

Appendix 1 – Glossary of Terms

Acronym	Stands for	Explanation
ABPR	Animal By-Products Regulations	These regulations govern the disposal of animal by-products, catering waste and former foodstuffs to prevent the spread of disease.
ACORN	A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods	A system used to classify areas by socio-economic criteria.
AD	Anaerobic digestion	Biological process acting on organic waste in a controlled, oxygen-free environment. A biogas is produced as a result of the digestion process which can be used to generate heat and electricity
AEA	AEA Environment Technology Plc	Private consultancy firm
BPEO	Best Practicable Environmental Option	A process of analysis which takes account of the total emissions from a given system, including the technical means for abating those emissions and the costs. It establishes the option which provides the least damage to the environment as a whole at an acceptable cost. Now superseded by Strategic Environmental Assessment.
BMW	Biodegradable municipal waste	Municipal waste that is organic in nature and capable of decomposing through biological action.
BREW	Business Resource Efficiency and Waste Programme	Defra funded group to manage a small number of programmes to improve business waste minimisation and resource efficiency.
BVPI	Best value performance indicator (BVPI 82a + b represent % of recycling and composting respectively)	<p>The Local Government Act 1999 places a duty on local authorities to deliver services (including waste collection and waste disposal) to clear standards – covering both cost and quality – by the most effective, economic and efficient means available.</p> <p>Waste Strategy 2000 set national targets for the recycling, (including composting) and recovery of municipal wastes. Due to be superseded by a new government Performance Framework in April 2008.</p>
BVPP	Best Value Performance Plan	An annual document that published by each local authority to show local people how their Council is serving and representing them
CA	Civic Amenity site	Old term for HWRC
CHP	Combined Heat and Power	The use of steam produced by an EfW plant to both make electricity and heat homes/offices etc. i.e. maximum use of energy available.

CPA	Comprehensive Performance Assessment	Central government assessment of local government performance.
CRED	Community Recycling and Economic Development	Guaranteeing delivery of lottery funding, available for local recycling, reuse and composting, to meet the needs of disadvantaged communities in England
DEFRA	Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	The Government department responsible for the environment, food and rural affairs. Their remit, within the environment, includes waste management
EA	Environment Agency	Established from the 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 arisings and waste facilities.
EC	European Commission	
EfW	Energy from Waste	
ELV	End of Life Vehicle Directive	EU legislation incorporated into UK Law. The producers of vehicles are required to "take their vehicles back" free of charge when they come to the end of their life, and de-pollute them at a cost to the producer
Entec	Entec Ltd	Private consultancy firm
EPA	Environmental Protection Act	
ERM	ERM Consulting Ltd	Private consultancy firm
ETBPP	Environmental Technology Best Practice Programme	
EU	European Union	
GIS	Geographical Information Systems	Generic term for digital mapping applications
HWRC	Household waste recycling centre	A facility provided by the Local Authority that is accessible to local residents for the deposit of household waste that is not collected by the normal household waste collection round
IWM	Integrated waste management	Includes every service from collection to disposal
JMWMS	Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Suffolk	Key document outlining the strategic direction of municipal waste management in Suffolk until 2020 – signed by all of Suffolk's local authorities
LAA	Local Area Agreement	

LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme	The Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme introduces significant and innovative changes in waste policy and practice for the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill
LARAC	Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee	Leading national local authority organisation promoting waste reduction and recycling.
LAWDC	Local Authority Waste Disposal Company	
LCI / LCA	Life cycle inventory / life cycle analysis	Analysis of products or component materials from manufacture through recycling to remanufacture or disposal.
LFD	Landfill Directive	EU legislation relating to the landfilling of residual waste
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment	MBT systems combine the mechanical sorting of materials for recycling and the bio treatment of the remaining waste that will have a high organic content
MRF	Materials recovery facility	A factory capable of processing co-mingled or source separated dry recyclable material in order to separate individual materials prior to sending to reprocessors
MSW	Municipal solid waste	Those wastes which are collected for treatment and disposal by a local authority. They generally comprise waste from households, civic amenity sites, street sweepings and local authority-collected commercial waste
MWM	Municipal waste management	
NAWDO	National Association Waste Disposal Officers	
NRM	Natural resource management	
NWS	National Waste Strategy	Key government document to guide management of waste in England, current version published in May 2007
OBC	Outline Business Case	
PFI	Private finance initiative	A form of contracting or procurement within a Public Private Partnership (see below). With a PFI contract, the contracting public body receives support from central government through the payment of "PFI credits". PFI procurements involve long term contracts where the private sector operator designs, builds and finances the provision of capital assets and associated services to an "output specification

PPE	Personal protective equipment	
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance	Nationally and regionally issued guidance relating to spatial planning - now superseded by Planning Policy Statements.
PPP	Public Private Partnership	This is a generic term used to describe the relationships formed between the private sector and public bodies often with the aim of introducing private sector resources and/or expertise in order to help provide and deliver public sector assets and services
PPS	Planning Policy Statements	Nationally issued guidance relating to spatial planning.
PRN's	Packaging Waste Recovery Notes	
PSA	Public Service Agreement	
RCF	Refuse collection Freighter (same as RCV)	
RCV	Refuse collection vehicle (same as RCF)	
RDF	Refuse derived fuel	A fuel for use in a power station, EfW plant or industrial process that originates from processed municipal solid waste.
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance	Adopted in November 2000. RPG sets out a strategy for future development in the East of England region for the period to 2016, providing a policy framework for preparing development plans. To b superseded by RSS.
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy	RPG is due to be replaced shortly by a new Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the East of England, also known as the 'East of England Plan'.
RTAB	Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste Planning	
RWMS	Regional Waste Management Strategy	Produced by Government Office for East of England.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	Process to examine potential environmental impacts of a proposed plan or programme
SCRNN	Suffolk Community Reuse and Recycle Network	Community sector network.
SLR	SLR Consulting Ltd	Private consultancy firm
SWMG	Suffolk Waste Management Group	Suffolk's key operational waste management staff meet regularly to ensure effective use of resources.

SWP	Suffolk Waste Partnership	Partnership between all local authorities in Suffolk – formed to produce JMWMS.
SWMBA	Strategic waste management baseline assessment	
UA	Unitary authority	A Local Authority which, in the context of waste management, has the combined responsibilities for both waste collection and waste disposal
UKHWAP	UK Household waste analysis project	
WBO	Weigh Bridge Operative	
WCA	Waste collection authority (District Council)	A Local Authority responsible for the collection of Municipal Solid Waste. In Suffolk, it is the 7 District/ Borough Councils
WDA	Waste disposal authority (County Council)	A Local Authority responsible for the disposal of Municipal Solid Waste and the provision of HWRC. In Suffolk, it is the County Council
WEEE	Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	To be implemented in the UK from 01/07/07 – provides for the creation of a framework for “producers” to fund the recycling of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.
WIP	Waste Implementation Programme, funded by Defra	Co-ordinates programmes to drive waste management solutions up the waste hierarchy, improving the sustainability of waste management. Has provided SWP with regular grant aid to investigate new initiatives.
WIDP	Waste Infrastructure Delivery Programme	Defra body created work with local authorities and the regions to accelerate the building of new waste disposal infrastructure.
WISARD	Waste Integrated Systems Assessment for Recovery and Disposal	
WLP	Waste Local Plan	
WPA	Waste Planning Authority	A Local Authority responsible for the preparation of a Waste Local Plan and the determination of planning applications for waste management and disposal. In Suffolk, it is the County Council
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme	A national organisation, set up by government, to promote sustainable waste management by working to create stable and efficient markets for recycled materials and products, by removing barriers to waste minimisation, re-use and recycling

WSA	Waste strategy area	
WLP	Waste local plan	The Statutory Local Plan that provides the long-term framework for decisions on waste management proposals – due to be superseded by the Waste Development Framework.
WTN	Waste Transfer Note	
WML	Waste Management licence	
4Ps	Public Private Partnerships Programme	

Other definitions

Bring Site	Facilities where members of the public can bring dry recyclable materials (for example paper, glass, cans textiles, shoes etc) at supermarkets or other locations, but not civic amenity sites
Bulky Waste	Generally any item which does not fit into a typical domestic bin
Centralised Composting	Large-scale compost schemes. They can handle kitchen and/or garden waste, but may also accept waste from parks and commercial sources
Commercial Waste	Waste arising from premises which are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment
Co-mingled Materials	Unsorted collected waste part of which may be recycled once it is sorted, usually in a material recovery facility (MRF)
Compostables	See Biodegradable and Putrescible Waste
Composting	An aerobic (in the presence of air) biological process in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste, are converted into a stable material which can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.
In Vessel Composting (IVC)	Shredded waste is placed inside a container through which air is forced. This method allows good control of temperature, moisture and aeration leading to rapid composting although it will need a period of outdoor maturation. Kitchen waste can only be composted in vessel.
Windrow Composting	Shredded waste is placed in elongated heaps, called windrows, normally outdoors. The windrows are turned mechanically periodically to aerate the composting waste. The process takes at least 16 weeks, at the end of which the compost represents about half the weight of the input material
EU Landfill Directive	Adopted by the Member States during 1999, is intended to reduce the environmental effect of landfilling waste by introducing uniform standards throughout the European Union. The main objectives are to stimulate recycling and recovery of waste, and to reduce emissions of methane (a powerful greenhouse gas, 21 times more damaging than carbon dioxide).

Gasification	A technology related to incineration where waste is heated in the presence of small amounts of oxygen to produce fuel rich gases.
Green Waste	See Biodegradable and Putrescible Waste
Hazardous Waste	See Special Waste
Home Composting	The manufacture of compost material at home (from the breakdown of kitchen and garden waste) using a compost heap, a purpose-made container or a wormery
Household Waste	Covers: waste from household collections, street sweeping, bulky waste collections, hazardous household waste collections, litter collections, separate garden waste collections, waste from Civic Amenity Sites and waste collected separately for recycling/composting schemes
Incineration	Sometimes known as mass-burn incineration, is the controlled burning of waste, to reduce its volume and/or its toxicity. Can include energy recovery to produce heat or power. Ash residues still tend to be disposed of to landfill
Industrial Waste	Waste from any factory and from any premises occupied by an industry
Inert Waste	Waste which, when deposited into a landfill site, does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformation
Integrated co-collection	Kerbside schemes in which materials for recycling are co-collected with the ordinary household waste using a special compartmentalised vehicle
Kerbside collection	Any regular collections of recyclables from premises, including collections from commercial or industrial premises as well as from households
Kerbside segregation	Where different materials are individual collected from premises
Landfill Sites	Land in which waste is deposited
Landfill Tax	A levied on landfill site operators with the explicit environmental objective of reducing the UK's reliance on landfill as a means of disposal
Proximity Principle	As it applies to wastes, the principle is that they should be treated or disposed of as near to their place of origin as possible
Producer responsibility	The obligation placed on producers of goods, at all levels in the supply chain, to recover value from their products at the end of their life
Putrescible Waste	Waste liable to become putrid (decomposed or rotten) usually applied to food and animal products
Pyrolysis	A technology related to gasification where waste is heated in the absence of air to produce gas and liquid fuel plus solid waste
Real Nappy Campaign	The Suffolk-wide Real Nappy campaign aims to reduce the amount of nappies in the waste stream, raise awareness and overcome the perception that cloth nappies are old fashioned and less effective than disposables
Recyclate	Material recovered from the waste stream for recycling

Recycling	The segregation, collection and reprocessing of waste materials into the same products or different ones
Refuse Derived Product	The by-products of a treatment process. There could be a number of products from the process including compost, fuel pellets or biogas.
Residual Waste	The elements of the waste stream that remains after recycling or compostable materials have been separated or removed
Re-Use	Can be practised by the commercial sector with the use of products designed to be used a number of times, such as re-usable packaging. Householders can purchase products that use refillable containers, or re-use plastic bags
Self-sufficiency	Dealing with wastes within the area where they arise
Special Waste	Any controlled waste containing substances listed in the Control of Pollution Regulations 1980 that is dangerous to life, has a combustion low flash point or less, or is a medical product
Sustainable Development	Development which is sustainable is that which can meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Thermal Treatment	A generic term that covers all processes that involve the use of heat to treat waste - encompassing incineration, gasification and pyrolysis
Trade Waste	See Commercial Waste
Waste Hierarchy	Suggests that: the most effective environmental solution may often be to reduce the amount of waste generated - waste reduction; where further reduction is not practicable, products and materials can sometimes be used again, either for the same or different purposes – 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 Minimisation	Action to prevent waste being produced in order to minimise or reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal. Minimising waste saves on collection and disposal costs and helps to reduce the demand for raw materials
Waste Treatment	The mechanical, chemical, thermal or biological processing of certain wastes in order to render them harmless, reduce volumes before landfilling or recycle them
'Wheeled' Bin	A substantial plastic container with wheels used for the storage of household waste

For further information please either
go to www.suffolkrecycling.org.uk or
email suffolk.recycling@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk
or call 0845 606 6067

