

Appendix 1 – Glossary of Terms

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| Best Value | The duty for Local Authorities to deliver quality, cost effective services in an efficient way. |
| Best Value Performance Indicators | Criteria by which the government assess the performance of local authorities against their duty of Best Value. |
| Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) | The organic components of municipal waste which break down within 30 years, which can release harmful greenhouse gases. |
| Collection Authority | A District or Borough Council that has responsibility for collecting municipal solid waste. |
| Commercial Waste | Waste from individual traders, wholesalers, catering establishments, shops and offices, etc, which is not collected by a local authority. |
| Composting | Processing of organic materials to allow their nutrients to be put back onto the land as a soil improver. This process can prevent the problems associated with the generation of methane from biodegradable waste in landfill sites. |
| DEFRA | The Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, which has responsibility for national waste policy. |
| Energy from Waste (EfW) facility | The combustion of waste under controlled conditions in which the heat released is recovered to provide steam, which is usually used for electricity generation. |
| Environmental Options Assessment (EOA) | An assessment that is conducted to identify the best waste management technique for a particular region. |
| Gasification | Heating waste in a low-oxygen atmosphere at high temperatures to give off a fuel gas. This technology was used to produce gas from coal, however it is a relatively new application to treat waste. |
| Green Waste | Garden waste that is suitable for composting. |
| Greenhouse gas | Those gaseous compounds that, in the atmosphere, reflect heat back to earth rather than letting it escape freely into space. A number of gases are involved, including carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, water vapour and some of the chlorofluorocarbons. |
| Household Waste | All waste from household collection rounds, including bulky waste collections, and separated materials for recycling and composting, waste from street sweeping, schools waste, waste from litter and dog fouling bins, waste brought to recycling points and waste |

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| | deposited at civic amenity sites. |
| Industrial Waste | Waste arising from factories and industrial plants. |
| In-vessel Composting | The composting of biodegradable material in an enclosed vessel. In-vessel systems have greater process control than windrow systems and speed up the initial phases of composting. |
| Landfill | Disposal of waste to land, usually in disused quarries. |
| Landfill Directive | A Directive on waste management from the European Commission which aims to prevent, or reduce as far as possible, the negative effects on both the environment and human health caused by landfilling of wastes. |
| Landfill Allowance | The weight of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) that can be landfilled in a given year. |
| Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) | The scheme that allows Unitary Authorities and Waste Disposal Authorities to trade landfill allowances in order to meet their own landfill allowances. |
| Landfill Tax | A tax payable for each tonne of waste sent to landfill, introduced to encourage more sustainable means of waste management through recognising the hidden financial effects of the environmental impact of landfill. |
| Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) | A term for mechanical sorting/separation techniques, which is, used in conjunction with biological treatment processes, such as composting. |
| Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) | All household wastes, including hazardous household waste; plus parks and garden wastes and the waste from institutions and commercial premises serviced by the Collection Authority. |
| Open Windrows | A method of composting, whereby raw materials (e.g. green waste) are formed into long narrow piles, which are turned and re-mixed on a regular basis. |
| Pre-Treatment | The prior sorting, chemical or biological processing of waste to reduce volume, prepare it for further processing, or to make the waste material safer. |
| Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) | A solid, liquid or gaseous fuel derived from waste, to be used as a fuel product either on site or by a third party. |
| Recovery | Recovery of energy from waste, through incineration, anaerobic digestion or other end treatment technologies to allow some of the energy value to be retrieved from the material through the generation of heat and power. |

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| Recycling | The creation of new products from waste materials. It has three elements, the collection and processing of the materials, making the materials into a new product and the purchase of products with recycled material contents. |
| Reduction | Not creating waste in the first place. |
| Reuse | Using materials again, or many times, particularly in the location they were generated. |
| Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) | A European Directive, implemented in England and Wales in July 2004: it provide a process of evaluating the environmental impacts of a policy, plan, strategy or programme. |
| Stakeholder | Anyone who has an interest or involvement in waste management in Warrington. |
| Sustainability | Meeting the needs of the present without damaging the ability of future generations to meet their needs. |
| Unitary Authority | A Local Authority which is responsible for both collecting and disposing of municipal solid waste (Warrington is a Unitary Authority), |
| Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) | A Local Authority (usually a County Council) that is responsible for disposing of municipal solid waste. |
| Waste and Recycling Centres (WRC) | Facilities provided by the Council, for residents to bring items for disposal, including bulky items, green waste, recyclables and general refuse. Sometimes called Civic Amenity Sites, or simply the “Tip”. |

Abbreviations

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| BMW | Biodegradable Municipal Waste |
| BVPI | Best Value Performance Indicator |
| C&D | Construction and Demolition |
| CHP | Combined Heat and Power |
| CPA | Corporate Performance Assessment |
| DEFRA | Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs |
| DTI | Department of Trade and Industry |
| EfW | Energy from Waste |
| ELV | End of Life Vehicles |
| EOA | Environmental Options Assessment |
| HWRC | Household Waste Recycling Centre (WRC) |
| IPPC | Integrated Pollution Prevention Control |
| LATS | Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme |
| MBT | Mechanical Biological Treatment |
| MSW | Municipal Solid Waste |
| ODS | Ozone Depleting Substances |
| PFI | Private Finance Initiative |
| PPC | Pollution Prevention Control |
| PPG | Planning Policy Guidance |
| PPS | Planning Policy Statements |
| RDF | Refuse Derived Fuel |
| SEA | Strategic Environmental Assessment |
| WCA | Waste Collection Authority |
| WDA | Waste Disposal Authority |
| WEEE | Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment |
| WLP | Waste Local Plan |
| WRC | Waste and Recycling Centre |
| WRAP | Waste Resources Action Programme |
| UDP | Unitary Development Plan |