfill Tax	Introduced in October 1996, this tax is levied on landfill site operators with the explicit environmental objective of reducing the UK's reliance on landfill as a means of disposal. The level of the tax is £18 a tonne during 2005/06, and is set to increase by a further £3/year thereafter until it reaches £35/tonne. A lower rate of £2/tonne applies to waste which is inert.
Local Area Agreements	Local Area Agreements (LAAs) are made between central and local government in a local area. Their aim is to achieve local solutions that meet local needs, while also contributing to national priorities and the achievement of standards set by central government.
Local Authority	Local authority (LA) is a generic term for any level of local government in the UK. In geographic terms LAs therefore include English counties, non-metropolitan districts, metropolitan districts, unitary authorities and London boroughs.
Materials Recycling Facility	Dedicated facility for the sorting/separation of recyclable materials.
Mechanical Biological Treatment	A generic term for mechanical sorting/separation technologies used in conjunction with biological treatment processes, such as composting.
Minerals and Waste Development Framework	Following the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, it will progressively replace the minerals and waste local plans. It contains a statement of the authority's policies concerning the disposal of waste and policies concerning the working and apportionment of minerals.
Municipal Solid Waste	Household waste and any other wastes collected by the Waste Collection Authority, or its agents, such as municipal parks and garden waste, and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials. This also includes waste taken to Waste Recycling Centres and bring banks, for reuse, recycling or disposal.
Municipal waste	This includes all waste collected by a Waste Collection Authority, such as households, commercial and industrial premises, street sweepings and fly tipping. Municipal waste also includes all wastes deposited at bring banks and Waste Recycling Centres.
Pyrolysis	During pyrolysis, organic waste is heated in the absence of air to produce a mixture of gaseous and liquid fuels and a solid, inert residue (mainly carbon).

Term	Description
Quango	Stands for ‘quasi-autonomous non-governmental organisation’, sometimes referred to as a non-departmental body. Although quangos are part of national government they operate at a distance. The Audit Commission is a quango.
Real Nappy Reps	Representatives of reusable nappy companies. The representatives are usually local residents that are proactive about real nappy usage and waste management issues.
Recyclate	Post-use materials that can be recycled for the original purpose, or for different purposes.
Recycling	Recycling involves the processing of waste material, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and scrap metals can be recycled.
Reduction	Reduction can be accomplished through reviewing the production processes as to optimise utilisation of raw (and secondary) materials and resources. This decreases disposal costs and need for raw materials and energy usage. Householders can apply the same principals e.g. savvy shopping (buying only the products that they need and with less packaging) or stopping junk mail.
Refuse Derived Fuel	A fuel produced from combustible waste that can be stored and transported, or used directly on site to produce heat and/or power.
Regional Self Sufficiency	Dealing with wastes within the region or county where they arise.
Regional Spatial Strategy	There will be a regional spatial strategy for every region in England. The strategy will decide how much development there should be, how it will be spread around the region and how it will be delivered. It will make a difference to what happens locally to the environment, infrastructure, transport, housing, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste. As such, it is of great significance to the future of local areas.
Renewable Obligation Certificates	Introduced in 2002 by the Department of Trade and Industry, this system creates a market in tradable renewable energy certificates, for which each supplier of electricity must demonstrate compliance with increasing Government targets for renewable energy generation.

Term	Description
Residual waste	Waste collected in black sacks or wheeled or deposited at Waste Recycling centres for disposal rather than reuse, recycling or composting.
Reuse	The commercial sector can reuse products designed to be used a number of times, such as reusable packing i.e. wooden pallets. Householders can buy refillable containers or re-use plastic bags. Reuse contributes to sustainable development and saves raw materials, energy and transport costs.
Separate collection	Kerbside schemes where recyclables are collected separately to the ordinary household waste collection – by a different vehicle or at a different time.
Savvy shopping	Shopping in a smart way by choosing to buy items with little or no packaging, often saving money too.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	A SEA is an environmental assessment applied to policies, plans and programmes, as required under the SEA Directive.
Sustainable Development	Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Trade/commercial waste	Trade waste arises from commercial premises used for business, industry, sport, recreation or entertainment and excludes household waste.
Treatment	This involves the chemical or biological processing of certain types of waste to render them harmless, to reduce their volume before landfilling, or to recycle certain materials.
Waste	This is a wide-ranging term including most unwanted materials and is defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Explosives and radioactive wastes are included.
Waste arisings	This is the amount of waste produced in a given area during a given period of time.

Term	Description
Waste Collection Authority	The authority responsible for the collection of waste under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, and this role is fulfilled by the District and City Councils in Oxfordshire.
Waste Disposal Authority	The authority responsible for disposing of waste under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, and this role is fulfilled by the County Council in Oxfordshire.
Waste hierarchy	<p>The waste hierarchy, introduced by the EU Waste framework Directive, is an abstract framework that prioritises the options for waste management. It represents a sliding scale starting with the most sustainable option (reduction) and ending with the least sustainable option (disposal):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduction • reuse • recycling and composting • recovery • disposal <p>All elements of the hierarchy should be supported by policy.</p>
Waste Planning Authority	This is the authority responsible for implementing the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 in respect of waste planning. This role is fulfilled by the County Council in Oxfordshire.
WET Act	The Waste and Emissions Trading (WET) Act 2003 is a measure, that the government is using to meet the demands of the European Landfill Directive. Tying in with the targets of the Landfill Directive, the WET Act will see progressively tighter restrictions on the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (defined as food and garden waste as well as paper) local waste disposal authorities can landfill.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full term
AD	Anaerobic Digestion
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Areas
ATT	Advanced Thermal Treatment
BMW	Biodegradable Municipal Waste
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
C&D	Construction and Demolition
C&I	Commercial and Industrial
CAG	Community Action Group
CDC	Cherwell District Council
Cllr	Councillor
Defra	Department for the Environment, Transport and Rural affairs
EfW	Energy from Waste
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Act 1990
EU	European Union
FoE	Friends of the Earth
GVA	Gross Value Added
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategy
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
OBC	Outline Business Case
OCC	Oxfordshire County Council
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
OWMSSG	Oxfordshire Waste Management Strategy/Steering Group
OWP	Oxfordshire Waste Partnership
OxCC	Oxford City Council
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
ROCs	Renewable Obligations Certificates
3Rs	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SME	Small and Medium sized Enterprises
SODC	South Oxfordshire District Council
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UK	United Kingdom
VWHDC	Vale of White Horse District Council

Abbreviation	Full term
WCA	Waste Collection Authority
WCS	Waste Collection Services
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WET	Waste and Emissions Trading Act
WODC	West Oxfordshire District Council
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action programme
WRC	Waste Recycling Centre
WRR	Waste Reduction and Reuse
WWS	Wild Waste Show