

Minerals & Waste Core Strategies

Joint Technical Evidence Paper

WCS-MCS-8

Glossary & List of Acronyms and
Abbreviations

Living Draft

January 2008

Contact Details for Gloucestershire County Council

Minerals & Waste Planning Policy:

Tel: 01452 425704

m&wplans@gloucestershire.gov.uk

Minerals & Waste Development Control:

Tel: 01452 425704

Waste Management Unit:

Tel: 01452 426601



Council Direct:

Tel: 01452 505345

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Section 1

Introduction

This document is designed as a companion guide to the main documents and other technical evidence papers that form part of the minerals and waste core strategies.

Section 2 contains a glossary of frequently used technical terms that occur within the core strategies.

Section 3 provides a list of acronyms and abbreviations used within the core strategies.

Section 2

Glossary

A

ADOPTION – The final confirmation of a development plan or Local Development Document status by a local planning authority.

ADVANCED THERMAL TREATMENT (ATT) – This includes gasification and pyrolysis. These are thermal processes that require medium/high temperatures to recover energy from waste.

AERATION - Exposure to the action of air.

AEROBIC DECOMPOSITION – A biological treatment of biodegradable waste carried out by bacteria in warm, well-aerated conditions.

AFTERCARE - The maintenance work needed to ensure that a restored site does not produce environmental problems. The maintenance work is carried out after replacement of the soil to bring the land up to the required standard for the after-use, and may include cultivating, fertilising, planting, drainage and otherwise treating the land to ensure the required standard is achieved for an agreed end use.

AFTER USE - The ultimate use to which a site is put following its restoration after working for agriculture, forestry, amenity, industrial and other development.

AGGREGATE – (1) Sand, gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used by the construction industry. (2) Inert particulate matter which is suitable for use (on its own or with the addition of cement or bituminous material) in construction as concrete, mortar, finishes, road stone, asphalt, or drainage course, or for use as constructional fill or railway ballast.

AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION (ALC) - The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food [MAFF] developed a method for classifying agricultural land by grade according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long term limitations on agricultural use for food production. The MAFF ALC system classifies land into five grades numbered 1 - 5, with grade 3 divided into two sub-grades [3a and 3b].

AGRICULTURAL WASTE - A general term used to cover waste from a farm or market garden. It includes animal manure, slurry, litter, straw waste, carcasses and silage liquors.

AMENITY - A positive element or elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area. For example, open land, trees, historic buildings and the inter-relationship between them, or less tangible factors such as tranquillity.

AMENITY USE - A broad category of land after-use which is not productive agriculture, forestry or industrial development; may include open grassland for informal recreation, basic preparation for more formal sports facilities, amenity woodland, lagoons for water recreation and the conservation of landscape and wildlife.

ANAEROBIC DIGESTION – (1) Biological degradation of organic material in the absence of air. (2) The biological degradation of organic wastes by microorganisms in an oxygen-free atmosphere to produce more simple and less offensive organic compounds; commonly a carbon dioxide/methane mixture (biogas) and a stabilised residue. The biogas may be collected and used as a fuel either for electricity generation or to provide heat. This is the process which takes place within landfill and is responsible for the generation of landfill gas. To date, commercial processes are mostly applied to the treatment of sewage sludge and cattle slurry. (3) A process where biodegradable material is encouraged

to break down in the absence of oxygen. Material is placed into a closed vessel and in controlled conditions the waste breaks down into digestate and biogas.

ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND (ASNW) - Sites which have had a continuous woodland cover, with native tree and shrub species since at least 1600AD to the present day which have not obviously been planted and derive from natural regeneration or coppicing.

ANCIENT WOODLAND SITE - Sites where ASNW have been replaced, often with conifers. These also often contain many of the characteristics for which ASNW is important such as rich ground flora.

ANCILLARY DEVELOPMENT - Development ancillary to mining operations is the erection, installation, extension, rearrangement, repair or other alteration of any plant, machinery, building, structures or erections whose principle purpose in connection with the operation of the mine is the winning and working of minerals, their treatment, preparation for sale, consumption or utilisation, or the storage or removal from the mine of such minerals, their products or waste materials derived from them.

ANNUAL EXPRESSION OF THE LOCAL APPORTIONMENT – The annualised breakdown of the local split of the regional supply guidelines for minerals demand. (see **LOCAL APPORTIONMENT**).

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT (AMR) – A report submitted to the government by local planning authorities or regional planning bodies assessing progress with, and the effectiveness of, a Local Development Framework.

APPORTIONMENT - The splitting of regional guidelines for minerals between planning authorities or sub regions.

AQUIFER – The special underground rock layers that hold groundwater, which are often an important source of water for public water supply, agriculture and industry.

AREA ACTION PLAN (AAP) – A type of Development Plan Document which provides a planning framework for areas of change and areas of conservation.

AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY (AONB) - A landscape area of high natural beauty, which has been designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949). The primary purpose of an AONB is to conserve and enhance natural beauty.

AREAS OF SEARCH – A broad area within which sites are sought for development. Areas of Search offer an approach to balancing the needs of industry and local concerns about possible blight in respect of at least a proportion of the provision to be provided. Not all proposals within Areas of Search will necessarily be appropriate for development either for economic and/or environmental reasons but it is likely that these areas will contain some sites which are. Within an Area of Search, planning permission could be granted to meet any shortfall in supply should specific sites, preferred areas or extensions to existing sites identified in the plan not come forward.

ARISINGS - See **WASTE ARISINGS**

AUTOCLAVE – A process of sterilisation via a pressurised, high temperature steam process. It is sometimes called “Mechanical Heat Treatment”. This helps sanitise and reduce residual waste to a “fibre-like” like material, with metals, plastics and glass partially cleaned for extraction as recyclables, but may melt some plastics making these more difficult to recycle.



BACKACTOR - An excavator mainly used to place soil in landfill restoration and to compact refuse.

BACKFILL - The material used for, or the act of refilling, an excavation.

BALE - To compress solid wastes or recoverable material, using a baling machine or baler, into a block having suitable density and form to allow it to be handled subsequently as a unit. Specially designed high density baling machines can produce bales with a density of 0.9-1.0 t/m³.

BEATING-UP - Replacing the dead and dying plants in a planting scheme.

BEST & MOST VERSATILE AGRICULTURAL LAND - Land which should be protected as a national resource for future generations and is defined as grades 1, 2 and 3a. Such grades are the most flexible, productive and efficient in response to outputs.

BEST AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES (BAT) – In terms of assessing the potential effects of pollution, a system that aims to balance the costs to the operator against the benefits to the environment.

BEST PRACTICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL OPTION (BPEO) – The outcome of a systematic consultative and decision-making procedure which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water. The procedure establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits of least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as in the short term.

BIOAEROSOLS - Airborne microorganisms.

BIOCHEMICAL ATTENUATION - The reduction (particularly in leachate) of polluting species by biochemical reaction.

BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD) - A measure of the amount of material present in water which can be readily oxidised by micro-organisms and is thus a measure of the power of that material to take up the oxygen in water supplies.

BIODEGRADABLE - Materials which can be chemically broken down by naturally occurring microorganisms into simpler compounds. In the context of this document it refers principally to waste containing organic material which can decompose giving rise to gas and leachate and other by-products.

BIODEGRADABLE MUNICIPAL WASTE (BMW) – Waste from the municipal sector that is capable of being broken down through biological processes.

BIODEGRADATION - The ability of natural decay processes to break down manmade and natural compounds to their constituent elements and compounds, for assimilation in, and by, the biological renewal cycles.

BIODIVERSITY - Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms from all sources including inter alia, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. Put simply it is every living thing we see around us in the natural world.

BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN – A strategy prepared for a local area aimed at conserving and enhancing biological diversity. The Gloucestershire Biodiversity Working Group have produced a document called 'A Biodiversity Challenge for Gloucestershire' (March 1998) which forms the Foundation for a Biodiversity Action Plan for the County.

BIOGAS - Gas produced by the decomposition of organic waste in the absence of oxygen and which can be used as a fuel.

BIOMASS – Living matter within an environmental area, for example plant material, vegetation or agricultural waste used as a fuel or energy source.

BIOREACTIVE WASTES - Wastes which are capable of undergoing biological degradation.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - The exploitation of biological processes for industrial and other purposes.

BIRD STRIKE - Damage caused by birds striking the fuselage or entering the engine of an aircraft.

BOREHOLE - A hole drilled in the ground or landfill in order to obtain samples of the geological strata, wastes or liquids. Also used as a means of venting or withdrawing gas from landfills (see **MONITORING**).

BORROW PIT - A site for the extraction of aggregate minerals over a limited period for use in a specific construction project which will usually be close to, or contiguous, with the site of the project.

BRING SYSTEM - A recycling system that relies on the public segregating and delivering waste materials to collection points (e.g. facilities are provided at supermarkets and other locations visited regularly by householders, in which they may deposit recyclable wastes).

BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (BGS) - Public sector organisation responsible for advising the Government on all aspects of geoscience as well as providing impartial geological advice to industry, academia and the public.

BROWNFIELD SITE - A site previously affected by development which has been abandoned and may be in a derelict condition.

BROWNSTONE – A type of sandstone used for building stone purposes. In Gloucestershire it occurs as a purple-red and green stone and outcrops in the Forest of Dean.

BUFFER ZONE - (1) A zone within or beneath a landfill where acid or alkaline substances entering that zone can be neutralised by material already present. (2) An area of land designated to distance landfill sites from adjacent land. (3) Area of land separating mineral development from adjoining sensitive land-uses, including settlements to ensure that the amenity of these adjoining areas are not adversely affected by such forms of development.

BUILDING STONE – Naturally occurring rock which is sufficiently consolidated to enable it to be cut or shaped for use as a walling, paving or roofing material.

BULK DENSITY - The density of a material expressed as the ratio of unit mass to unit volume, including voids.

BUND - An embankment, usually of clay or soil used to screen sensitive development from noise or visual intrusions.

BUSINESS AS USUAL (BaU) – Continuing to landfill all untreated residual waste.

C

CAPILLARY WATER - Water, present in land above the water table, which is held between and around soil particles by capillary attraction

CAPPING - The covering of a landfill with impervious material to inhibit penetration by water.

CARBONIFEROUS - A division of geological time from around 360 to 270 million years ago.

CATCHMENT AREA - (1) The area from which solid waste is collected for a specific landfill or transfer station. (2) The area from which water drains into a reservoir, river or lake.

CELL - The compartment within a landfill in which waste is deposited. The cell has physical boundaries which may be a low permeability base, a bund wall and low permeability cover.

CELLULOSE - Organic material present in wood, cotton and other fibrous materials.

CENTRAL (COMMUNITY) COMPOSTING - Large scale schemes which handle kitchen and garden waste from households and which may also accept suitable waste from parks and gardens.

CHEMICAL FIXATION - See **SOLIDIFICATION**.

CIVIC AMENITY SITE (CAS) – A facility where the public can dispose of household waste. They often also have recycling points. These sites are intended to reduce the incidence of fly tipping which is delivered by householders. See also **HOUSEHOLD RECYCLING CENTRES (HRC)**.

CLAY - A very fine-grained mineral with particles measuring less than 0.002 mm. It has high plasticity when wet and considerable strength when air-dry. It is a very useful engineering mineral.

CLIMATE CHANGE – Long-term changes in temperature, precipitation, wind and all other aspects of Earth's climate. Often regarded as a result of human activity and fossil fuel consumption.

COAL - Combustible mineral formed from organic matter (mostly plant material). A fossil fuel commonly used in energy production.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (CHP)- The combined production of heat (usually in the form of steam) and power (usually in the form of electricity). In waste-fired facilities, the heat would normally be used as hot water to serve a district-heating scheme.

COMBINED HEAT POWER SCHEME - a process whereby the heat from locally-centred electricity generation can be used to provide district heating. The process may utilise waste materials as a fuel source.

COMMERCIAL WASTE - Waste from premises used mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment.

COMMUNITY STRATEGY - The Local Government Act 2000 requires local authorities to prepare a Community Strategy. It sets out the broad vision for the future of the local authority's area and proposals for delivering that vision.

COMPACTING - Increasing the density of solid waste in landfills by the repeated passage of heavy machinery over its surface. Also refers to baling machines and stationary compactors for use in compacting solid waste into containers.

COMPOST - Organic matter decomposed aerobically and used as a fertiliser or soil conditioner.

COMPOSTING - A biological process which takes place in the presence of oxygen (aerobic) in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste are converted into a stable granular material. This can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.

COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER (CPO) – A legal function that allows certain bodies which need to obtain land or property to do so – without the consent of the owner.

CONDITIONER (for soil) - Material added to soil to improve its structure and thereby its ability to support vegetation.

CONGLOMERATE – A rock that consists of individual stones that have become cemented together.

CONSERVATION AREA – As designated under section 69 of the listed Buildings Act 1990 which states that; Every Local Planning Authority –

- a) Shall from time to time determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and
- b) Shall designate those areas as conservation areas.

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE – Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.

CONSTRUCTIONAL FILL - Fill material that will bear loads (e.g. in suitably designed embankments) as distinct from landfill to occupy voids (not specially intended to bear loads).

CONTAINMENT SITE - Landfill site where leachate into the environment is contained. Polluting components in wastes are retained within such landfills for sufficient time to allow biodegradation and attenuation processes to have occurred; thus preventing the escape of polluting species at unacceptable concentration.

CONTAMINATED LAND – Land that has been polluted or harmed in some way making it unfit for safe development and usage unless cleaned.

CONTAMINATION - Contamination is the adulteration (especially by pollution) of a material to such a degree as to render it unfit for its intended purpose.

CONTROLLED LANDFILL - is a disposal practice where wastes are deposited in an orderly planned manner at a site licensed under the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

CONTROLLED WASTE - Comprised of household, industrial, commercial, hazardous and sewage waste which require a waste management license for treatment, transfer and disposal. The main exempted categories comprise mine, quarry and farm wastes. The government is currently consulting on the extension of controls to farm wastes. However, materials used for agricultural improvement, such as manure and slurry, will not become controlled. Radioactive and explosive wastes are controlled by other legislation and procedures. It is defined under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, section 75(2), and includes:

- a) any substance which constitutes a scrap material or an effluent or other unwanted surplus substance arising from the application of any process; and
- b) any substance or article which requires to be disposed of as being broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled, but does not include a substance which is an explosive within the meaning of the Explosives Act 1875.

CO-DISPOSAL - the landfilling of both industrial and household wastes together in such a way that benefit is derived from biodegradation processes to produce relatively non-polluting products.

CONVERSION FACTORS - Inert waste/Category 1: 1 m³ accommodates 1.50 tonnes. Non-Inert/Category 2: 1 m³ accommodates 1 tonne.

CORE STRATEGY - Sets out the long-term spatial vision and strategy for the local planning authority area and provides the strategic locations, policies and proposals to deliver that vision and for future development opportunities.

COVER - Material used to cover solid wastes deposited in landfills. Daily cover is used to cover each lift or layer at the end of each working day to prevent odours, windblown litter, insect or rodent infestation. Intermediate cover refers to cover material deposited over wastes at the end of a particular phase of landfilling. Final cover is the layer or layers of material placed on the surface of a landfill during its restoration.

CRUSHED ROCK – Generic term used to describe mechanically fragmented quarried rock which can then be graded for use as aggregate.

D

DECOMPOSITION - Breakdown of matter into more simple molecules. Decomposition may be caused by physical, chemical or microbiological action.

DEGRADABLE WASTE - Waste which will quickly or slowly biodegrade or decompose, releasing environmental pollutants. Types of material include wood and wood products; paper; plasterboard; ash; concrete; plastic; leather; rubber; textiles; cardboard; vegetable matter; food processing wastes; sewage sludge; metals and chemical combinations thereof; coke; coal; mica; diatomaceous earth; slag; boilerscale; soap; cellulose, floor sweepings; sacks; electrical fittings; and appliances; machinery; cosmetic products; tarred materials; carbon; ebonite; pottery; china; enamels; abrasives; trees; bushes; grass; flowers and other vegetation.

DEMOLITION WASTE - Masonry and rubble wastes arising from the demolition or reconstruction of buildings or other civil engineering structures.

DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES & LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DCLG) - Government department with national responsibility for; housing, urban regeneration, local government, and planning. It Replaced ODPM in 2006.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT FOOD & RURAL AFFAIRS (DEFRA) - Government department with national responsibility for sustainable waste management.

DEPUTY GAVELLER - A Crown official who is appointed to administer mining rights within the Forest of Dean.

DEWATERING - The removal of water from sludges or pulps by filtering, centrifuging or other means.

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL – Processing and decision-making in relation to planning applications together with enforcement of planning control under Town and Country Planning legislation.

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CRITERIA - The development control criteria identifies policies on matters the MPA will consider at the application stage of mineral development. It provides guidelines to the minerals industry on information, which the MPA will require in support of an application for minerals development.

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL POLICIES - A set of criteria-based policies required to ensure that all development within the area meets the vision and strategy set out in the core strategy.

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK – A non-statutory term for describing the folder of documents, which includes all the local planning authority's local planning documents.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN – Sets out the policies and proposals for development and the use of land within the local planning authority area.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT (DPDS) - These are spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination. They will have 'development plan' status. See the definition of Minerals & Waste Development Plan Document below.

DEVONIAN – Is a geological period spanning from 420-360 million years ago.

DIFFICULT WASTE - Waste difficult to dispose of and which might require special site management to avoid nuisance or pollution.

DILUTE AND DISPERSE - Formerly used to describe unsealed landfill sites at which relatively rapid leachate migration could occur.

DIOXINS (PCDD) – A generic name given to a group of toxic organochlorine compounds (polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin) that can be naturally occurring or man-made. There are around 75 different types of dioxin.

DIRECTIVE WASTE - means any substance or object set out in Part II of Schedule 4 to the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 which the producer or the person in possession of it discards or intends to discard or is required to discard but with the exception of anything excluded from the scope of the Directive by Article 2 of the Directive.

DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN – Part of the Development Plan, prepared and maintained by the local district/borough councils to cover their area for land use planning purposes.

DOMESTIC WASTE - Waste or refuse that arises from private houses; synonymous with household waste.

DOMING - (1) In a landfill context, doming is the laying of waste and/or cover material (intermediate and final) such that the centre of the covered area is higher than the periphery to assist surface water run-off and thus minimise water ingress. (2) The water table within a landfill may present a domed configuration as a result of the disposal of large quantities of liquid waste associated with the variable permeability of the landfilled material.

DORMANT SITE - A site with planning permission on which mineral operations has now ceased.

DUST - Fine particles of solid materials ranging in size upwards from 1.75 µm diameter (see British Standard 3405) capable of being suspended in air and settling slowly under the influence of gravity.

E

EC DIRECTIVE - A European Community legal instruction, which is binding on all Member States, but must be implemented through legislation of national governments within a prescribed timescale.

EFFLUENT - (1) The fluid discharged or emitted to the external environment (2) liquid waste arising from a process.

EMISSION - A material which is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to atmosphere.

ENERGY FROM WASTE (EfW) - Includes a number of established and emerging technologies, though most energy recovery is through incineration technologies. Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values - this energy can be recovered through (for instance) incineration with electricity generation. Alternatively gas produced from waste can be burned and can be used for heating.

ENERGY RECOVERY - Includes a number of established and emerging technologies, though most energy recovery is through incineration technologies. Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values – this energy can be recovered through (for instance) incineration with electricity generation, gasification, pyrolysis or refuse derived fuel.

ENFORCEMENT ACTION – Procedures by a local planning authority to ensure that the terms and conditions of a planning decision are carried out, or that development carried out without planning permission is brought under control.

ENFORCEMENT NOTICE – A notice served by a local planning authority setting out the remedial action necessary to put right work or correct an activity that appears to have been undertaken without planning permission.

ENGAGEMENT - Entering into a deliberative process of dialogue with others, actively seeking and listening to their views and exchanging ideas, information and opinions. Unlike 'mediation' or 'negotiation' engagement can occur without there being a dispute to resolve.

ENQUIRY BY DESIGN - This process helps reach agreement between groups that would normally hold differing aspirations by bringing them together and focusing on the sustainability and quality of the urban environment itself. All concerns - technical, political, environmental and social - are tested and challenged by the design itself, so that design leads rather than follows the process.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY - Established in April 1996, combining the functions of former local waste regulation authorities, the National Rivers Authority and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution. Intended to promote a more integrated approach to waste management and consistency in waste regulation. The Agency also conducts national surveys of waste arising and waste facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP – Political lobbyists whose main focus is the 'green or environmental issues'.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT - The total effect of any operation on the surrounding environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT - An Environmental Assessment is a technique for drawing together, in a systematic way, expert quantitative analysis and qualitative assessment of a proposal's environmental effects. The need for an EA is determined under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1999 and divides into two schedules:-

- Schedule 1 - development which by law must have an EA
- Schedule 2 - development which poses significant harm to the environment by virtue of the nature, size and location of the proposal may require an EIA.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (EPA) –1990 - A major piece of the legislation, especially in the area of air and wastes. It was created to make provisions for preventing the pollution from emissions to

air, land or water from scheduled processes. A major feature was the introduction of the concept of integrated pollution control.

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT - A document required by the SEA Directive as part of an environmental assessment, which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing a plan or programme.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT – A systematic and comprehensive analysis of the environmental impact of a proposed development presented in non-technical form for public scrutiny.

EVIDENCE BASE – The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the “soundness” of the policy approach set out in Local Development Plan documents, including physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area.

EXAMINATION IN PUBLIC (EiP) - In accordance with the Development Plan Regulations 1999 an Examination in Public is convened to consider representations made on Structure Plans.

EXEMPT SITES – Sites requiring to be registered under EPA but do not require a licence under the same act. Such sites may still require planning.

EXOTHERMIC - A chemical or biological reaction which generates heat.

EXTENSIONS - A site for the extraction of minerals for which there has been a change in use or size of development from the original planning consent, which may need planning permission.

F

FARMING AND RURAL CONSERVATION AGENCY (FRCA) - An executive agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the National Assembly for Wales.

FILL - See **LANDFILL**.

FLOOD PLAIN – Generally low-lying areas adjacent to a watercourse tidal lengths of a river or the sea, where water flows in times of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood defences.

FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.

FLUVIAL / FLUVIAL GLACIAL DEPOSITS – Material laid down within a river environment, or as a result of a river environment created by glacial melt water.

FLY TIPPING - The illegal dumping of waste.

FREEMINER - A man born of the age of 21 and upwards and abiding within the hundred of St. Briavels, in the County of Gloucester, who has worked a year and a day in a mine and is registered as such.

FREESTONE – Any stone that can be freely worked in any direction.

G

GAS BARRIER - Any device used to minimise the lateral flow of gas from a landfill site.

GASIFICATION - The thermal breakdown of organic material by heating waste in a low-oxygen atmosphere to produce a gas. This is then used to produce heat/electricity. Similar to pyrolysis.

GENERAL PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT ORDER (GPDO) - General Permitted Development Order 1995. Contains the provisions relating to permitted development rights (GPDO, 1995).

GEOGRAPHIC STATEMENT – this takes into account the Guiding Principles and explains how they will be applied in land use terms. Refer to 'Development Plans: A Good Practice Guide' (DoE 1992).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (GSP) – Formed in 2002 to enable organisations to better work together for the benefit of the county. Members include Gloucestershire County Council, the six district councils, Gloucestershire Constabulary, the health community, business sector and voluntary and community groups.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP (GWP) – It is made up of the seven councils within the county of Gloucestershire. The partnership meets quarterly and is a mix of waste officers, senior officers and County/District Councillors.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE FOR THE SOUTH WEST (GOSW) - The Government's regional office. Local Planning Authorities will use this office as a first point of contact for discussing the scope and content of Local Development Documents and procedural matters.

GREAT GLOUCESTERSHIRE DEBATE (GGD) – Consultation and promotional campaign to get people living and working in Gloucestershire talking about the issues that matter most to them, including waste.

GREEN BELT - Areas of land defined in Regional Spatial Strategies, Structure Plans and district wide Local Plans that are rural in character and adjacent to urban areas, where permanent and strict planning controls apply in order to; check the unrestricted sprawl of built up areas; safeguard the surrounding countryside from further encroachment; prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; preserve the special character of historic towns and assist urban regeneration.

GREENFIELD SITE - A site previously unaffected by built development.

GREENHOUSE GASES - Gases such as methane and carbon dioxide that are believed to contribute to global warming by trapping heat between the earth and the atmosphere.

GROUND COVER - Plants grown to prevent or reduce soil erosion, and to remove excess moisture.

GROUNDWATER - Water held within soil or rocks below the ground's surface but is usually taken to mean water in the saturated zone.

H

HAMMERMILL - A high-speed machine in which waste is disintegrated into smaller pieces by fixed or swinging metal hammers.

HARDSTANDING - A concrete, asphalted or other hard surfaced area on which vehicles or materials can be parked, cleaned or stored. Only an impermeable hardstanding not hardcore or waste may be stored/sorted (e.g. Waste Transfer Station)

HAUL ROUTES - An internal site road used by vehicles delivering materials to the site or taking it away.

HAZARDOUS WASTE - A waste that, by virtue of its composition, carries the risk of death, injury, or impairment of health, to humans or animals, the pollution of waters, or could have an unacceptable environmental impact if improperly handled, treated or disposed of. The term should not be used for waste that merely contains a hazardous material or materials. It should be used only to describe wastes that contain sufficient of these materials to render the waste as a whole hazardous within the definition given above.

HEAVY METALS - A term for those ferrous and non-ferrous metals that have a density greater than about 4 and which possess properties which may be hazardous in the environment. The term usually includes the metals copper, nickel, zinc, chromium, cadmium, mercury, lead, arsenic, and may include selenium and others.

HOUSEHOLD WASTE - Waste from a domestic property, caravan, residential home or from premises forming part of a university or school or other educational establishment; or from premises forming part of a hospital or nursing home.

HOUSEHOLD RECYCLING CENTRES (HRCs) - Sites to which the public can bring domestic waste, such as bottles, textiles, cans and paper for free disposal. HRCs may also accept bulky household waste and green waste. Where possible, the collected waste is recycled after sorting.

HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING CENTRE (HWRC)- a site operated by the County Council in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to which the public may deliver non-business waste and at which a range of materials (e.g. metals, paper, glass, engine oil) is recovered for recycling.

HYDROGEOLOGY –The study of the movement of water through its associated rock strata.



INCINERATION - The controlled burning of waste, either to reduce its volume, or its toxicity. Energy recovery from incineration can be achieved by utilising the calorific value of paper, plastic, etc to produce heat or power. Current flue-gas emission standards are very high. Ash residues still tend to be disposed of to landfill.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE - Waste from any of the following: any factory; premises for the provision to the public of transport services (land, water and air); premises for the purpose of connection of the supply to

the public of gas, water, electricity or provision of sewerage services; premises for provision to the public of postal or telecommunication services (1990 EPA 5.75 (6)).

INERT WASTE - Waste which, when deposited into a waste disposal site, does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations and which complies with the criteria set out in Annex 111 of the EC Directive on the Landfill of Waste. Types of materials include uncontaminated top soil; subsoil; clay; sand; brickwork; stone; silica and glass.

INPUT - Amount of waste imported into a landfill during a given period of time.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT - This will be produced by the Planning Inspector following the Independent Examination and will be binding on the County Council.

INTEGRATED POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL (IPPC) - Is designed to prevent or, where that is not possible, to reduce pollution from a range of industrial and other installations, including some waste management facilities, by means of integrated permitting processes based on the application of best available techniques.

IN VESSEL COMPOSTING (IVC) – The composting of biodegradable material in a closed reactor where the composting process is accelerated by optimising air exchange, water content and temperature control.

J

JOINT IMPROVEMENT BOARD (JIB) – This is a high-level strategic board including Chief Executives and Leaders of all seven local authorities in Gloucestershire.

JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (JMWMS) – The strategy sets out GCC's position, and the aims, objectives and future plans of the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership regarding waste management to 2020.

JURASSIC - A division of geological time from around 200 to 130 million years ago.

K

KERBSIDE COLLECTION - Where materials are segregated by householders into various categories for regular collection from the doorstep or kerbside. Includes collections from commercial or industrial premises as well as from households. Excludes collection services delivered on demand.

KEY WILDLIFE SITES – Areas of local nature conservation value designated by the Gloucestershire wildlife trust.

L

LANDBANK - A stock of land with planning permissions for the winning and working of minerals. It is composed of the sum of all permitted reserves at active and inactive sites at a given point in time, and for a given area, but where development has yet to take place. Landbanks are commonly used for land, minerals, housing or any other use.

LANDBANK PERIOD - The number of years extraction that the landbanks should cover.

LANDFILL - The deposit of waste onto and into land in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose.

LANDFILL ALLOWANCE TRADING SCHEME (LATS) – A scheme devised by Government whereby disposal authorities have targets to divert biodegradable municipal waste from landfill to meet EU targets. The scheme can involve trading between English authorities and was implemented by the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003.

LANDFILL GAS - Gas generated by the breakdown of biodegradable waste under aerobic conditions within landfill sites. The gas consists primarily of methane and carbon dioxide. It is combustible and explosive in certain conditions.

LANDFILL TAX - A tax introduced in 1996 by HM Customs and Excise on waste deposited in licensed landfill sites, with the aim of encouraging more sustainable waste management methods and generating funds for local environmental projects. A revision to the landfill tax credit scheme in 2003 introduces the option of giving tax credits explicitly to biodiversity projects.

LANDFORM - The profile of the completed surface of a landfill.

LANDRAISE - Where land is raised by the deposit of waste material above existing or original ground level.

LANDSPREADING - The application of wastes or sludges to the land and thereby facilitating their degradation and incorporation into the top layer of soil. Fertiliser is usually added to assist aerobic breakdown.

LAND USE PLANNING - The Town and Country Planning system regulates the development and use of land in the public interest, and has an important role to play in achieving sustainable mineral extraction.

LEACHATE - Liquid which seeps through a landfill, and by so doing extracts substances from the deposited waste.

LEACHATE RECIRCULATION - the practice of returning leachate to the upper layers of a landfill from which it has been abstracted, usually by directly spraying on to its surface.

LEACHATE TREATMENT - A process to reduce the polluting potential of leachate. Such processes can include leachate recirculation, spray irrigation over adjacent grassland and biological and physio-chemical processes.

LIAS - A greyish rock, which can be split easily into slabs. In Gloucestershire it is used to describe certain clay minerals.

LICENSING - See **WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE** and **IPPC**

LICENSED SITE - A waste disposal or processing facility which is licensed under the Environmental Protection Act for that function.

LINER - A natural or synthetic membrane material, and used to line the base and sides of a landfill site to prevent leachate seeping into surrounding geological strata.

LISTED BUILDING - A building which is for the time-being included in a list compiled or approved by the Secretary of State under Section 1 of the Listed Buildings Act 1990; and for the purpose of this Act -
a) any object or structure fixed to the building;
b) any object or structure within the curtilage of the building which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before July 1st 1948, shall be treated as part of the building.

LITTER SCREEN - A moveable screen used on landfill sites to catch litter and prevent its escape from the site.

LOCAL APPORTIONMENT – The local splitting of regional supply guidelines for aggregate minerals between planning authorities or sub-regions.

LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN (LBAP) - The UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994 states that it is the Government's strategy to prepare national action plans. The national steering group recommended the preparation of LBAPs (see also "Biodiversity").

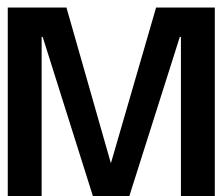
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (LDF) - Comprises a portfolio of local development documents that will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENT (LDD) - A document that forms part of the Local Development Framework. Can either be a Development Plan Document or a Supplementary Planning Document.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (LDS) - Sets out the programme for the preparation of the local development documents. Must be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval within six months of the commencement date of the Act regardless of where they are in terms of their current development plan.

LOCAL NATURE RESERVE (LNR) – Habitats of local significance, which contribute to both nature conservation and provide opportunities for the public to see, learn and enjoy wildlife. LNRs are designated by local authorities under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

LOCAL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (LSP) - Non-statutory, non-executive body bringing together representatives of the public, private and voluntary sectors. The LSP is responsible for preparing the Community Strategy.



MACRO-BIODEGRADATION - Use of larger animals than Bacteria to break down waste e.g. worms.

MASONRY STONE – Used in construction and is more often bonded with mortar. It can be structural or as a cladding or paving.

MATERIALS RECOVERY/RECYCLING FACILITY (MRF) - A site where recyclable waste, usually collected via kerbside collections or from Household Recycling Centres, is mechanically or manually separated, baled and stored prior to reprocessing.

MECHANICAL AND BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT (MBT) – MBT systems combine the mechanical sorting of materials for recycling and the biological treatment of the remaining waste that will have a high

organic content. The bio treatment rapidly composts the waste in an enclosed facility. Anaerobic Digestion (see above) is part of the family of MBT technologies.

MEDIATION - Intervention into a dispute by an acceptable impartial neutral person whose role it is to assist the parties in dispute to reach their own mutually acceptable settlement. It is essentially a voluntary procedure, its proceedings are confidential to the participants; any settlement however can be made public with the agreement of all parties.

MEMBRANE - See **LINER**.

METHANE - (CH₄) A colourless, odourless, flammable gas, formed during the anaerobic decomposition of putrescible waste. It is the major constituent of landfill gas.

MICRO-BIODEGRADATION - Use of bacteria to break down waste (see **Anaerobic Digestion**).

MILL - A mechanical device used to reduce the size of solid waste to small particles (see **HAMMERMILL, PULVERISE**).

MINE - Any site on which mining operations are carried out; mining operations are the winning and working of minerals in, on or under land, whether by surface or underground working.

MINERAL - A rock or other such similar material that has a commercial value when extracted and / or processed.

MINERAL CONSULTATION AREA (MCA) - An area identified in order to ensure consultation between the relevant minerals planning authority, local planning authority, the minerals industry and others before certain non-mineral planning applications made within the area are determined.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT - Any activity related to the exploration for, or winning and working of, minerals, including tipping of spoil and ancillary operations such as the use of processing plants.

MINERALS & WASTE DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT (M&WDPD) - Spatial minerals and waste related planning documents that are subject to independent examination. There will be a right for those making representations seeking change to be heard at an independent examination.

MINERALS & WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (M&WDS) - Sets out the programme for the preparation of the minerals and waste development documents. Must be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval within six months of the commencement date of the Act regardless of where they are in terms of their current development plan.

MINERALS & WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (M&WDF) - Comprises a portfolio of minerals and waste development documents which will provide the framework for delivering the spatial minerals and waste planning strategy for the area.

MINERALS LOCAL PLAN - A written statement formulating the Authority's detailed policies for its area in respect of development consisting of the winning and working of minerals or involving the depositing of mineral waste.

MINERALS PLANNING AUTHORITY (MPA) - Any Local Authority with responsibility for planning control over mineral working. Outside Greater London, metropolitan areas and the Unitary Authorities, MPAs comprise County Councils and National Park authorities.

MINERAL PLANNING GUIDANCE NOTES (MPG) - Mineral Planning Guidance – Government policy statements exclusively for minerals that are material considerations in determining planning applications. MPGs provide practical information and advice about planning policies, best practice and the legislation relating to minerals planning in a simple and accessible form. The Department of the Environment will have regard to this guidance when dealing with development plans, appeals and planning applications and it is expected that local planning authorities will also have regard to it in the exercise of their planning functions, including the preparation of Structure and Local Plans. The contents of individual MPGs range from general planning and procedure guidance to advice on specific issues and proposals.

MINERAL POLICY STATEMENT MPS - Guidance documents which set out national mineral planning policy. They are being reviewed and updated and are replacing MPGs.

MINIMISATION - See **REDUCTION**

MODERN THERMAL TREATMENT (MTT) – Modern technologies used to deal with mixed municipal waste by combustion resulting in a reduction in the volume of waste to landfill. This can also be used to generate energy.

MOISTURE CONTENT - Weight of moisture (usually water) contained in a sample of waste or soil. Usually determined by drying the sample at 105o C to constant weight.

MONITORING - A continuous or regular periodic check to determine the environmental impact of landfill operations to ensure compliance with planning conditions and other statutory environmental safety requirements.

MUNICIPAL WASTE - Waste that is collected and disposed of by, or on behalf of, a local authority. It will generally consist of household waste, some commercial waste and waste taken to civic amenity waste collection/disposal sites by the general public. In addition, it may include road and pavement sweepings, gully emptying wastes, and some construction and demolition waste arising from local authority activities.

MULCHING - See **LANDSPREADING**.

N

NATIONAL NATURE RESERVE (NNR) - Areas of national and some international nature conservation importance, managed primarily to safeguard such interest in accordance with English Nature's requirements. NNRs are designated under section 19 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 or section 35 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

NATIONAL RIVERS AUTHORITY (NRA) – Former authority charged (inter alia) with the responsibility to properly manage the nation's water resources, and to protect these resources from pollution. Its roles and responsibilities were taken over by the Environment Agency in 1996.

NATIONAL TRAILS - There are 12 National Trails in England created by the Countryside Commission to provide high quality long distance walking experiences. Three National Trails routes fall within Gloucestershire; Offa's Dyke, the Cotswolds Way and the Thames Path.

NATURAL BUILDING STONE - For the purpose of this Plan, natural building stone includes building stone, walling stone, masonry stone, dimension stone, tilestone, rockery and paving stone.

NEGATIVE AIR PRESSURE REGIME – Negative air pressure systems are used in buildings to create an imbalance of air pressure such that dust and odour arising from the operations are kept within the buildings. It can be filtered through internal systems which relieves some of the impact on the surrounding amenities.

Negotiation - Process of reaching a consensus by exchanging information, bargaining and compromise that goes on between two or more parties with some shared and some conflicting interests. Negotiation is likely to be part of the process of mediation, but can also happen outside of any formal mediation and without the assistance of a neutral person.

NON-FERROUS METALS - Metals which do not contain iron.

NON-FOSSIL FUEL OBLIGATION (NFFO)- A requirement on regional electricity companies in England and Wales to purchase from specified producers at a premium price for a fixed period, specified amounts of electricity generated by methods other than burning fossil fuels.

NON-INERT WASTE - See **DEGRADABLE WASTE**

NON-STATUTORY – Not required by statute.

NUTRIENTS - Materials used by plants and microorganisms to sustain life.

O

ODOUR - The (unpleasant) smell of a material or collection of materials. The characteristic odour of landfill gas is due mainly to alkyl benzenes and limonene, occasionally and additionally associated with esters and organo-sulphur compounds.

ODOUR THRESHOLD - The lowest concentration at which an odour can be detected by the human nose.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER (ODPM) - The former Government department with responsibility for planning and local government. Replaced by the DCLG in 2006.

OOLITIC LIMESTONE - A carbonate rock made up mainly of ooliths (or ooids), which are sand-sized carbonate particles that have concentric rings of CaCO_3 (Calcium Carbonate). These rings are formed around grains of sand or shell fragments that were rolled around the shallow sea floor, gathering layer after layer of limestone.

OPENCAST COAL MINING - A coal working in which excavation is performed from the surface as in quarrying [USBM].

OPENCAST QUARRYING - A form of surface mining to win minerals, where the overburden material is literally 'cast' from the working face to the rear as the mineral is exposed.

OPERATOR - The person or company who is responsible for using or maintaining the landfill, together with his agents and contractors.

OPERATIONAL SITE - A site still in use; or a site closed temporarily, for whatever reason.

OVERBURDEN – Soil and other material that overlay a mineral deposit, and have to be excavated and either tipped or stockpiled to gain access to the underlying material.

OWN HOUSE IN ORDER (OHiO) – This is the name for a range of activities that contribute to “getting our own house in order” within GCC to improve our waste related environmental performance.

OXIDATION - The loss of electrons by an atom or ion in a chemical reaction. Originally the term simply meant the addition of oxygen.

P

PATHOGEN - A microorganism responsible for disease.

PENNANT SANDSTONE – The term used to cover all sandstone quarried from the Carboniferous period that outcrop in South Wales and the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire.

PERCHED WATER - An accumulation of liquid at a level above that of the adjacent water table. Often caused by zones of low permeability strata (or wastes) which inhibit downward percolation.

PERCOLATE - The flow of liquid through material by gravitational effects.

PERIPHERAL DRAIN - A drain provided around the boundary of a site.

PERMEABILITY - A measure of the rate at which a fluid will pass through a medium. The coefficient of permeability of a given fluid is an expression of the rate of flow through unit area and thickness under unit differential pressure at a given temperature. Soils may be referred to as slowly permeable.

PERMIAN - A relatively short period of geological time between 280 and 250 million years ago.

PERMITTED RESERVES – Known mineral deposits with the benefit of planning permission for extraction.

PFA - See **PULVERISED FUEL ASH**

PHASING - The planned development, operation and restoration of a site in a series of separate, though usually adjacent, areas. The phase of a landfill is a prepared, operational, temporarily restored or restored area, usually distinguished from other areas in space or time, or both.

PLANNING AID - Voluntary provision by planners of free and independent professional advice on planning to individuals or groups unable to afford to pay for the full costs of such advice. Planning Aid includes the provision of training so that its clients can be empowered through better understanding of how the planning system works and the development of skills that enable them to present their own case more effectively.

PLANNING CONDITION – Condition attached to a planning permission.

PLANNING INSPECTORATE (PINS) - The Government agency responsible for scheduling independent examinations. PINS employ planning Inspectors who sit on independent examinations.

PLANNING OBLIGATION (S. 106 OBLIGATION) – An obligation, by agreement or otherwise, restricting the development or use of land in any specified way; requiring specified operations or activities to be carried out in, on, under or over land; requiring a sum or sums to be paid to the authority. Planning obligations may enable proposals to go ahead which might otherwise be refused. They should however be relevant to planning and directly related to the proposed development if they are to influence a decision on planning application. In addition, they should only be sought where they are necessary to make a proposal acceptable in land use planning terms.

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTES (PPG) – Government policy statements on a variety of issues that are material considerations in determining planning applications.

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT (PPS) - Guidance documents which set out national planning policy. They are being reviewed and updated and are replacing PPGs.

POLLUTION, POLLUTANT - The addition of materials or energy to an existing environmental system to the extent that undesirable changes are produced directly or indirectly in that system. A pollutant is a material or type of energy whose introduction into an environmental system leads to pollution.

POST-CLOSURE MANAGEMENT - Works done to maintain pollution control systems and to monitor their effectiveness during the post-closure period.

POST-CLOSURE PERIOD - The period which follows cessation of landfilling before the certificate of completion is issued.

PREFERRED AREAS – (1) Area containing mineral resources, which can be identified with a high degree of certainty and where the principle of extraction has been established. These areas must be subject to extensive consultation before they are formally delineated. (2) Area within which waste management uses may be suitable in principle, subject to extensive consultation.

PRIMARY AGGREGATE - Naturally occurring bulk minerals worked primarily for aggregate purposes.

PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI) – This is a procurement route used in central and local government. In projects procured by local government authorities, the capital element of the funding enabling the local authority to pay the private sector for these projects, is given by central government in the form of what are known as PFI “credits”.

PROPOSALS MAP – A component of a Local Development Framework and an important part of the development plan, or a DPD itself. It illustrates the policies and proposals in the development plan documents and any saved policies that are included in the Local Development Framework and displays them on an Ordnance Survey base map.

PROVISION REQUIREMENT – The amount of mineral (in million tonnes) that will need to be identified during the plan-making period.

PROXIMITY PRINCIPLE – The minimisation of transport distances, and therefore the environmental and economic cost, by situating treatment, recovery and/or disposal facilities as close as possible to the origin of the waste arisings. The proximity principle can make the link between the waste hierarchy and BPEO. Where the BPEO for a waste stream is towards the lower end of the waste hierarchy, this can often be because the environmental impact or cost of transport to a distant reprocessing facility or market outweighs the benefit of recovering the waste. Planners should consider the mode of transport and not just the distance; a longer journey by river or rail may be environmentally preferable to a shorter road journey.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION - A process through which the public is informed about proposals fashioned by a planning authority or developer and invited to submit comments on them.

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY (PROW) - A path, road, track, bridleway or highway over which the public has the right to pass and re-pass.

PULVERISE - To break solid waste into small pieces. A pulveriser or fragmentiser is a machine used for grinding, shredding or crushing waste or other materials to reduce its volume.

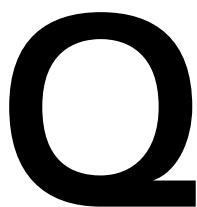
PULVERISED FUEL ASH (PFA) - Ash resulting from the combustion of coal in power stations.

PUTRESCIBLE - Waste readily able to be decomposed by bacterial action. Offensive odours usually occur as by-products of the decomposition.

PUTRESCIBLE FRACTION - That part of waste which will decompose most readily and which often is responsible for offensive odours, commonly due to the decomposition of food and vegetable matter present in the waste.

PUTRESCIBLE WASTE - Organic waste which, when deposited at a landfill site, will decompose and give rise to potentially polluting by-products in the form of liquids or gases.

PYROLYSIS - The heating of waste in a closed environment (i.e. in the absence of oxygen) to produce a secondary fuel product. The energy efficiency of this process can be high but operational and high capital costs limit its economic viability.



QUARRY - A type of open-pit mine from which rock or minerals are extracted. They are often shallower than other types of open-pit mines.

QUARRY PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION QPA - The QPA represents over 100 companies involved in mineral development, including recycling and secondary aggregates.

R

RAMSAR SITE - An internationally designated area listed under the European Convention of Wetlands due to its importance for waterfowl habitats.

REASONED JUSTIFICATION – The explanatory text of a policy.

RECLAMATION - The process of returning an area to an acceptable environmental state, whether for the resumption of the former land use or for a new use. It includes restoration, aftercare, soil handling, filling and contouring operations.

RECOVERY - The process of extracting a product of value from waste materials, including recycling, composting and energy recovery.

RECOVERY FACILITIES – A facility that recovers value, such as resources and energy, from waste prior to disposal. Includes recycling and composting facilities.

RECYCLED AGGREGATES - Aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete, road planing's etc.

RECYCLING - Involves the reprocessing of wastes, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous industrial wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and scrap metal can be recycled. Hazardous wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment.

RECYCLING PLAN – A plan required by Section 49 of the Environmental Protection Act which is produced by district councils (WCA).

RECYCLING CREDITS – A financial incentive implemented by central government to encourage the recycling of Household waste. The Waste Disposal Authority is obliged to pay the Waste Collection Authorities to separate for recycling household waste that would otherwise go for disposal.

REDUCTION - (1) Reducing the volume of waste by compaction. (2) Use of technology requiring less waste generation from production, or (3) production of longer lasting products with lower pollution potential. (4) Removing material from the waste stream, i.e. green waste used in home composts. (5) Achieving as much waste reduction as possible is a priority action. Reduction can be accomplished within a manufacturing process involving the review of production processes to optimise utilisation of raw (and secondary) materials and recirculation processes. It can be cost effective, both in terms of lower disposal costs, reduced demand for raw materials and energy costs. It can be carried out by householders through actions such as home composting, re-using products and buying goods with reduced packaging.

REFUSE, DOMESTIC - See **WASTE, DOMESTIC**.

REFUSE DERIVED FUEL (RDF) - A fuel product recovered from the combustible fraction of waste, in either loose or pellet form. RDF typically consists of pelletised or fluff MSW that is the by-product of a material recovery facility operation whereby the majority of the non-combustible materials such as rocks, glass, and metals are removed, and the remaining combustible portion of the solid waste is chopped or shredded. The resulting material is then sold as RDF.

REGIONAL GUIDELINES – The regional breakdown of national supply for aggregate minerals. The current national guidelines are from 2001 to 2016.

REGIONAL AGGREGATE WORKING PARTY (RAWP) – A working group consisting of local authority officers, representatives of the aggregates industry and central government established to consider the supply and demand for aggregate minerals. It supports and advises on aggregate mineral options and strategies for the region. Also assists in the local apportionment exercise for the regional guidelines for aggregate provision.

REGIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE (RPG) - Produced by the Government Office for the South West (GOSW) on behalf of the Secretary of State. Until it is replaced by the new Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) it provides a regional strategy within which Local Plans, Local Development Documents and the Local Transport Plan should be prepared.

REGIONALLY IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL SITE (RIG) - A non-statutory regionally important geological or geo-morphological site (basically relating to rocks, the Earth's structure and landform).

REGIONAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY – The provision of sufficient waste management facilities to treat, recover or dispose of all the waste produced in each region.

REGIONAL SPATIAL STRATEGY (RSS) – The 20-year spatial strategy for the South West region. This document is being prepared by the South West Regional Assembly and will replace the Regional Planning Guidance for the South West. It will have statutory development plan status. Its main purpose is to provide a long-term land use and transport planning framework for the Region (South West).

REGIONAL TECHNICAL ADVISORY BODIES (RTABs) - Support and advise on waste management options and strategies. Also develop regional targets and objectives for waste management.

REGISTERED HISTORIC PARKS & GARDENS - Parks and gardens registered by English Heritage due to their special Historic Interest.

RENEWABLES OBLIGATION CERTIFICATES (ROCs) – The Renewables Obligation is designed to incentivise the generation of electricity from eligible renewable sources. This places an obligation on licensed electricity suppliers in the UK to source an increasing proportion of electricity from renewable sources. Suppliers meet their obligations by presenting ROCs.

RESERVES – Known mineral deposits with the benefit of valid planning permissions for extraction.

RESIDUAL WASTE PROCUREMENT PLAN (RWPP) – Overall plan for the procurement of facilities to enable sustainable management of residual municipal waste.

RESIDUES - Material left after the combustion of wastes.

RESOURCES - A potential mineral deposit where the quality and quantity of material present has not been tested. *(This would also include those areas that have been granted permission subject to the completion of a legal agreement, which has yet to be completed. Please note that as these areas do not have planning permission they are not included in the landbank or counted as permitted reserves)*

RESTORATION - The methods by which the land is returned to a condition suitable for an agreed after-use following the completion of tipping operations.

RE-USE - Using an item for a different use once its original function has been fulfilled. The re-use of materials in their original form, without any processing other than cleaning can be practised by the commercial sector with the use of products designed to be used a number of times, such as re-useable packaging. Householders can purchase products that use refillable containers, or re-use plastic bags. The processes contribute to sustainable development and can save raw materials, energy and transport costs.

RUBBISH - See **WASTE**.

RUBBLE - See **WASTE, DEMOLITION**.

RUNOFF - A term used to describe liquids, such as water, which drain from the ground surface in the case of landfill, or from the surface of any hardstanding or building.

S

SAND & GRAVEL - A finely divided rock, comprising of particles or granules that range in size from 0.063 to 2 mm for sand, and up to 64 mm for gravel. It is used as an important aggregate mineral.

SAVED PLAN/POLICIES - Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the Gloucestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plans have been 'saved' for a period of three years (either from the date of adoption or September 2004 as appropriate).

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS (SAM) – Sites and remains designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 to ensure protection from development.

SCOWLES – Old workings at the outcrop of deposits of Iron ore [Glossary of the Mining and Mineral Industry].

SCRAP YARDS - Recovery and bulking up facilities concentrating on metals providing a high quality feedstock to the refining industry.

SCREEN (OR LITTER SCREEN) - (1) A mesh, supported vertically, used to capture windblown refuse (paper, plastic etc.) i.e. a litter screen. (2) A mesh or perforated plate used for separating pulverised or shredded refuse into fractions according to particle size. (3) A mechanical device used to separate medium and larger sized solid material from an effluent prior to further treatment. The separated solids are called screenings.

SECONDARY AGGREGATES - Aggregates derived from by-products of the extractive industry, e.g. china clay waste, colliery spoil, blast furnace slag, pulverised fuel ash.

SECONDARY LIQUID FUELS - Industrial wastes such as solvents, inks and paints blended for use as secondary fuels to power industrial furnaces and kilns such as cement kilns.

SECTION 106 AGREEMENT – A legal agreement under Section 106 of the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act. Section 106 agreements are legal agreements between a planning authority and a developer, or undertakings offered unilaterally by a developer, that ensure that certain extra works related to a development are carried out.

SETTLEMENT - The amount by which a landfill surface sinks below its original level due to compaction by its own weight, or that of landfill machinery.

SETTLEMENT PROTECTION BOUNDARIES (SPBs) - Areas previously identified for the Upper Thames Valley sand & gravel resource area in the Minerals Local Plan (MLP). The purpose of SPB's is to prevent settlements from becoming 'islands' closely constrained by mineral working. Any proposals for working and subsequent restoration within SPB's will need to be rigorously examined by the MPA.

SEWAGE SLUDGE - The residue produced at a sewage treatment works that is not discharged with the treated effluent.

SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS – Sites that are developed for the safe treatment of sewage waste.

SHARP SANDS – Coarser sands used in the construction industry for products such as concrete.

SHORTFALL IN PROVISION – The amount of mineral that needs to be identified, once the entire mineral in existing working sites and potential mineral within preferred areas, has been accounted for.

SHREDDER - A mechanical device which tears or cuts material into small pieces, used to reduce the size of refuse, scrap metal, paper, card, plastic pieces etc. See also **HAMMERMILL** and **PULVERISE**.

SIGNIFICANT - The term represents a measure of the impact of a proposal by virtue of factors such as its nature, size or location on natural systems, man-made artefacts or human interests and concerns. It

is assessed against a combination of scientific criteria, comparison of predicted effects with established environmental quality standards, thresholds and designations and the interpretation of other planning and environmental policies. Assessment takes into account the duration, extent and nature of the impacts against the magnitude or scale of predicted change.

SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSI) – A site statutorily protected for its nature conservation, geological or scientific value. Designated by English Nature under the provision of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to protect flora, fauna, and geological or physiographical features. All sites of national or international nature conservation interest are notified as SSSIs.

SITES & MONUMENTS RECORD (SMR) – Information on archaeological sites and other features of the historic environment is held in the County Sites and Monuments Record, Environment Department Gloucestershire County Council. The SMR should be consulted at an early stage during the preparation of development proposals in order to obtain up to date information on archaeological constraints, and a preliminary indication as to whether archaeological evaluation of the site will be necessary.

SITE-SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS AND POLICIES - Allocations of sites for specific or mixed uses or development. Policies will identify any specific requirements for individual proposals.

SLUDGE - An intimate mixture of solid and liquid.

SMEARING - Mechanical action on wet soil resulting in the formation of a thin compacted layer possessing low permeability.

SOIL RIPPING - Disturbance of the soil layers by drawing a rigid tine through the profile to promote drainage and aeration.

SOIL STRIPPING - The removal of topsoil and subsoil preparatory to further work.

SOLIDIFICATION - The treatment of liquid slurries and sludges to produce solid products in which toxic ions or elements present in wastes become trapped and thereby immobilised.

SOLID MUNICIPAL WASTES - See **WASTE, MUNICIPAL**

SOLID RESIDUES - A general term used to cover fly ash, slag ash, ash and clinker from the grate, and the sludge from the treatment of liquid effluent. (RCEP 1993.)

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL ASSEMBLY (SWRA) - Body responsible for regional planning and mineral strategy matters in the South West.

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL AGGREGATE WORKING PARTY (SWRAWP) - One of ten Regional Aggregates Working Parties [RAWPs] in England and Wales that provide advice to the Secretary of State in relation to the supply of, and demand for, aggregate minerals. They were established in the early 1970s to identify and consider likely problems in the supply of aggregate minerals. Each RAWP is chaired by a County Planning Officer or the equivalent, and draws members from the MPAs, the aggregates industry [by representation from the trade federation, Quarry Products Association], and the Department of the Environment/Welsh Office, along with the Department's regional offices, other Government bodies, e.g. MAFF, and other appropriate interested parties [MPG6].

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL SPATIAL STRATEGY - See **REGIONAL SPATIAL STRATEGY (RSS)**

SPATIAL PLANNING – Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land-use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function.

SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SAC) - Designation made under the Habitats Directive to ensure the restoration or maintenance of certain natural habitats and species some of which may be listed as 'priority' for protection at a favourable conservation status.

SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS (SLA) – An Area recognised as being of county level landscape importance. A non-statutory landscape designation, Special Landscape Areas frequently border Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, protecting the landscape settings of these statutorily designated areas.

SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) - Designations made under the EC Directive 79/409 on bird conservation (The Birds Directive), the aim of which is to conserve the best examples of the habitats of certain threatened species of bird, the most important of which are included as priority species.

SPECIAL WASTE - Controlled waste that is dangerous or difficult to treat, keep, store or dispose of, so a special provision is required for dealing with it. (1990 EPA 5.62 and 5.75 (9)). Special wastes are the most dangerous wastes and include hazardous or toxic wastes. They are listed in the Special Waste Regulations 1996. Wastes are not *Special* if the hazardous properties set out in the Regulations are absent for any reason. Types of material include acids; alkaline solutions; batteries; oil fly ash; industrial solvents; oily sludges; pesticides; pharmaceutical compounds; photographic chemicals; waste oils; wood preservatives.

SPOIL - Materials removed during mining or mineral extraction distinguished from overburden. Spoil also includes material generated by civil projects which become waste.

STABILISATION - As applied to landfill this term includes the degradation of organic matter to stable products, and the settlement of the fill to its rest level. The process can take more than 20 years to complete. The term also refers to the use of plants to prevent soil erosion from the surface of a landfill or spoil heap.

STAKEHOLDER - Anyone who is interested in, or may be affected by the planning proposals that are being considered.

STERILISATION – When development or land use changes prevent possible mineral exploitation in the foreseeable future.

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) - Local Planning Authorities must comply with European Union Directive 2001/42/EC which requires a high level, strategic assessment of local development documents (DPDs and, where appropriate SPDs) and other programmes (e.g. the Local Transport Plan and the Municipal Waste Management Strategy) that are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT (SCI) - The County Council must produce a local development document, which sets out how and when the community can get involved in the preparation of DPDs. It should also set out the LPA's vision and strategy for community involvement, how this links to other initiatives such as the community strategy, and how the results will feed into DPD preparation. The SCI will be subject to independent examination.

STRUCTURE PLAN - A broad land use and transport strategy, which establishes the main principles and priorities for future development. Prepared by the County Council as part of the Development Plan.

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) - A legally enforceable assessment procedure, which is required under European legalisation. It requires the systematic assessment of the environmental effects of strategic plans and programs. It typically applies to regional development plans, transport plans, waste management plans, energy plans and tourism programmes.

STRATEGIC SITE – Sites that are strategic to the county which are identified under policy 4 or policy 6 of the Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan for major waste management development, processing more than 50,000 tonnes of waste per annum.

STRUCTURE PLAN – Sets out the broad framework for planning at the local level and provides a strategic policy framework for planning and development control locally, ensuring provision for development is realistic and consistent with national and regional guidance. Structure Plans should secure consistency between local plans for neighbouring areas.

SUBSIDENCE - The sinking of the landfill surface due to consolidation and filling of underground void space, (may be caused by degradation or gas removal).

SUBSOIL - The less well-structured and less biologically active layer below topsoil which acts as a reserve of nutrients and water for plant growth in the topsoil.

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD) - Policy guidance to supplement the policies and proposals in development plan documents. They will not form part of the development plan or be subject to independent examination. (Formerly known as Supplementary Planning Guidance)

SURCHARGE - landfill above final contours to allow for subsequent settlement.

SURFACE WATER - Any natural or constructed body of water with a surface open to the atmosphere.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - Development, which is sustainable, i.e. meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

SUSTAINABLE MINERAL EXTRACTION - Using mineral resources efficiently, so as to avoid undue mineral working. But where it is needed, ensuring that there is sufficient balance between the economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development.

SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM – Using material resources efficiently to cut down on the amount of waste we produce. And where waste is generated, dealing with it in a way that actively contributes to economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA) - Local Planning Authorities are bound by legislation to appraise the degree to which their plans and policies contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The process of Sustainability Appraisal is similar to Strategic Environmental Assessment but is broader in context, examining the effects of plans and policies on a range of social, economic and environmental factors. To comply with Government policy, Gloucestershire County Council is producing a Sustainability Appraisal that incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment of its Minerals and Waste Local Development Documents.

T

TIP - A place where discarded material from mineral extraction processes is deposited.

TIPPING, DIRECTION - The direction in which landfilling is to proceed from an existing working face.

TOPSOIL - The biologically active surface layer of soil which provides a medium for plant growth.

TOTTING - The practice of scavenging a landfill to retrieve material and objects having some commercial, usually scrap, value. (See also mining waste).

TOXIC, (TOXICITY) - A substance or material which when taken in produces a detrimental effect on human, animal or plant life.

TOXIC WASTE - That class of hazardous waste containing constituents which are harmful to a significant degree.

TRADE WASTE - See **COMMERCIAL WASTE**.

TRANSFER STATION - A depot where waste from collection vehicles is stored temporarily prior to carriage in bulk to a treatment or disposal site.

TRIASSIC - A relatively short geological period from roughly 250 to 200 million years ago.

U

USE CLASSES ORDER - Regulations issued in 1987 (and subsequently amended) in order to class types of land use for the planning system.

V

VENT - Usually refers to a facility provided in a landfill to permit the escape to the atmosphere of gases and vapours generated by deposited waste during biodegradation. Perforated pipes, placed laterally or vertically within the landfill, are sometimes used.

VENTING, ACTIVE - The removal of landfill gas by forced extraction.

VENTING, PASSIVE - The natural movement of gas from a landfilled area of wastes to the atmosphere usually assisted by porous drainage media.

VOID RATIO - The relationship between the voids or spaces in deposited refuse and consolidated material.

VOID SPACE - The remaining capacity in active or committed landfill or landraise sites available for waste, together with cover, construction material, capping engineering and restoration layers.

W

WASTE - Waste is defined in circular 11/94 and in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 as ' any substance or object which the holder discards, or intends to discard or is required to discard'. It is a wide-ranging term encompassing most unwanted materials and is defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Waste includes any scrap metal, effluent or unwanted surplus substance or article that requires to be disposed of because it is broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled. Explosives and radioactive wastes are excluded.

WASTE ARISINGS - The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.

WASTE DISPOSAL - The process of getting rid of unwanted, broken, worn out, used, contaminated or spoiled materials in an orderly, regulated fashion.

WASTE COLLECTION AUTHORITY (WCA) - Authority responsible for the collection of household waste and preparation of Waste Recycling Plans. (District Councils).

WASTE DISPOSAL AUTHORITY (WDA) - Authority responsible for the disposal of WCA collected waste, and the disposal of waste delivered to Civic Amenity Sites. (County Council).

WASTE HIERARCHY - Suggests that: the most effective environmental solution may often be to reduce the amount of waste generated – reduction. Where further reduction is not practicable, products and materials can sometimes be used again, either for the same or a different purpose – re-use. Failing that, value should be recovered from waste, through recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste. Only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed.

WASTE LOCAL PLAN - A statutory land-use plan prepared under the 1990 & 1991 Planning Acts. Its purpose is to set out detailed land-use policies in relation to waste management development in the County.

WASTE LOCAL PLAN STRATEGY – This comprises the Guiding Principles and the Geographic Statement.

WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES - Facilities for the recovery, treatment or disposal of waste.

WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE -Licenses are required by anyone who proposes to deposit, recover or dispose of controlled waste. The licensing system is separate from, but complementary to, the land use planning system. The purpose of a licence and the conditions attached to it is to ensure that the waste operation that it authorises is carried out in a way that protects the environment and human health.

WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY – A non-statutory document setting out a mainly technical strategy (i.e. future requirements for waste management facilities, the nature of those facilities, favourable locations and so on) for waste management in Gloucestershire over the next 30 years. The strategy will form the technical basis for the Waste Local Plan where detailed land-use issues will be dealt with.

WASTE MINIMISATION – The process of reducing the quantity of waste arising and requiring processing and/or disposal. Reducing the volume of waste that is produced at source is at the top of the **WASTE HIERARCHY**.

WASTE PLANNING AUTHORITY (WPA) – Authority responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 in respect of waste planning.

WASTE PROGRAMME BOARD (WPB) – This body was formed to make the necessary decisions during our project; this includes signing off of reports and stages of our project as they progress. Consists of GCC members and senior officers.

WASTE REGULATION AUTHORITY (WRA)- Authority responsible for authorising waste management licenses for disposal facilities, site monitoring and preparation of S50 Waste Management Plans.

WASTE STREAM – Waste arising from a particular waste source.

WASTE TO ENERGY RECOVERY – The burning of waste (or gas from the decomposition of waste) to create heat that can be used directly or to generate electricity.

WATER TABLE – The upper surface of a body of groundwater.

WEIGHBRIDGE – A machine used to weigh large objects such as vehicles. Used to weigh the quantity of waste received at a landfill site.

WHEEL CLEANING – The process by which dirt and mud adhering to the wheels (and maybe the chassis) of vehicles that have travelled over a landfill site is removed, before they gain access to public roads.

WHITE GOODS – A general term used to describe discarded equipment and appliances, usually made from sheet metal, which incorporate a large void space. Typical examples of white goods include refrigerators, freezers, cookers, and washing machines. The term has evolved because, in the past, these goods were traditionally white.

WINDBREAKS – A barrier or screen, designed and installed to prevent the spread of windblown litter from a landfill onto adjacent land. *See also litter screen.*

WORKING FACE – The area of a landfill in which waste is currently being deposited.

WORMERIES – Macro-biological degradation of waste by use of worms or maggots to digest wastes, producing more stable medium that can be landspread.

Section 3

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAP Action Area Plan

AGG Aggregates

AD Anaerobic Digestion

ALC Agriculture Land Classification

AMR Annual Monitoring Report

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

AONB Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

APC Air Pollution Control Residue

ATT Advanced Thermal Treatment

BAT Best Available Techniques

BATNEEC Best Available Technique Not Entailing Excessive Cost

BAU Business as Usual

BGS British Geological Society

BMW Biodegradable Municipal Waste

BPEO Best Practical Environmental Option

C&D Construction and demolition waste

C&I Commercial and industrial waste

CABE Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment

CATNIP Cheapest Available Technique Not Involving Prosecution

CBI Confederation of British Industry

CHP Combined Heat and Power

CPA County Planning Authority

CPO Compulsory Purchase Order

CPRE Campaign for the Protection of Rural England

CS Community Strategy

DC Development Control

DCLG Department of Communities & Local Government

DEFRA Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

DETR Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

DoE Department of Environment

DPD Development Plan Document

DT Department for Transport

EA The Environment Agency
EfW Energy from Waste
EIA Environmental Impact Assessment
EiP Examination in Public
ELFF End of Life Fridges and Freezers
EN English Nature
EoI Expression of Interest
EPA Environmental Protection Act
FoE Friends of the Earth
FRCA Farming and Rural Conservation Agency
GCC Gloucestershire County Council
GOSWR Government Office for the South West Region
GDPO General Development Procedure Order
GGD Great Gloucestershire Debate
GPDO General Permitted Development Order
GSP Gloucestershire Strategic Partnership
GWP Gloucestershire Waste Partnership
ha Hectares
HRC Household Recycling Centre
HSE Health and Safety Executive
IPPC Integrated Planning and Pollution Control
IVC In-vessel Composting
JIB Joint Improvement Board
JMWMS Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
Kg Kilogram
LATS Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
LDL Local Development Document
LDF Local Development Framework
LDS Local Development Scheme
LNR Local Nature Reserve
LPA Local Planning Authority
LSP Local Strategic Partnership
LTP Local Transport Plan
LTP2 Local Transport Plan 2
M&W Minerals and Waste
M&WDF Minerals and Waste Development Framework

M&WPD Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document

M&WDS Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

M&WPA Minerals and Waste Planning Authority

m2 Square metre

m3 Cubic metre

MA Million Years (*in Geological Time*)

MAFF Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

MBT Mechanical Biological Treatment

MCA Mineral Consultation Area

MCS Minerals Core Strategy

MLP Minerals Local Plan

MPA Mineral Planning Authority

MPG Minerals Planning Guidance Note

MPS Minerals Planning Statement

MRF Material Recovery Facilities

MSW Municipal Solid Waste

MT Million tonnes

MTT – Modern Thermal Treatment

MTPA Million Tonnes per Annum

MWMS Municipal Waste Management Strategy

NERI Non Energy Recovery Incineration

NNR National Nature Reserves

ODPM Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

OHiO Own House in Order

PFI Private Finance Initiative

PPC Pollution Prevention and Control

PPG Planning Policy Guidance Note

PPS Planning Policy Statement

QPA Quarry Productions Association

RAWP Regional Aggregates Working Party

RDF Refuse Derived Fuel

RIGS Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites

ROC Renewables Obligation Certificates

RPB Regional Planning Body

RPG Regional Planning Guidance Note

RSS Regional Spatial Strategy

RTAB Regional Technical Advisory Bodies

RWMS Regional Waste Management Strategy

RWPP Residual Waste Procurement Plan

SA Sustainability Appraisal

SAC Special Area of Conservation

SAM Scheduled Ancient Monument

SCI Statement of Community Involvement

SEA Strategic Environmental Appraisal

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

SoS Secretary of State

SPA Special Protection Areas

SPD Supplementary Planning Document

SPG Supplementary Planning Guidance

SSSI Site of Special Scientific Interest

SW South West

SWRA South West Regional Assembly

SWRAWP South West Regional Aggregate Working Party

T&CP Town & Country Planning

t Tonnes

tt Thousand tonnes

UA Unitary Authority

WCA Waste Collection Authority

WCS Waste Core Strategy

WDA Waste Disposal Authority

WEEE Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

WFD Water Framework Directive

WIDP Waste Infrastructure Development Programme

WLP Waste Local Plan

WMS Waste Minimisation Statement

WMU Waste Management Unit

WPA Waste Planning Authority

WPB Waste Programme Board

WRA Waste Regulation Authority (Now EA)

WRAP Waste & Resources Action Programme

WRP Waste Recycling Plan (EPA section 49, 1990)

WTER Waste To Energy Recovery

WTS Waste Transfer Station



Minerals & Waste Planning Policy
Environment Directorate
Gloucestershire County Council
Shire Hall
Westgate Street
Gloucester
GL1 2TH

www.goucestershire.gov.uk