

# Glossary

<b>AAP</b>	see <b>Area Action Plan</b>
<b>Active Landfill Site</b>	A site which has received waste within the previous twelve months
<b>Active Waste</b>	A term used by Customs and Excise for any waste which is taxed at a higher rate, as opposed to <b>Inactive Waste</b> or, in general, <b>Inert Waste</b>
<b>Aerobic</b>	In the presence of air
<b>Aerodrome Safeguarding Zones</b>	Designated areas in the vicinity of airports and airfields within which Planning Authorities are obliged to consult the operators (or with the Ministry of Defence) regarding any development which could compromise the operation of their airfields. Where aerodromes have not been officially safeguarded, local planning authorities are expected to respond sympathetically to requests for non-official safeguarding
<b>Aftercare</b>	Steps necessary to bring restored land up to the required standard for an agreed <b>After-use</b> such as agriculture, forestry or amenity – normally imposed in the form of a planning condition over a maximum 5 year period
<b>After-use</b>	The succeeding use after the reclamation of a waste site
<b>Agenda 21</b>	A programme of action aimed at the achievement of a more sustainable pattern of development for the next century
<b>AGLV</b>	see <b>Area of Great Landscape Value</b>
<b>Agricultural Land Classification</b>	A classification of the quality of agricultural land based on the degree to which soil, relief and climate impose long term limitations on its use. <b>Grades 1, 2 and 3a</b> are the most versatile grades
<b>Agricultural waste</b>	Mixed waste produced on a farm, which is now included in the scope of 'controlled waste' following the Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2006
<b>AMP</b>	South West Water's Asset Management Plan which sets out the company's plans for capital investment and asset maintenance
<b>AMR</b>	see <b>Annual Monitoring Report</b>
<b>Anaerobic</b>	With air excluded
<b>Anaerobic digestion</b>	Bacterial decomposition of organic waste in anaerobic conditions to produce biogas, together with a compost-like residue
<b>Animal By-Products (Amendment) Order 2001</b>	This Order prohibits the spreading of mixed waste compost containing meat, or any other products derived from animals, on land where animals (including wild birds) may have access
<b>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</b>	Introduced by the <b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</b> , with the first report due to be published in December 2005.
<b>AONB</b>	see <b>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</b>

## GLOSSARY

Source: Devon County Council *Waste Local Plan June 2006*

<b>Aquifer</b>	A water-bearing geological formation
<b>Area Action Plan (AAP)</b>	Introduced by the <b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</b> , Area Action Plans are <b>Development Plan Documents</b> which will be used to provide a planning framework for areas of change and areas of conservation
<b>Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV)</b>	Area of high land or part of valley system which has a discernible local character, as defined in <b>District Wide Local Plans</b>
<b>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)</b>	Area designated by the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to conserve the natural beauty of the area
<b>Area of Search</b>	Envelope containing a range of potential sites for a given facility
<b>Audit</b>	see <b>Waste Audit</b>
<b>Bathing Water Directive</b>	A European Union Directive setting stringent standards for the quality of sea bathing water
<b>Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)</b>	The outcome of a systematic consultative and decision making procedure which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment. The BPEO procedure establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits, or the least damage, to the environment as a whole, at an acceptable cost, in the long term as well as in the short term. The achievement of BPEO is no longer a requirement of planning policy following the publication of <b>PPS 10</b> and revision of <b>Waste Strategy 2000</b>
<b>Bio-aerosols</b>	Airborne droplets containing micro-organisms produced during the composting process
<b>Biodegradable Waste</b>	Putrescible waste normally rich in organic material that can be chemically broken down in landfill or landraising sites by naturally occurring micro-organisms to form simpler compounds, giving rise to landfill gas and leachate. The Landfill Directive defines biodegradable waste as "waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and paperboard"
<b>Biodiversity</b>	A range of natural habitats and species of plants and animals essential to maintain the earth's ecosystem
<b>Biogas</b>	A mixture of gases, mainly methane and carbon dioxide, produced by the anaerobic digestion of waste. The gas produced may be burnt to produce heat or energy.
<b>Biological Mechanical Treatment (BMT)</b>	A variant of <b>Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)</b> where the entire waste stream is subjected to biological treatment, and subsequently separated into stabilised material for recycling, refuse derived fuel, and material for landfill.
<b>Biosphere Reserve</b>	UNESCO has set up an international network of sites which demonstrate an exceptional diversity and abundance of species together with a record of continuous human activity from ancient times. Designation as a Biosphere Reserve carries three main aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To contribute to the conservation of landscapes, ecosystems, species and genetic variation</li> </ul>

- To foster economic and human development which is socially, culturally and ecologically sustainable
- To provide support for research, monitoring, education and information exchange related to local, national and global issues of conservation and development

North Devon's Biosphere Reserve is the first such site identified in the UK.

<b>Bird strike</b>	Risk of aircraft collision with birds, often attracted to landfill sites containing organic waste. Areas at particular risk in the vicinity of airfields are identified as <b>Aerodrome Safeguarding Zones</b>
<b>BMT</b>	see <b>Biological Mechanical Treatment</b>
<b>BPEO</b>	see <b>Best Practicable Environmental Option</b>
<b>Brownfield Site</b>	Land which has been previously developed
<b>Brown land</b>	see <b>Brownfield Site</b>
<b>Bulking point</b>	Site where waste is concentrated for haulage to waste processors or landfill sites
<b>Bulky household waste</b>	Large items of household waste such as furniture or fridges, together with garden and DIY waste
<b>Bund</b>	An artificial embankment to screen development or to contain tipped material
<b>Calorific value</b>	The amount of heat energy given out by the complete combustion of a measured amount of a specific material
<b>Candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC)</b>	see <b>Special Area of Conservation</b>
<b>CARC</b>	see <b>Civic Amenity and Recycling Centre</b>
<b>Civic Amenity and Recycling Centre (CARC)</b>	A Civic Amenity Site including facilities for the collection of materials for recycling - now referred to as a <b>Recycling Centre</b>
<b>Civic Amenity Site</b>	A facility provided by the Local Authority which is accessible to the general public for the deposition of waste which cannot be collected with the normal household waste, such as bulky items, garden waste and engine oil
<b>Clean MRF</b>	A <b>Materials Recycling Facility</b> which receives sorted wastes
<b>Clean Sweep</b>	A South West Water programme to construct new coastal sewage treatment works and sewage collection schemes set up to meet the requirements of the EC Bathing Water Directive
<b>Clinical waste</b>	Waste, frequently hazardous, containing human or animal tissue or excretions, drugs, syringes etc, produced in hospitals, doctors' surgeries, dentists, nursing homes, care homes for the elderly and disabled, vets and households where medical treatment is administered

## GLOSSARY

Source: Devon County Council *Waste Local Plan June 2006*

<b>Coastal Preservation Area (CPA)</b>	Areas designated by the County Council to safeguard unspoiled stretches of the coastline in response to Government advice
<b>Coastal Zone</b>	Non-statutory landscape designation identified within the Torridge Local Plan
<b>Co-disposal</b>	Treatment of industrial and commercial liquid and solid wastes by interaction with biodegradable wastes in a landfill, to break down or neutralise hazardous substances contained in the waste
<b>Commercial waste</b>	Waste from premises used mainly for the purposes of trade or business, or for the purposes of sport and entertainment <i>Environment Protection Act, 1990, Section 75(7)</i>
<b>Compost</b>	Organic matter decomposed either aerobically or anaerobically which can be used as a fertiliser or soil conditioner
<b>Composting</b>	Aerobic decomposition of organic matter to produce compost for use as a fertiliser or soil conditioner
<b>Conditioning Plans (CPs)</b>	A plan required to be submitted to the EA by the operator which sets out how they intend to meet the requirements of the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002. Formerly known as <b>Site Conditioning Plans</b>
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Area of special architectural or historic interest, first designated by virtue of the 1967 Civic Amenities Act, now under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
<b>Construction waste</b>	Masonry and rubble wastes arising from the construction of buildings or other civil engineering structures
<b>Contaminated land</b>	Land which has been subject to the addition of a material or materials to such a degree as to render it unfit for its intended purpose
<b>Controlled waste</b>	Household, industrial and commercial waste, together with any other waste subject to statutory control under the provisions of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Section 75). Agricultural waste, mines and quarries waste, and sewage sludge are excluded
<b>Core Strategy</b>	A <b>Development Plan Document</b> which sets out the long-term spatial vision for the <b>Local Planning Authority</b> area, together with the strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision. It will contain a set of primary policies for delivering the <b>Core Strategy</b> . Broad locations for development may be set out in a <b>Key Diagram</b>
<b>County Geological Site</b>	see <b>Regionally Important Geological Site</b>
<b>County Wildlife Site</b>	Non-statutory sites identified by the Devon Wildlife Trust and local authorities where land is found to be of at least county wildlife importance (see also <b>Site of Nature Conservation Importance</b> )
<b>CP</b>	see <b>Conditioning Plans</b>
<b>CPA</b>	see <b>Coastal Preservation Area</b>
<b>cSAC</b>	see <b>Candidate Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</b>

<b>DBRC</b>	see <b>Devon Biodiversity Records Centre</b>
<b>DEFRA</b>	see <b>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</b>
<b>Demolition waste</b>	Masonry and rubble wastes arising from the demolition of buildings or other civil engineering structures
<b>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)</b>	A Government department set up in June 2001 which incorporates some of the functions previously carried out by the <b>DETR</b> and includes the <b>Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food</b>
<b>Department for Transport (DfT)</b>	A Government department set up in May 2002 which incorporates the responsibilities for transport previously held by the <b>DETR/DTLR</b>
<b>Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions (DTLR)</b>	A Government department set up in June 2001 which incorporated most of the functions of the <b>DETR</b> . Subsequently, in May 2002, responsibility for local government and the regions was transferred to the <b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister</b> , and for transport to the <b>Department for Transport</b>
<b>Department of the Environment (DoE)</b>	Later became the <b>Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR)</b> . Most functions were then passed to the <b>DTLR</b> created in June 2001, and from thence to the <b>DfT</b> and <b>ODPM</b> set up in May 2002
<b>Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR)</b>	Formerly known as the <b>Department of the Environment (DoE)</b> . Most functions passed to the <b>Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions (DTLR)</b> created in June 2001, and from thence to the <b>DfT</b> and <b>ODPM</b> set up in May 2002
<b>DETR</b>	see <b>Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions</b>
<b>Development Plan</b>	Prior to the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Development Plans comprised the district council Local Plans, Minerals and Waste Local Plans, and the relevant county Structure Plans or Unitary Plans. Following the Act, the Development Plan consists of a Regional Spatial Strategy, together with a set of individual Development Plan Documents contained within the Local Development Frameworks, together with any saved Structure or Local Plans
<b>Development Plan Document (DPD)</b>	As constituent parts of the <b>Local Development Framework</b> , <b>Development Plan Documents</b> should include a <b>Core Strategy</b> , site specific allocations and policies, and <b>Area Action Plans</b> , together with a set of generic development control policies to ensure that all development within the area meets the vision and strategy set out in the <b>Core Strategy</b> . These spatial planning documents are subject to independent examination, at which those making representations have a right to be heard
<b>Devon Biodiversity Records Centre (DBRC)</b>	Based at the offices of <b>Devon Wildlife Trust</b> , the DBRC is a part of a country-wide network (National Biodiversity Network) handling environmental information. The Centre aims to provide a "one stop shop" for information regarding Devon's natural heritage.
<b>Devon Wildlife Trust</b>	Set up as the Devon Naturalists' Trust (later Devon Trust for Nature Conservation), <b>Devon Wildlife Trust</b> is part of a national network of county Wildlife Trusts which aims to acquire and manage important sites as nature reserves, provide advice on the sensitive management of land, and increase awareness of the natural environment

## GLOSSARY

Source: Devon County Council *Waste Local Plan June 2006*

<b>DfT</b>	see <b>Department for Transport</b>
<b>Difficult waste</b>	Waste which can give rise to risk of pollution or other nuisance, and may require special management for disposal
<b>Dioxins</b>	A family of toxic substances which can accumulate in living organisms. Dioxins are created when substances are burnt at low temperatures, often occurring in incinerator ash and gaseous emissions. Modern incinerators produce smaller amounts, and new technology is expected to reduce amounts even further. Dioxins are often associated with <b>Furans</b>
<b>Dirty MRF</b>	A <b>Materials Reclamation Facility</b> which receives unsorted wastes
<b>District wide Local Plan</b>	A detailed land use plan produced by the Planning Authority, in this case the district council
<b>DoE</b>	see <b>Department of the Environment</b>
<b>DPD</b>	see <b>Development Plan Document</b>
<b>DTLR</b>	see <b>Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions</b> (now replaced by <b>DfT</b> and <b>ODPM</b> )
<b>EA</b>	see <b>Environment Agency</b>
<b>EfW</b>	see <b>Energy from Waste</b>
<b>EIA</b>	see <b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b>
<b>Energy from Waste (EfW)</b>	Conversion of waste into a useable form of energy, either by incineration or by the production of gas
<b>Environment Agency (EA)</b>	A public organisation with the responsibility for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales. Its functions include the regulation of industry, the maintenance of flood defences and water resources, and the improvement of wildlife habitats. In 1996, it assumed the roles of the National Rivers Authority, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution and the Waste Regulation Authorities (the Waste Regulation functions of the County Council).
<b>Environmental Appraisal</b>	see <b>Sustainability Appraisal</b>
<b>Environmental Impact Appraisal</b>	Now referred to as <b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b>
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	Systematic investigation and assessment of the likely environmental effects of a proposed development, to be taken into account in the decision making process under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999. The process is undertaken for a proposed development which would have a significant effect on the environment because of its siting, design, size or scale
<b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b>	Document produced by the applicant forming part of the <b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b> process. The planning authority must ensure that the applicant carries out an assessment and prepares and submits to the planning authority a report that identifies, describes and assesses the effects that the project is likely to have on the environment

<b>ES</b>	see <b>Environmental Statement</b>
<b>EU</b>	see <b>European Union</b>
<b>European Union (EU)</b>	Formerly known as the European Economic Community or Common Market
<b>Exempted waste</b>	Waste treatment and disposal activities fulfilling criteria specified in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (as amended) may, on registration with the Environment Agency, be exempted from the normal regulatory regime
<b>Flare</b>	A means of burning off landfill gas that is not to be utilised for energy recovery
<b>Flood Zone</b>	The Environment Agency's approach to flood risk assessment uses Flood Zones, whereby Zone 1 has a low probability of flooding (less than a 1 in 1,000 chance in any year); Zone 2 has a medium probability (between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 chance of river flooding in any year); and Zone 3 has a high probability of flooding (greater than 1 in 100 chance of river flooding in any year). These Flood Zones are used as the basis of the sequential test on the location of development proposed in <b>PPS25</b> .
<b>Fluidised Bed Incineration</b>	Method of incineration in which combustion takes place on a fire bed composed of inert particles such as sand or ash. When air is blown through the bed, the material behaves as a fluid.
<b>Fly-tipping</b>	The illegal deposit of waste on public or private land
<b>Furans</b>	A family of toxic substances which can accumulate in living organisms. Furans are created when substances such as polychlorinated biphenyls ( <b>PCBs</b> ) are burnt at low temperatures, often occurring in incinerator ash and gaseous emissions. Modern incinerators produce smaller amounts, and new technology is expected to reduce amounts even further. Furans are often associated with <b>Dioxins</b>
<b>Gasification</b>	A waste treatment process in which waste is heated to produce a gas that is burned to generate heat energy
<b>Greenhouse gas</b>	Gases resulting from various processes which, when emitted into the atmosphere, trap heat from the sun causing rises in global temperatures - a process often referred to as the Greenhouse Effect
<b>Green waste</b>	Compostable garden waste
<b>Groundwater</b>	Water associated with soil or rocks below the ground surface, usually taken to mean water in the saturated zone
<b>Groundwater Protection Zone</b>	Area designated by the Environment Agency to protect existing groundwater <b>aquifer</b>
<b>Hazardous waste</b>	A waste listed in the European Waste Catalogue that, by virtue of its composition, carries the risk of death, injury or impairment of health, to humans or animals, could cause water pollution, or could have an unacceptable environmental impact if improperly handled, treated or disposed of.

## GLOSSARY

Source: Devon County Council *Waste Local Plan June 2006*

<b>Hazardous Installation Consultation Zone</b>	Consultation Zones around existing installations which store or use potentially hazardous materials (as set out in the Planning [Hazardous Substances] Regulations 1992). The existence of a Consultation Zone (as advised by the Environment Agency) is a material consideration when determining a planning application
<b>Heritage Coast</b>	Stretches of undeveloped coastline designated by Planning Authorities in consultation with the Countryside Agency as being of outstanding scenic value, with special management schemes
<b>Hierarchy</b>	see <b>Waste Hierarchy</b>
<b>Historic Landscape</b>	An area containing significant archaeological or historical features which represent the evolution of the landscape's character
<b>Household</b>	Either one person living alone, or a group of persons (who may or may not be related) living at the same address with common housekeeping
<b>Household waste</b>	Waste arising from domestic property which is used solely for the purposes of living accommodation; a caravan; a residential home; a public hall or place of worship; premises forming part of an educational establishment; premises forming part of a hospital or nursing home; or from the premises of charitable organisations, together with waste collected as litter from roads and other public places <i>Environmental Protection Act, 1990, Section 75 (5)</i>
<b>Hydrogeology</b>	The study of the movement of water within the ground
<b>Hydrology</b>	The study of the movement of surface water
<b>Inactive Waste</b>	A term used by Customs and Excise to describe any waste that is taxed at a lower rate than <b>Active Waste</b> : this is generally <b>Inert Waste</b>
<b>Incineration</b>	The burning of waste at high temperatures, resulting in a reduction in bulk, which may involve the reclamation of energy
<b>Incinerator</b>	An industrial plant where combustible waste materials are burnt to reduce their volume, weight and pollution potential prior to landfill disposal. Energy produced may or may not be recovered as heat or electricity
<b>Industrial Waste</b>	Waste generated by factories or industrial processes
<b>Inert Waste</b>	Waste that will not react physically, chemically or biologically and does not present a significant pollution risk
<b>Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control</b>	EU Directive which seeks to improve environmental protection by introducing measures to reduce or prevent emissions to air, land and water. This Directive is being implemented in England and Wales through the <b>Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000</b>
<b>Integrated waste management facility</b>	For example, a materials reclamation facility, composting centre and landfill site in the same locality which would maximise recovery of value from incoming waste and reduce transport requirements
<b>International Biosphere Reserve</b>	see <b>Biosphere Reserve</b>

<b>IPPC</b>	see <b>Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control</b>
<b>Karst</b>	A type of topography which is formed over limestone, dolomite or gypsum by dissolving or solution, and is characterised by closed depressions or sink holes, caves and underground drainage
<b>Karstic</b>	Appertaining to <b>Karst</b> topography
<b>Landfill</b>	The deposit of waste in voids in the ground
<b>Landfill gas</b>	Gas generated by the decomposition of biodegradable waste. It consists of a mixture of gases, predominantly methane and carbon dioxide
<b>Landfill Tax</b>	An environmental tax introduced in October 1996 to discourage the disposal of controlled waste to landfill
<b>Landraising</b>	The permanent raising of land levels by the deposition of waste on or above the original ground level
<b>Landscape Protection Area</b>	Non-statutory landscape designation identified within the Mid Devon Local Plan
<b>Landspreading</b>	The application of sewage sludge or other wastes as a soil conditioner onto the land, usually by spraying, pumping or injection into the soil
<b>LDD</b>	see <b>Local Development Document</b>
<b>LDF</b>	see <b>Local Development Framework</b>
<b>LDS</b>	see <b>Local Development Scheme</b>
<b>Leachate</b>	Water which seeps through a landfill site, extracting substances from the deposited waste to form a polluting substance which may be hazardous
<b>Life cycle analysis</b>	An analysis of the input of materials and output of emissions relating to the whole life of a product from its manufacture and distribution through its use, re-use and maintenance, to its recycling and waste management
<b>Life cycle assessment</b>	see <b>Life cycle analysis</b>
<b>Liner</b>	An impermeable membrane used to create a seal against the escape of liquid which can allow it to be treated prior to discharge
<b>Listed Building</b>	Building which appears on a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest compiled by the Secretary of State under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
<b>Local Development Document (LDD)</b>	These include <b>Development Plan Documents</b> , <b>Supplementary Planning Documents</b> and a <b>Statement of Community Involvement</b> . A portfolio of <b>Local Development Documents</b> comprises the <b>Local Development Framework</b> which delivers the spatial planning strategy for the area
<b>Local Development Framework (LDF)</b>	Comprises the portfolio of <b>Local Development Documents</b> which together provide the framework for delivering the spatial strategy for the area

## GLOSSARY

Source: Devon County Council *Waste Local Plan June 2006*

<b>Local Development Scheme (LDS)</b>	To be submitted by all plan-making authorities. The LDS sets out the programme for the preparation of the <b>Local Development Documents</b> . Transitional arrangements allow existing plans to be saved for three years, either from the date of commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act or, for unadopted plans, from the date of adoption. For Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities, this scheme is known as a <b>Minerals and Waste Development Scheme</b>
<b>Local Plan</b>	Prior to the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, detailed policies and proposals for the development and use of land, were set out in the Local Plans prepared by the District Council, Unitary Authority or National Park
<b>Local Wildlife Site</b>	An informal site identified by the <b>Devon Biological Records Centre (DBRC)</b> as being of wildlife interest, but not satisfying the criteria for selection as a County Wildlife Site
<b>LPA</b>	Local Planning Authority
<b>MAFF</b>	see <b>Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food</b>
<b>Mass Burn Incineration</b>	Conventional incineration process which normally involves the burning of waste as it is delivered, with little pre-sorting or treatment.
<b>Materials Reclamation Facility (MRF)</b>	A facility where elements of the waste stream are mechanically or manually separated prior to recycling, and/or, bulked, crushed, baled and stored for reprocessing, either on the same site or at a material reprocessing plant
<b>MBT</b>	see <b>Mechanical-Biological Treatment</b>
<b>Mechanical-Biological Treatment (MBT)</b>	A "portmanteau" term which refers to a number of processes which can be used to further treat residual waste prior to final disposal. The aim of <b>MBT</b> is to minimise the environmental impacts of end disposal by the removal of as much recyclable, organic and toxic material as possible, thereby producing a reduced volume of relatively inert, stabilised end product which may be landfilled, and to gain further value from the waste through the recovery of recyclables and, in some cases, energy. The main technologies utilised are based either on "splitting", where a derived fraction of material is treated biologically, or "stabilisation", where the entire waste stream is subjected to biological treatment, and subsequently separated into stabilised material for recycling, refuse derived fuel, and material for landfill. This latter process is often referred to as <b>Biological Mechanical Treatment (BMT)</b> , rather than <b>MBT</b> .
<b>Mineral Consultation Area</b>	An area identified in the Minerals Local Plan to ensure consultation between the LPA, the minerals industry, and the MPA prior to the determination of certain non-mineral planning applications
<b>Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)</b>	Identifies the documents that an authority intends to produce as part of the planning policy framework for the area, and sets out a timetable for the preparation of these documents
<b>Mineral void</b>	Void in the ground created by mineral working, often utilised for landfill. May also be referred to as "quarry voids" (see also <b>Void space</b> )

<b>Minimum Waste</b>	Whilst it is recognised that the principle of "Zero Waste" is an attractive concept, it is unlikely to be achievable within the Plan period. However, both the Devon Municipal Waste Management Strategy, and the developing South West Regional Waste Strategy, support the concept of "Minimum Waste", which seeks to minimise the amount of waste produced, while maximising re-use and recycling.
<b>Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF)</b>	Now forms part of DEFRA, a new Government department set up in June 2001
<b>Mixed Waste Composting</b>	The composting of unsorted or partly sorted household waste to produce a compost-like soil conditioner.
<b>Moving grate Incineration</b>	Most widely used technique for mass burn incineration in which combustion takes place on a moving grate
<b>MRF</b>	see <b>Materials Reclamation Facility</b>
<b>MSW</b>	see <b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>
<b>Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)</b>	The common name given to the combined commercial and residential waste generated in a municipal area and collected by the Waste Collection Authority or its agents
<b>MWDS</b>	see <b>Minerals and Waste Development Scheme</b>
<b>National Nature Reserve</b>	Site of national importance declared under Section 19 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, or Section 35 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), as being of outstanding wildlife or geological importance
<b>New Devon</b>	New County Council administrative area set up in 1998 to exclude the newly formed Unitary Authorities of Plymouth and Torbay, together with the Dartmoor and Exmoor National Parks
<b>Non-Hazardous waste</b>	Classification of waste as defined by the <b>Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002</b>
<b>ODPM</b>	see <b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister</b>
<b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)</b>	A Government department set up in May 2002 which incorporates the responsibilities for local government and the regions previously held by the DETR/DTLR
<b>PCBs</b>	Substances known as polychlorinated biphenyls which have been widely used in cooling fluids, and can produce large amounts of <b>Furans</b> when burned
<b>Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG)</b>	Published by the ODPM. Now superseded by <b>Planning Policy Statement</b>
<b>Planning Policy Statement (PPS)</b>	Published by the ODPM. Supersedes the <b>Planning Policy Guidance Note</b>
<b>Pollution Prevention and Control</b>	The <b>Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000</b> implement the EU <b>Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control</b> Directive. Waste disposal is regulated by the Environment Agency, from whom <b>PPC</b> permits must be obtained

## GLOSSARY

Source: Devon County Council *Waste Local Plan June 2006*

<b>PPC</b>	see <b>Pollution Prevention and Control</b>
<b>PPG</b>	see <b>Planning Policy Guidance Note</b>
<b>PPS</b>	see <b>Planning Policy Statement</b>
<b>Primary Aggregate</b>	Particles of rock, either naturally occurring (sand and gravel) or produced by crushing (crushed rock) which, when combined with cement or bitumen, or used in an unbound condition, form part or all of a building or civil engineering structure <i>HM Customs and Excise</i>
<b>Proximity Principle</b>	Contained In PPG10 and Waste Strategy 2000, this advocated that all waste should be managed as close as practicable to its source. The Principle has been omitted from PPS10 and was deleted from Waste Strategy 2000 in July 2005
<b>Putrescible waste</b>	Waste largely composed of matter that will decompose or rot, giving rise to potential pollution problems
<b>Pyrolysis</b>	Thermal decomposition taking place in the absence of oxygen.
<b>Quarry void</b>	see <b>Mineral void</b>
<b>Radar Safeguard Zone</b>	Area within which proposed development may affect the performance of aeronautical systems at or near an aerodrome. The Civil Aviation Authority and/or the Ministry of Defence should be consulted as and when appropriate
<b>Radioactive waste</b>	Lies outside the scope of the Waste Local Plan, as the storage, transport and disposal of radioactive waste is regulated by the Environment Agency and the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate
<b>Ramsar Site</b>	Wetland site of international importance as a wetland and waterfowl habitat given special protection under a Convention signed at Ramsar in Iran in 1971
<b>RDF</b>	see <b>Refuse-derived Fuel</b>
<b>Recovery</b>	Recovery of materials or energy from waste by methods such as recycling, energy from waste and composting
<b>Recycled Aggregate</b>	Second time aggregates recovered from or created from construction or demolition wastes
<b>Recycling</b>	Collection or recovery of reusable materials from waste, and their subsequent reprocessing to form useable products
<b>Recycling Centre</b>	A facility provided by the Local Authority which is accessible to the general public for the deposition of waste which cannot be collected with the normal household waste, such as bulky items, garden waste and engine oil and including facilities for the collection of materials for recycling (formerly referred to as a <b>Civic Amenity Site</b> or <b>CARC</b> )
<b>Reduction</b>	see <b>Waste Reduction</b>
<b>Refuse-derived Fuel (RDF)</b>	A fuel produced by sorting and screening solid waste. The resulting fuel can either be shredded or pelletised

<b>Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)</b>	Prepared by the Regional Planning Body, the RSS sets out policies in relation to the development and use of land in the region. Together with the appropriate <b>Local Development Framework</b> , this forms the <b>Development Plan</b> for the area
<b>Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB)</b>	Officer level working party which advises on regional waste issues reporting to the Regional Planning Conference. PPG10 advocated the creation of RTABs. The South West RTAB was set up as a "shadow" body in 1999, and was formally established in January 2000.
<b>Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)</b>	A non-statutory geological or geomorphological site identified by the Devon RIGS Group as being of at least county significance for its earth science interest. May also be referred to as a <b>County Geological Site</b>
<b>Residual Waste</b>	Waste from household sources containing materials that have not been separated and sent for reprocessing
<b>Restoration</b>	Process of returning a site to its former use, or restoring it to a condition that will support an agreed after-use such as agriculture or forestry
<b>Re-use</b>	The use of waste items such as bottles, packaging or electronic components for their original, or for another, purpose without reprocessing
<b>Review of Old Mineral Permissions (ROMPS)</b>	Review of existing mineral permissions under Schedule 13 of the Environment Act, 1995
<b>RIGS</b>	see <b>Regionally Important Geological Site</b>
<b>ROMPS</b>	see <b>Review of Old Mineral Permissions</b>
<b>RSS</b>	see <b>Regional Spatial Strategy</b>
<b>RTAB</b>	see <b>Regional Technical Advisory Body</b>
<b>Rural skips</b>	Skips which are available to householders in smaller settlements on pre-arranged days. May be referred to as Weekend Skips
<b>SA</b>	see <b>Sustainability Appraisal</b>
<b>SAC</b>	see <b>Special Area of Conservation</b>
<b>SCI</b>	see <b>Statement of Community Involvement</b>
<b>Screening</b>	Separation of materials by category or size
<b>Screening, Environmental</b>	Preliminary process to identify whether a particular proposal requires a full <b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b>
<b>SEA</b>	see <b>Strategic Environmental Assessment</b>
<b>Secondary aggregate</b>	Aggregate material derived from recycled waste (for example, demolition material), together with aggregate derived from the by-products of other industrial processes
<b>Section 106 Agreement</b>	Legal agreement between developers or other interested parties with the Local Authority

## GLOSSARY

Source: Devon County Council *Waste Local Plan June 2006*

<b>Sewage sludge</b>	A residual mixture of solid and liquid waste resulting from the treatment of waste water
<b>Site Conditioning Plans</b>	Referred to as <b>Conditioning Plans</b> in the Landfill Directive
<b>Site of Nature Conservation Importance</b>	Landscape policy area defined by Exeter City Council, roughly equivalent to a <b>County Wildlife Site</b>
<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b>	Nationally important area of land designated under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1991 (as amended) by English Nature as being of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features
<b>South West Energy and Environment Group (SWEEG)</b>	Research organisation based at Exeter University
<b>SPA</b>	see <b>Special Protection Area</b>
<b>SPD</b>	see <b>Supplementary Planning Document</b>
<b>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</b>	Internationally important area to be designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (the Habitats Directive)
<b>Special Protection Area (SPA)</b>	Internationally important area designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds
<b>SSSI</b>	see <b>Site of Special Scientific Interest</b>
<b>Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)</b>	A <b>Local Development Document</b> which sets out the standards which the Planning Authority intend to achieve when involving the community in the preparation of <b>Local Development Documents</b> , or in significant development control decisions. It also sets out how the Local Planning Authority intends to achieve these standards. Although the <b>SCI</b> is not a <b>Development Plan Document</b> , all <b>Local Development Documents</b> must include a consultation statement showing how the Local Planning Authority has complied with its <b>SCI</b>
<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment(SEA)</b>	The <b>Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive</b> (or <b>SEA</b> ) ( <b>Directive2001/42/EC</b> ) came into force on 27th June 2001. The Directive requires that an environmental assessment be carried out on plans and programmes which are likely to have a significant effect on the environment, and lays down a clear process for <b>SEA</b> , including requirements for consultation, scoping and the production of an environmental report. The SEA requirements were incorporated into UK law in July 2004. It is anticipated that an integrated approach can be undertaken to ensure that the requirements of the <b>SEA</b> are included in the <b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> required under the <b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</b>
<b>Strategic Waste Management Assessment (SWMA)</b>	A set of documents produced by the Environment Agency covering each of the planning regions of England and Wales. This provides local information about the amounts and types of waste produced, and how they are managed.
<b>Structure Plan</b>	A plan which, prior to the <b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</b> , set out the broad strategic framework for planning at a local level, which is prepared by the appropriate county council or unitary authority

<b>Sub-regions</b>	Loosely defined areas served by Regional or Sub-Regional centres located at Plymouth, Exeter, Torbay, Newton Abbot and Barnstaple
<b>Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</b>	Covers a range of issues on which the plan making authority wishes to provide guidance to supplement the policies and proposals in the <b>Development Plan Documents</b> . Does not form part of the <b>Development Plan</b> itself, or require independent examination
<b>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)</b>	The <b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</b> introduced a requirement for all <b>Local Development Documents</b> to include a <b>Sustainability Appraisal</b> , although no processes were laid down. It is anticipated that an integrated approach can be undertaken to ensure that the SA includes the requirements of the <b>Strategic Environmental Assessment</b> . A review of the Re-Deposit Version of the Waste Local Plan was carried out to assess its policies and proposals against a range of sustainability objectives. The appraisal makes recommendations as to how policies can contribute positively towards sustainable development and are consistent with other levels of policy/guidance
<b>Sustainable development</b>	Development which meets the needs of the present generation without harming the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Social, environmental and economic needs must be fully integrated if sustainability is to be achieved
<b>SWEEG</b>	see <b>South West Energy and Environment Group</b>
<b>SWMA</b>	see <b>Strategic Waste Management Assessment</b>
<b>Transfer station</b>	see <b>Waste transfer station</b>
<b>Unconfirmed Wildlife Site</b>	EITHER: a site which, although found to be of at least County wildlife importance, is still awaiting formal classification as a <b>County Wildlife Site</b> ; OR: a site that has, in the past, been known to hold wildlife interest, but at which there has been no recent survey to confirm its interest or status
<b>Unitary Authority</b>	Single-tier Authority having the combined responsibilities of district and county councils. Torbay and Plymouth are both Unitary Authorities.
<b>Void space</b>	Available capacity for waste at a landfill/landraising site
<b>Waste</b>	The <b>Waste Framework Directive 75/442</b> (as amended) defines waste as <i>'any substance that the holder discards or intends or is required to discard'</i>
<b>Waste arisings</b>	Waste generated within a specified area
<b>Waste Audit</b>	Analysis of wastes arising from a development project, together with the appropriate means of minimisation, re-use and disposal
<b>Waste Collection Authority</b>	Arrangements for the collection of household waste are the responsibility of the district councils, together with Torbay and Plymouth Unitary Authorities
<b>Waste Hierarchy</b>	The placement of alternative methods of waste management in order of their predicted sustainability

## GLOSSARY

Source: Devon County Council *Waste Local Plan June 2006*

<b>Waste Management License</b>	A licence issued by the Waste Regulation Authority under the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to control the operation and management of waste disposal sites and facilities. This supersedes the Waste Disposal Licence
<b>Waste minimisation</b>	Reduction of the quantity of waste arising and requiring processing or disposal
<b>Waste Planning Authority</b>	The Planning Authority responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 in respect of waste planning: in this case, Devon County Council
<b>Waste reduction</b>	Reduction at source of the quantity of waste requiring processing or disposal, for example by reducing the use of packaging. This process does not normally involve any development requiring planning permission, and hence lies outside the scope of this Plan
<b>Waste to Energy incineration</b>	see <b>Energy from Waste incineration</b>
<b>Waste transfer station</b>	Site for the transfer of household waste from household rubbish collection vehicles to larger vehicles for onward transport to final disposal sites to reduce haulage costs
<b>Wastewater treatment works</b>	Facility where sewage volumes are reduced by de-watering and aerobic or anaerobic biological treatment
<b>Weekend Skips</b>	see <b>Rural Skips</b>
<b>Zero Waste</b>	The term "Zero Waste" has been adopted to describe a culture whereby all waste is seen as a resource having an actual value. A number of local authorities have already signed up to this but, whilst Devon recognises that this is an attractive concept, it is unlikely to be achievable within the Plan period. However, both the Devon Municipal Waste Management Strategy, and the developing South West Regional Waste Strategy, support the concept of <b>Minimum Waste</b> , which seeks to minimise the amount of waste produced, while maximising re-use and recycling.