

# Appendix F

## Glossary & Abbreviations

Anaerobic Digestion	A process where biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. Organic material is placed into an enclosed vessel and in controlled conditions the waste breaks down into digestate and biogas.
Autoclaving	Process which uses steam to degrade the waste. The combination of water and heat provided by the steam causes the paper and organic materials in the waste to break down and produce a “crumb” type of material.
Best Value	A duty on local authorities to deliver services (including both waste collection and disposal) to clear standards - covering both cost and quality, by the most effective, economic and efficient means available
Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW)	Waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and paperboard.
Bring banks and bring schemes	Recycling facilities, which are often located at supermarket car parks.
Bulky Waste	Generally any item that cannot be fitted into a typical domestic dustbin and that will not be accepted as part of the general domestic refuse collection service.
Commercial Waste	Waste arising from premises, which are used wholly, or mainly for business, sport, recreation or entertainment, excluding industrial and municipal waste.
Community sector	Includes charities, campaign organisations and not-for-profit companies.
Composting	An aerobic, biological process in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste are converted into a rich humus-like material, which can be used to improve soil quality.
Controlled Waste	Comprised of household, industrial, commercial, clinical and agricultural waste, which require a waste management licence for the treatment, transfer or disposal. The main exempted wastes are mine and quarry wastes. Radioactive and explosive wastes are controlled by other legislation and procedures.
Domestic Waste	There is no definition of 'domestic waste', however it may be interpreted as being only waste from accommodation used purely for living purposes (and without commercial gain). Waste from church halls, residential homes, campsites, prisons and buildings used for public meetings and charities would probably be considered to be generating household waste that is not domestic waste.

EC Directive	A European Community legal instruction, which is binding in all Member States, but must be implemented through the legislation of national governments within a prescribed timescale.
Energy from Waste	The combustion of waste under controlled conditions in which the heat released is recovered to provide hot water and steam, which is usually used for electricity generation.
Gasification	Heating waste in a low-oxygen atmosphere at high temperatures to give off a fuel gas. This technology was used to produce gas from coal, however it is a relatively new application to treat waste.
Home composting	Compost which can be made at home using a traditional compost heap or a purpose designed container or wormery.
Household Waste	This includes waste from household collection rounds, waste from street-sweepings, bulky waste collection, waste from household waste recycling centres, litter collection, garden waste collection, separate hazardous household waste collection and material collected as part of kerbside collections.
Household Waste	This includes waste from collection rounds, waste from services such as street sweepings, bulky waste collection, litter collection, hazardous household waste collection and separate garden waste collection, waste from household waste sites and wastes separately collected for recycling or composting through bring or drop-off schemes and kerbside collection schemes.
Household Waste Recycling Centres	Sites provided by the local authorities, which accept household and municipal solid waste for example, bulky items such as beds, cookers and garden waste as well as recyclables and ordinary refuse.
Household Waste Site	Also referred to as Civic Amenity Site and Recycling Centres. These are sites, which are provided by the County Council, where the public can dispose of their own household waste and recycle a wide range of materials.
Industrial Waste	Waste from any factory and from any premises occupied by an industry (excluding mines and quarries).
In-vessel Composting	The composting of biodegradable material in an enclosed vessel. In-vessel systems have greater process control than windrow systems and speed up the initial phases of composting.
Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS)	Introduced on 1 April 2005, LATS is an innovative scheme that is aimed at helping waste disposal authorities to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) sent to landfill.
Landfill Directive	A key European Directive agreed in April 1999, which aims to prevent and reduce as far as possible, the negative effects of landfill on the environment and human health.
Mass Burn Incineration	The controlled burning of waste to reduce its volume or toxicity. Ash residues still need to be disposed of the landfill.
Materials Recovery Facility	A facility to process wastes for the purpose of recovering useful materials using a variety of manual and mechanised separation techniques.

Mechanical Biological Treatment (Biological Mechanical Treatment)	A facility using one or more mechanical, biological or thermal processes to extract more than one useful product e.g. recyclables, compost, fuel, energy, from a mixed waste stream. This covers a wide range of technologies that are capable of treating mixed waste or source separated materials.
Proximity Principle	Suggests that waste should be generally disposed of as near to its place of production as possible.
Pyrolysis	Organic waste is treated in the absence of air at temperatures typically between 400-800°C. The process produces a gas and a solid carbon-rich residue. The gas can be used to produce energy. A consistent feedstock is required.
Recovery	Generating value from wastes from a wide variety of activities such as recycling, composting and energy recovery.
Refuse derived fuel (RDF)	A solid, liquid or gaseous fuel derived from waste, which typically will be used as a fuel product on site or by a third party user.
Regional Self-sufficiency	Dealing with wastes in the region or country where they arise.
Thermal treatment	A broad generic term covering processes that involve the use of heat to treat waste. EfW is the most common thermal treatment process.  Pyrolysis and gasification are other examples of high temperature processes. These processes often produce heat and power, which can be harnessed.
Waste Transfer Station	A site to which waste is delivered for sorting and/or bulking prior to transfer to another facility for recycling, treatment or disposal.

## Abbreviations

<b>BPEO</b>	Best Practicable Environmental Option
<b>BVPI</b>	Best Value Performance Indicator
<b>BMW</b>	Biodegradable Municipal Waste
<b>DTI</b>	Department of Trade and Industry
<b>Defra</b>	Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
<b>ELV</b>	End of Life Vehicles
<b>HWRC</b>	Household Waste Recycling Centre
<b>LATS</b>	Landfill allowance trading scheme
<b>WDA</b>	Waste Disposal Authority
<b>WCA</b>	Waste Collection Authority
<b>WEEE</b>	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
<b>WRAP</b>	Waste Resources Action Programme
<b>WLP</b>	Waste Local Plan