

AD	Anaerobic Digestion is the break down of organic materials in the absence of oxygen. The carbon content of the material is released as methane or biogas (Similar to landfill gas), rather than carbon dioxide. The gas may be captured and used to generate electricity.
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BMW	Biodegradable Municipal Waste is the waste collected or disposed of by the Local Authority, which will decompose through the action of living organisms to produce carbon dioxide or methane. It typically represents 68% of all Municipal Waste.
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Model. A system used to measure the impact of non-domestic buildings on the environment.
CapEx	Capital Expenditure
Competitive Dialogue (CD)	Competitive Dialogue is for use in the award of particularly complex contracts where the technical, legal and financial structure cannot be determined and considers the use of the open or restricted procedure will not allow the award of that contract without dialogue with suppliers.
CFT	Call for Final Tenders
CHP	Combined Heat and Power. An energy generating plant which maximises efficiency by recovering usable heat as well as generating electricity.
CIWM	Chartered Institute of Waste Management
Compost	The material that results from the composting process and is a dark, moist soil-like substance that enriches the nutrient content of soil and helps soil structure.
Composting	Composting is the controlled breakdown or decomposition of organic materials under aerobic (ie with air) conditions. High temperature generated during large scale or commercial composting is sufficient to kill harmful bacteria, so it can also be used to treat animal by-products  Domestic compostors are very important in terms of waste reduction and produce a good quality compost. They do not reach a sufficient temperature to kill harmful bacteria, however, so they are only suitable for garden and vegetable based food waste.
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DEFRA's PFI Criteria	The criteria which waste projects must meet to be considered for PFI credits.
DPD	Development Plan Document
EfW	Energy from Waste. Use of waste material to generate energy.
EoI	Expression of Interest. Initial approach by a contractor to say that they may wish to bid for a forthcoming contract.
Food waste	Food waste is waste that comes from the preparation of food and consists of fruit/vegetable scraps, dairy, meats and breads and other starchy foods.
Gasification	Gasification is the process whereby carbon based waste is heated in the presence of air or steam to produce a chemically stable solid and a gas. This may



	be burned to recover electricity and /or heat.
Gate fee	Gate fee is the amount charged by a waste management contractor at a facility to deal with waste, measured by the tonne.
Green waste	Green waste includes garden trimmings, leaves, shrubs, plants, grass, street trees, or tree trunks, park trees or twigs etc. that arise from households, Council parks and garden maintenance, and commercial premises.
Hazardous waste	Hazardous waste is defined by the Hazardous Waste England and Wales Regulations 2005 and comprises those materials that could pose a threat or risk to public health, safety or to the environment (eg batteries, paints, solvents, engine oils and fluids, cleaners etc).
HHWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre, also known as Civic Amenity Site Facilities. Public recycling or waste disposal facilities for household waste.
Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA)	Incinerator Bottom Ash is the ash which remains in the incinerator furnace after combustion. This material is discharged from the grate to be quenched in a water bath prior to further processing or disposal.
ISDS	Invitation to Submit Detailed Solutions
ISOS	Invitation to Submit Outline Solutions
ISRS	Invitation to Submit Revised Solutions
JWA	Joint Working Agreement
Kerbside recycling	Kerbside recycling is where materials for recycling are collected from individual households by the waste collection authority or their contractors
Landfill	Landfill is a site where waste is disposed of by burying it. Sites are prevented from contaminating the surrounding environment by means of a plastic and clay liner and leachate* collection systems with strict pollution controls, Modern landfill sites collect methane gas and often use it for electricity generation. However a large proportion of the gas will escape from the site during operation or following closure when it is no longer practicable to collect and burn the gas. Methane from landfill is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions.
LATS - Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme	LATS is a government scheme arising from the Waste and Emissions Trading Act to ensure the UK meets the European Landfill Directive that allocates a decreasing allowance for local authorities landfilling biodegradable waste (BMW). If this target is exceeded, councils must either purchase permits from other authorities or pay considerable penalties, which could result in increased council tax bills.
*Leachate	Leachate is a hazardous liquid solution that forms as water percolates through waste, such as rain falling on refuse in a landfill. It may contain any chemicals that can be dissolved, particles, and even live micro-organisms. Leachate entering surface water can cause serious environmental damage. If leachate contaminates ground water the effect is long lasting and little can be done to decontaminate the aquifer.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	LDF is a set of documents that will shape planning and development for a local authority area for the longer term, eg Plymouth's LDF will run until 2021.



MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment. 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. MBT may use composting or anaerobic digestion to treat the remaining waste.
MRF - Materials Reclamation (or Recovery) Facilities	MRF is a centre that receives and separates recyclable materials such as plastic, steel, aluminium and paper collected from household recycling bins. Recyclable materials at a MRF are separated and sent away to be processed into new products.
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	MSW is household waste (and some commercial and industrial waste) that is under the control of the Local Authority. This includes a wide range of waste such as regular kerbside collections or deliveries to a waste facility. MSW also includes other types of waste such as bulky household waste (e.g. appliances, furniture and residential garden waste), household hazardous waste or waste generated from local Council operations (e.g. waste from street sweeping, litter bins and parks).
OBC	Outline Business Case. The document produced by the Waste Partnership to support its application. The OBC showed that a proposed facility was required, and could be sited in an appropriate location, providing an effective and affordable means of treating residual waste.
Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	PFI is a partnership between the public and private sector and provides a way of funding major capital investment without immediate repayment from the Government. Typically, a PFI project involves a contract of 25 – 30 years.
PIN	Prior Information Notice
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PQQ	Pre-qualification Questionnaire
Pyrolysis	The heating of waste in a closed environment (i.e. in the absence of oxygen) to produce a secondary fuel product and a carbon char which may then be subjected to gasification.
Recyclables	Recyclables are generally those materials that can be recycled into the same or new products. Currently these include glass, metals, paper, cardboard, textiles and other materials as well as some plastics. Recyclables are often referred to as those materials that are placed in household recycling bins and collected through Council collections. Recyclables can also be collected from public place recycling bins and recycling bins used by commercial premises.
Recycling	Recycling is the process where recyclable materials (e.g. paper, plastic, glass, metal, aluminium, steel etc.) are converted into new products, which are suitable to replace the same or new products made from virgin materials (eg waste paper and cardboard into new paper and cardboard, aluminium soft drink cans into new aluminium products, plastic bottles into plastic utensils etc.).
Recycling Bring Banks	Local public recycling facilities eg bottle or paper banks typically situated in car parks, supermarkets etc.
Refuse-Derived-Fuel	RDF is a fuel made from (municipal) solid waste. RDF typically consists of pelletised or fluff MSW that is the by-product of a material recovery operation or

(RDF)	MBT, 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 dried and chopped or shredded.
Reference Project	This is a theoretical model or plan that describes how the project might take shape. It is designed to show that all factors have been taken into account so it uses real facts and figures. It covers elements such as the scope and content of the project, the cost and time frames involved, and environmental factors.
Residual Waste	Residual waste is the material in people's rubbish bins after they 'do the right thing' through reducing, re-using, recycling, home composting and/or garden waste collections and waste delivered to recycling centres of MRFs which is unsuitable for recycling.
RNAD	Royal Navy Armaments Depot
Resource Recovery	Resource Recovery is a process that takes out anything of any value from the waste stream, which could be anything from steel to aluminium, glass to paper.
Strategic Waste Management Facility	A Strategic Waste Management Facility is used to treat, keep and / or dispose of waste, which is usually the hub of a larger set up.
SWDWP	South West Devon Waste Partnership. The partnership of Plymouth City Council, Devon County Council and Torbay Council.
Transfer stations	Transfer stations are facilities where collection vehicles deposit waste and/or recyclables collected from elsewhere. Waste or recyclables taken to a transfer station may be loaded into bulk haulage vehicles or compacted before being transported usually by haulage to a landfill site or resource recovery facility. Transfer stations can also include recycling facilities.
TUPE	Transfer of Undertakings Protection of Employment Regulations. A legal requirement that means where a service such as waste disposal is transferred to a different contractor, the jobs and service conditions of any personnel who were employed to deliver that service must be transferred to the new contractor.
Unitary Charge	Unitary charge is the annual payment made to the PFI contractor for undertaking the services within the PFI contract.
Waste Collection Authority (WCA)	The Waste Collection Authority is the local council charged with a statutory duty for the collection of municipal waste.
Waste Development Plan Document (Waste DPD)	The Waste DPD is a document prepared as part of the Local Development Framework and looks at possible locations and policies for future waste management facilities.
Waste Disposal Authority (WDA)	The Waste Disposal Authority is the body or council that has the statutory duty to manage the treatment and disposal of the waste that is collected by the Waste Collection Authority. They also provide and manage recycling centres, and act as the waste planning authority, considering all planning applications associated with

## Glossary and Abbreviations

	waste management activities.
Waste Local Plan	The Waste Local Plan is a document that identifies possible locations for future waste management facilities.
Waste minimisation	Waste minimisation means those activities that aim to reduce the amount of waste that is generated and the amount of waste that is disposed of or land filled. Waste minimisation includes avoiding and/or reducing the generation of waste in the first place, reusing waste, recycling waste and recovering waste through resource recovery.
Waste stream	Waste stream is the flow or movement of wastes from the point of generation (ie household or commercial premises) to final disposal (ie landfill). A waste stream may reduce significantly over time as valuable items are separated for recycling and are recovered through resource recovery.