

# Planning Glossary

Acronym	Term	Definition
AA	<b>Appropriate Assessment</b>	Appropriate Assessment considers the impact on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the sites' structure and function and its conservation objectives. Additionally, where there are adverse impacts, AA assesses the potential mitigation of those impacts.
AD	<b>Anaerobic digestion</b>	A process where biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. Material is placed into an enclosed vessel and in controlled conditions the waste breaks down into digestate and biogas.
	<b>Aggregates</b>	Sand, gravel and crushed rock (known as primary aggregates) and other mineral waste such as colliery spoil, industry wastes and recycled materials (known as secondary aggregates). Aggregates are used in the construction industry to produce concrete, mortar, asphalt, etc.
	<b>Alternatives</b>	Different ways of achieving the Plan objectives. Sometimes referred to as Options.
AMR	<b>Annual Monitoring Report</b>	A report that presents an analysis of existing ('saved') policies, progress on the Local Development Scheme (see below) and note if any adjustments to the scheme are needed.
AONB	<b>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</b>	Areas of land designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, where the primary purpose is the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty, which includes protecting flora, fauna, geology and landscape features. The Countryside Agency is responsible for formally designated AONBs and advising on policies for their protection. Much of southern Buckinghamshire is within the Chilterns AONB.
AQMA	<b>Air Quality Management Area</b>	Area designated (under the Environment Act) by local authorities following local assessment of air quality where individual pollutants are forecast to exceed standards defined in the National Air Quality Strategy.
	<b>Best Value</b>	Places a duty on local authorities to deliver services (including waste collection and waste disposal management) to clear standards – covering both cost and quality – by the most effective, economic and efficient means available.

Acronym	Term	Definition
	<b>Biodegradable</b>	Waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and paperboard
<b>BMW</b>	<b>Biodegradable Municipal Waste</b>	Waste from households, that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and paperboard
	<b>Borrow Pit</b>	Mineral working to provide materials for a specific and major construction project and normally close to the works.
	<b>Buckinghamshire Waste Authorities</b>	Buckinghamshire County Council is the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) for the county. It is legally responsible for the safe disposal of household waste and to provide Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). The four District Councils (Aylesbury Vale, Chiltern, South Bucks and Wycombe District Councils) are the Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) within Buckinghamshire. They have a statutory responsibility to provide a waste collection service to householders and, on request, to local businesses. WCAs also collect bulky household waste and cleanse the streets.
	<b>Buffer zone</b>	Safeguarding area around dwellings and other sensitive developments and areas to protect them from the most immediate damaging effects of mineral working and waste disposal.
<b>C &amp; D</b>	<b>Construction and Demolition Waste</b>	Waste arising from construction and demolition activity and often referred to as inert. It forms a sub-group of Industrial Waste.
		Although often described as inert, that can be misleading as C & D waste may include material such as timber, paper and paint, which need to be separated out if the waste is to be re-used, e.g. as inert fill, or if disposed of at a site licensed only for inert waste.
<b>C &amp; I</b>	<b>Commercial and Industrial Waste</b>	Waste arising from premises used for industry, trade or business, and hence may include a wide range of waste material – Commercial waste does not include sewage.
<b>CAS</b>	<b>Civic Amenity Site</b>	Supervised facilities where members of the public can bring and discard of a variety of household waste. Civic Amenity Sites typically cater for paper, plastic, metal, glass and bulky waste such as tyres, refrigerators, electronic products, waste from DIY activities and garden waste. In Buckinghamshire these sites are known as "Household Waste Recycling Centres" (HWRCs).

Acronym	Term	Definition
	<b>Centralised composting</b>	Large-scale schemes which handle kitchen and garden waste from households and which may also accept suitable waste from parks and gardens. Schemes may rely on aerobic methods or use anaerobic digesters.
	<b>Civic Amenity Waste</b>	A sub-group of household waste, normally delivered by the public direct to sites provided by the local authority. Consists generally of bulky items such as beds, cookers and garden waste as well as recyclables.
	<b>Clinical Waste</b>	Waste arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practices, which may present risks of infection.
<b>CHP</b>	<b>Combined Heat and Power</b>	A highly fuel-efficient technology which produces electricity and heat from a single facility.
<b>C &amp; I</b>	<b>Commercial and Industrial Waste</b>	Waste arising from premises used for industry, trade or business, and hence may include a wide range of waste material. – Commercial waste does not include sewage.
	<b>Commercial Waste</b>	Waste arising from premises which are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, excluding municipal and industrial waste.
	<b>Composting</b>	An aerobic, biological process in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste are converted into a stable granular material which can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.
	<b>Composting (Enclosed Reactor)</b>	Shredded waste is placed inside a container or chamber through which air is forced. This method allows good control of temperature, moisture and aeration leading to rapid composting (sometimes as little as two weeks) although it will then need a period of outdoor maturation.
	<b>Composting (Windrowing)</b>	Shredded waste is placed in elongated heaps, called windrows, normally outdoors. The windrows are turned mechanically to periodically aerate the composting waste. The process takes at least 16 weeks, at the end of which the compost represents half the weight of the input material.
	<b>Conservation Area</b>	Area of special architectural or historical interest

Acronym	Term	Definition
	<b>Controlled Waste</b>	Comprised of household, industrial, commercial and clinical waste which requires a waste management licence for treatment, transfer or disposal. The main exempted categories comprise mine, quarry and farm wastes. Radioactive and explosive wastes are controlled by other legislation and procedures.
	<b>Cumulative Effects</b>	Effects that result from changes caused by a project, plan, programme or policy in association with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future plans and actions.
<b>CWI</b>	<b>Clinical Waste Incinerator</b>	A facility that can burn medical waste from hospitals and similar institutions.
<b>DCLG</b>	<b>Department for Communities &amp; Local Government</b>	The job of this Department is to help create sustainable communities, working with other Government departments, local councils, businesses, the voluntary sector, and communities themselves.
	<b>Development Plans</b>	Statutory Documents that set out local planning authorities' policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area.
<b>DPD</b>	<b>Development Plan Document</b>	A Local Development Document which forms part of the statutory development plan, including the Core Strategy, Proposals Map and Area Action Plans.
<b>EA</b>	<b>Environment Agency</b>	Public body for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales.
<b>EfW</b>	<b>Energy from Waste</b>	The combustion of waste under controlled conditions in which the heat released is recovered to provide hot water and steam (usually) for electricity generation.
	<b>EU Landfill Directive</b>	Adopted by the Member States during 1999, is intended to reduce the environmental effect of the landfilling of 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). The Directive requires the UK to reduce the proportion of biodegradable municipal solid waste going to landfill to 35% (by weight) of the 1995 level by 2020. It also introduces the mandatory "pre-treatment" of putrescible waste and a ban on the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.
<b>GIS</b>	<b>Geographical Information System</b>	Technology that manages, analyses, and disseminates geographic information.

Acronym	Term	Definition
<b>GOSE</b>	<b>Government Office for the South East</b>	The Government Office for South East England is the regional arm of Central Government in the South East, particularly the Departments for Communities & Local Government (CLG), Department for Transport (DfT), Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF), Home Office (HO), Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), Department of Work and Pensions (DWP), Cabinet Office (CO), Department of Health (DH), Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC). GOSE works to develop government programmes and initiatives and influence integration of government policy at a regional and local level, by working in partnership with relevant organisations to meet local needs.
	<b>Green Belt</b>	An area of land, designated in Development Plans, whose primary purpose is to curb the outward expansion of a large urban area and within which development is strictly controlled.
	<b>Hazardous Waste</b>	Legislation concerning the treatment and disposal of waste classified as “hazardous” came into effect in July 2004.
	<b>Home Composting</b>	Compost can be made at home using a traditional compost heap, a purpose-designed container, or a wormery.
	<b>Household Waste</b>	Includes waste from household collection rounds (waste within Schedule 1 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992), waste from services such as street sweeping, bulky waste collection, hazardous household waste collection, litter collections, household clinical waste collection and separate garden waste collection (waste within Schedule 2 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992), waste from civic amenity sites and wastes separately collected for recycling or composting through bring/drop off schemes, kerbside schemes and at civic amenity sites (Source: Municipal Waste Management 1995/96, DETR, June 1997).
<b>HWRC</b>	<b>Household Waste Recycling Centre</b>	Supervised facilities where members of the public can bring and discard of a variety of household waste. HWRCs typically cater for paper, plastic, metal, glass and bulky waste such as tyres, refrigerators, electronic products, waste from DIY activities and garden waste.

Acronym	Term	Definition
	<b>Incineration</b>	The controlled burning of waste, either to reduce its volume, or its toxicity. Energy recovery from incineration can be made by utilising the calorific value of paper, plastic, etc to produce heat or power. Current fluegas emission standards are very high. Ash residues still tend to be disposed of to landfill.
	<b>Indicator</b>	Measurement of change to a system or objective
	<b>Industrial Waste</b>	Waste from any factory and from any premises occupied by an industry (excluding mines and quarries).
	<b>Inert landfill</b>	Waste which does not give rise to significant quantities of toxic leachate or landfill gas and which does not easily decompose. This generally consists of clean excavated materials from civil engineering projects, construction and demolition wastes etc
	<b>Inert Waste</b>	Waste which does not give rise to significant quantities of toxic leachate or landfill gas and which does not easily decompose. This generally consists of clean excavated materials from civil engineering projects, construction and demolition wastes etc
	<b>Integrated Waste Management</b>	Involves a number of key elements, including: recognising each step in the waste management process as part of a whole; involving all key players in the decision-making process; and utilising a mixture of waste management options within the locally determined sustainable waste management system.
<b>IWR</b>	<b>Inert Waste Recovery Facility</b>	Facility to recycle inert waste into reusable materials eg alternative aggregates
<b>JMWMS</b>	<b>Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy</b>	The Buckinghamshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) sets out proposals for the management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) produced in Buckinghamshire to 2025. The JMWMS has been produced by the authorities responsible for waste collection and disposal within the county combined into a body known as the <i>Waste Partnership for Buckinghamshire</i> ("the Partnership"). The JMWMS is programmed for agreement by the Partnership for submission to Government in early 2007.
	<b>Kerbside Collection</b>	Any regular collection of recyclables from premises, including collections from commercial or industrial premises as well as from households. Excludes collection services delivered on demand.

Acronym	Term	Definition
	<b>Landbank</b>	The quantity of mineral remaining to be worked at sites with planning permission for mineral working – usually expressed as the number of years that permitted reserves will last at the indicated level of supply and given rate of extraction.
	<b>Land-Use Planning</b>	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 waste management.
	<b>Landfill</b>	The disposal of waste material by tipping into voids in the ground.
	<b>Landfill Sites</b>	Are areas of land in which waste is deposited. Landfill sites are often located in disused quarries or mines. In areas where there are limited, or no ready-made voids, the practice of land raising is sometimes carried out, where some or all of the waste is deposited above ground, and the landscape is contoured.
<b>LATS</b>	<b>Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme</b>	A scheme whereby waste disposal authorities are allocated allowances for the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that can be disposed of to landfill.
<b>LDD</b>	<b>Local Development Documents</b>	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states, Local Development Documents will comprise both statutory Development Plan Documents and non-statutory Supplementary Planning Documents. LDDs are likely to include core policies, area action plans, proposal map, site-specific policies and a Statement of Community Involvement.
<b>LDF</b>	<b>Local Development Framework</b>	A folder containing a number of documents including LDDs setting out a local authority's policies for meeting the economic, environmental and social aims of its area.
<b>LDS</b>	<b>Local Development Scheme</b>	A timetable and project plan for the production of all the LDDs relating to a LDF.
<b>LNR</b>	<b>Local Nature Reserve</b>	A statutory term denoting an area of land designated as being of importance for nature conservation and where public understanding and enjoyment of nature conservation is actively promoted.
	<b>Leachate</b>	Contaminated liquid which can seep from a landfill site.
	<b>Licensed Site</b>	A waste disposal or treatment facility which is licensed under the Environmental Protection Act for that function.
	<b>Listed Building</b>	Building included on a list of buildings of architectural or historic interest

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
	<b>Minimisation</b>	See Reduction
<b>MBT</b>	<b>Mechanical - Biological Treatment</b>	MBT is a generic term used to describe a combination of waste management technologies that utilise biological and mechanical processes to treat waste. These technologies can use aerobic or anaerobic processes as part of the biological element of the treatment process, with a mechanical element designed to separate out materials not suitable for biological treatment.
<b>MCA</b>	<b>Mineral Consultation Area</b>	An area where proven mineral resources are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development
<b>MDPD</b>	<b>Minerals Development Plan Document</b>	A document dealing with mineral planning issues which forms part of the Local Development Framework
	<b>Mitigation</b>	Measures to avoid, reduce or offset the adverse effects of the plan on sustainability
	<b>Monitoring</b>	Check of effectiveness of policies
<b>MPG</b>	<b>Minerals Policy Guidance</b>	Guidance issued by DCLG, setting out the Government's policy on minerals planning issues
<b>MPS</b>	<b>Minerals Policy Statements</b>	New guidance issued by DCLG, setting out the Government's policy on minerals planning issues. These will replace MPGs.
<b>MRF</b>	<b>Materials Recycling Facility</b>	A special sorting 'factory' where mixed recyclables are separated into individual materials prior to despatch to reprocessors who wash and prepare the materials for manufacturing into new recycled products.
<b>MSA</b>	<b>Mineral Safeguarding Area</b>	An area based on a MSA where a district authority should consult with the county on any non-mineral planning applications
<b>MSW</b>	<b>Municipal Solid Waste</b>	More commonly known as rubbish, trash or garbage — consists of everyday items such as product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, paint, and batteries.
	<b>mt</b>	Million Tonnes
<b>MWLDF</b>	<b>Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework</b>	A collection of LDDs (see above) relating to mineral and waste issues.
<b>MWLDS</b>	<b>Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme</b>	A timetable and project plan for the production of all the LDDs (see above) relating to mineral and waste issues.

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>MWMS</b>	<b>Municipal Waste Management Strategies</b>	A strategy produced by local authorities to deliver more sustainable waste management and break the link between economic growth and the amount of waste produced so that the disposal of waste is the last option for dealing with it.
	<b>Objective</b>	Statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change
<b>PDL</b>	<b>Previously Developed Land</b>	Often called 'Brownfield' land.
<b>PPG</b>	<b>Planning Policy Guidance</b>	Guidance issued by DCLG, setting out the Governments policy on planning issues.
<b>PPS</b>	<b>Planning Policy Statements</b>	New guidance issued by DCLG, setting out the Governments policy on planning issues. These will replace PPGs.
	<b>Preferred Area</b>	Area where there will be a general presumption in favour of mineral extraction being granted planning permission – subject to specific planning considerations
	<b>Proximity principle</b>	The proximity principle (as applied to wastes) is that they should be treated or disposed of as near to their place of origin as possible so as to minimise the distance that they are moved.
	<b>Recycling</b>	Involves the reprocessing of wastes, either into the same product or a different one. Many nonhazardous industrial wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and scrap metals can be recycled. Special wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment.
	<b>Recycled Materials</b>	Aggregate materials that are recovered from construction and demolition processes and from excavation on construction sites.
	<b>Reduction</b>	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 optimize 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, reusing products and buying goods with reduced packaging.
	<b>Re-Use</b>	Reuse uses householders find for wastes that would otherwise enter the waste stream. This definition excludes waste recycling and waste composting.

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>RPG</b>	<b>Regional Planning Guidance</b>	Strategic Planning Guidance for the South East (see below) produced by GOSE. The Waste and Minerals part of the plan cover the period from 2001 to 2026.
<b>RSS</b>	<b>Regional Spatial Strategies</b>	Strategy setting out the Government's planning and transport policy for each region for a 15-20 year period
<b>RWS</b>	<b>Regional Waste Strategy</b>	Strategic Strategy that sets regional targets for the diversion from landfill to recycling and composting.
<b>SA</b>	<b>Sustainability Appraisal</b>	A single appraisal tool which provides for the systematic identification and evaluation of the economic, social and environmental impacts of a proposal
	<b>Sustainable Development</b>	Put simply, this is the concept of making provision for the needs of the existing population without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
<b>SAC</b>	<b>Special Area of Conservation</b>	An SSSI (see below) additionally designated a Special Area of Conservation.
<b>SAM</b>	<b>Scheduled Ancient Monument</b>	Nationally important archaeological site included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments
<b>SCI</b>	<b>Statement of Community Involvement</b>	Document setting out how the community will be consulted on major planning applications and in the preparation of the Local Development Framework
	<b>Scoping</b>	Process of deciding the scope and level of detail of the SEA
	<b>Screening</b>	Process of deciding if a plan or programme requires an SEA or other assessment
<b>SE Plan (SEP)</b>	<b>The South East Plan</b>	The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for South East England
<b>SEA</b>	<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment</b>	A process to ensure that significant environmental effects arising from policies, plans and programmes are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision-makers, monitored and that opportunities for public involvement are provided

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>SEERA</b>	<b>South East England Regional Assembly</b>	Formerly, the representative body of local authorities, plus social, economic and environmental partner organisations in South East England. Created under Regional Development Agencies Act 1999, Regional Assemblies had various functions, one of which was the preparation of Regional Spatial Strategies – the one for this part of the country being better known as The South East Plan. In the South East, the Regional Assembly (SEERA) has now been replaced by the South East England Partnership Board.
<b>SEERAWP</b>	<b>South East England Regional Aggregates Working Party</b>	A group established to advise SEERA on options and strategies for dealing with mineral planning.
<b>SEEPB</b>	<b>South East England Partnership Board</b>	SEEPB is the successor body to SEERA. SEEPB brings together the local authorities and the Regional Development Agency and has responsibility for the production of a new “Single Regional Strategy”.
	<b>Self-sufficiency</b>	Dealing with wastes within the region or country where they arise.
<b>SEP</b>	<b>The South East Plan</b>	The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for South East England
	<b>Separate collection</b>	Kerbside schemes where materials for recycling are collected either by a different vehicle or at a different time to the ordinary household waste collection.
<b>SERTAB</b>	<b>South East Regional Technical Advisory Body</b>	A group established to advise SEERA on options and strategies for dealing with Waste Management.
	<b>South East</b>	The area covered by both GOSE and SEERA (refer above) this includes the geographical counties of Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, East Sussex, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey and West Sussex.
<b>SPA</b>	<b>Special Protection Area</b>	An area designated for the protection of wild birds.
<b>SWMA</b>	<b>Strategic Waste Management Assessment</b>	Report from SERTAB to SEERA setting out policy drivers, targets and obligations for changing waste management in the future.

Acronym	Term	Definition
<b>SWCs</b>	<b>Strategic Waste Complexes</b>	<p>Term used in this plan for co-located facilities comprising complementary waste management activities (sometimes called resource recovery parks or waste resource parks). They can provide major centralised recycling and composting facilities combined with recovery capacity for materials which cannot be recycled. Where the location includes an existing landfill, the process residues can then be disposed of.</p> <p>The recyclable materials can be further processed "on-site" (for example, metals, paper, wood, aluminium can and electrical goods recycling services) in ways which can add value. A further advantage can be a reduction in the distance that waste materials are carried (since the outputs of one management process can become the inputs of a complementary treatment). In the case of the major landfills waste residues can be subsequently landfilled without the need for any further movement by road.</p>
<b>SSSI</b>	<b>Site of Specific Scientific Interest</b>	Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Areas of national nature conservation or wildlife importance protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. SSSIs are identified by English Nature.
	<b>Sustainable Development</b>	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.
	<b>Treatment</b>	Involves the chemical or biological processing of certain types of waste for the purposes of rendering them harmless, reducing volumes before landfilling, or recycling certain wastes.
	<b>Unitary Authority</b>	A local authority which has the responsibilities of both Waste Collection and Waste Disposal Authorities.
	<b>Waste</b>	Is the wide-ranging term encompassing most unwanted materials and is defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Waste includes any scrap material, effluent or unwanted surplus substance or article which requires to be disposed of because it is broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled. Explosives and radioactive wastes are excluded.
	<b>Waste Arisings</b>	The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
	<b>Waste Hierarchy</b>	A hierarchy of approaches to waste management, with 'reduction' the most preferred approach, followed by 're-use'; 'recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste'; and finally 'disposal'.
<b>WCA</b>	<b>Waste Collection Authority</b>	The Waste Collection Authority is a local authority charged with the collection of waste from each household in its area on a regular basis. It can also collect, if requested, commercial and industrial wastes from the private sector.
<b>WDA</b>	<b>Waste Disposal Authority</b>	Local authority responsible for the collection of waste in their administrative boundary and its disposal
<b>WDPD</b>	<b>Waste Development Plan Document</b>	A document dealing with waste planning issues which forms part of the Local Development Framework.
	<b>Waste Management Industry</b>	Businesses (and not-for-profit organisations) involved in the collection, management and disposal of waste.
	<b>Waste Management Licensing</b>	Licences are required by anyone who proposes to deposit, recover or dispose of 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 which it authorizes is carried out in a way which protects the environment and human health.
<b>WEEE</b>	<b>Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive</b>	Aims to prevent the disposal of electrical and electronic goods and ensure greater levels of recovery and disassembly.
<b>WTS</b>	<b>Waste Transfer Station</b>	A facility where waste is unloaded in order to permit its preparation for further transport for recovery, treatment or disposal elsewhere.