

Appendix 1: Glossary of terms

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ASA	Airfield Safeguarding Area - Airfields are safeguarded in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Safeguarding Aerodromes, Technical Sites and military Explosives Storage Areas) Direction 2002 as ASAs. The purpose of ASAs is to ensure that any development proposals in proximity to them are properly considered, for example the impacts of built structures (stacks), lighting or the risk of bird strike.
AD	Anaerobic digestion - full definition is set out in the councils waste management directory.
	Ancient Woodland - Land that has had continuous woodland cover since 1600AD as designated by Natural England.
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report - A report that principally describes how a Local Planning Authority (LPA) is performing in terms of meeting the targets and aspirations for Local Development Document (LDD) preparation as set out in its three-year project plan (the Local Development Scheme). If, as a result of monitoring performance, the Authority's Scheme requires modification, the AMR will be used to justify why targets have not been met within the monitoring year.
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty - A landscape area of high natural beauty which has special status, and within which major development will not be permitted, unless there are exceptional circumstances. Designated under the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act.
CHP	Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant - A plant designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source.
CLG	Communities and Local Government - Government department for planning and local government.
	Commercial waste - Waste arising from premises which are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, excluding municipal and industrial waste.
	Composting - A biological process which takes place in the presence of oxygen (aerobic) in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste are converted into a stable granular material. This can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.
	Conservation Area - An area of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, as required by the 'Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation areas) Act 1990' (Section 69 and 70). Within a Conservation Area there are additional planning controls over certain works carried out.
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste - Includes waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of building and structures.
	Controlled waste - Comprised of household, industrial, commercial, hazardous (special), clinical and sewage waste which require a waste management license for treatment, transfer and disposal. The main exempted categories comprise mine, quarry

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	and farm wastes. The government is currently consulting on the extension of controls to farm wastes. However, materials used for agricultural improvement, such as manure and slurry, will not become controlled. Radioactive and explosive wastes are controlled by other legislation and procedures.
CS	Core Strategy DPD - This will be one of the most important DPDs to be produced. Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council have produced joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategies to define the long term strategic vision and policies for minerals and waste development in the plan area.
CWS	County Wildlife Site - Areas of land of recognised value for wildlife, which fall outside the legal protection given to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Wiltshire Wildlife Sites Project identifies, designates and monitors CWSs and, to date, over 1,500 such sites in have been designated in Wiltshire.
	The development plan - The government is committed to ensuring that planning decisions on proposals for development or the change of use of land should not be arbitrary. The statutory development plan will continue to be the starting point in the consideration of planning applications (Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
DPD	Development Plan Document - Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination. They will have 'development plan' status (please see the explanation of 'the development plan').
	EC Directive - A European Community legal instruction, which is binding on all Member States, but must be implemented through legislation of national governments within a prescribed timescale.
EfW	Energy from waste/energy recovery - Includes a number of established and emerging technologies, though most energy recovery is through incineration technologies. Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values – this energy can be recovered through (for instance) incineration with electricity generation, gasification, pyrolysis or refuse-derived fuel (RDF).
EA	Environment Agency - Established in April 1996, combining the functions of former local waste regulation authorities, the National Rivers Authority and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution. Intended to promote a more integrated approach to waste management and consistency in waste regulation. The Agency also conducts national surveys of waste arising and waste facilities.
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment - An assessment of the risk of flooding to the development being proposed and its possible effects on flood risks elsewhere in terms of its effects on flood flows, flood storage capacity and run-off.
	Flood Zone 1 - Defined in PPS 25 as 'Low Probability' of flooding. This zone comprises land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of river or sea flooding in any year (<0.1%).
	Flood Zone 2 - Defined in PPS 25 as 'Medium Probability' of flooding. This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%) or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of sea flooding (0.5% – 0.1%) in any year.

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	Flood Zone 3a - Defined in PPS 25 as 'High Probability' of flooding. This zone comprises land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%) or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any year.
	Flood Zone 3b - Defined in PPS 25 as 'The Functional Floodplain'. This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood.
	Great Western Community Forest - Is one of England's 12 Community Forests where local people and organisations are working together to create a better environment. The Forest covers an area of 168 square miles, stretching from Wootton Bassett to Faringdon and the North Wessex Downs to the Thames.
	Greenfield site - A site previously unaffected by built development.
	Hazardous waste - Waste which by virtue of its composition, carries the risk of death, injury or impairment of health, to humans or animals, the pollution of waters, or could have an unacceptable environmental impact if improperly handled, treated or disposed of, as controlled in the EC Directives on Hazardous Waste and defined by Special Waste Regulations 1996 (as amended) (schedule 2).
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle - A lorry/truck weighing more than 3.5 tonnes.
	Highways Agency - An executive agency, part of the Department for Transport in England.
	Historic Parks and Gardens - Parks and gardens created before 1939 which still retain their special interest and which have been listed and graded in the Register of Historic Gardens first published by English Heritage in 1984.
	Household waste - As a major component of the municipal waste stream, household waste includes waste from household collection rounds, bulky waste collection, hazardous household waste collection, garden waste collection, civic amenity site waste, and wastes collected through council recycling schemes.
HRC	Household Recycling Centre - Site to which the public can bring domestic waste, such as bottles, textiles, cans and paper for free disposal. HRCs may also accept bulky household waste and green waste. Where possible, the collected waste is recycled after sorting.
	Incineration - The controlled burning of waste, either to reduce its volume, or its toxicity. Energy recovery from incineration can be achieved by utilising the calorific value of paper, plastic, etc to produce heat or power. Current flue-gas emission standards are very high. Ash residues still tend to be disposed of to landfill.
	Industrial waste - Waste from any factory and from any premises occupied by an industry (excluding mines and quarries).
	Inert waste - Waste which, when deposited into a waste disposal site, does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations and which complies with the criteria set out in Annex 111 of the EC Directive on the Landfill of Waste.
IV	In-Vessel composting - In-vessel composting takes place in specially designed vessels that controls moisture, temperature and aeration of the composting process allowing rapid decomposition of biodegradable waste.

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	Landfill - The deposit of waste onto and into land in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose.
	Land use planning - 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.
	Listed Buildings - A listed building in the United Kingdom is a building that has been placed on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
LDD	Local Development Document - A LDD will form part of the LDF and can either be a DPD or a SPD. Wiltshire Council is responsible for producing a Minerals and Waste Development Framework containing Minerals and Waste LDDs.
LDF	Local Development Framework - The LDF comprises a portfolio of LDDs that will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area. District and Unitary Authorities will prepare LDFs for their area.
LDS	Local Development Scheme - The LDS sets out a three year programme for the preparation of LDDs. As a unitary Planning Authority, Wiltshire Council have prepared separate but complimentary Development Schemes, setting out a timetable for preparation of all planning policy documents including Minerals Development Documents and Waste Development Documents. Schemes must be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval and monitored annually through the AMR system.
LNR	Local Nature Reserves - These are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. There are over 1280 LNRs in England.
LPA	Local Planning Authority - The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions for a particular area of the UK.
MRF	Materials Recovery/Recycling Facility - A site where recyclable waste, usually collected via kerbside collections or from HRCs, is mechanically or manually separated, baled and stored prior to reprocessing.
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment - MBT is a term commonly used to describe a hybrid process which combines mechanical and biological technologies used primarily to sort and separate mixed household solid waste.
MoD	Ministry of Defence - The part of the government responsible for matters of military defence.
	Municipal waste - Includes all wastes collected by the Waste Collection Authorities, or their agents, such as all household waste, street litter, municipal parks and gardens waste, and some commercial and industrial wastes.
NNR	National Nature Reserve - A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) of national or international importance for nature conservation, which is owned or leased by Natural England or is managed on their behalf in the interests of wildlife, research and public appreciation.
	National Park - A reserve declared by a government. In the UK there are 15 members in the National Park family which are protected areas because of their beautiful countryside, wildlife and cultural heritage.

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	Natural England - A non-departmental public body responsible for ensuring that England's natural environment is protected and improved.
	New Forest National Park Authority - The New Forest National Park was created in March 2005 and the New Forest National Park Authority took up its full powers in April 2006.
	Non inert waste - Organic waste that decomposes after disposal to land. May include household, industrial, commercial and special waste.
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance note - Government policy statements on a variety of issues that are material considerations in determining planning applications.
PPS	Planning Policy Statement - Guidance documents which set out national planning policy. They are being reviewed and updated and are replacing PPGs.
	Principal settlements - Those settlements which play a critical strategic role either regionally or sub-regionally, previously identified in the draft RSS (intended for revocation) as SSCTs. The term 'principal settlements' is also used in the emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy.
PRoW	Public Right of Way - PRoWs are highways that allow the public a legal right of passage.
	Recovery - The process of extracting a product of value from waste materials, including recycling composting and energy recovery.
	Recycling - Involves the reprocessing of wastes, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous industrial wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and scrap metal can be recycled. Hazardous wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment.
	Reduction - 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 optimise utilisation of raw (and secondary) materials and recirculation processes. It can be cost effective, both in terms of lower disposal costs, reduced demand from raw materials and energy costs. It can be carried out by householders through actions such as home composting, re-using products and buying goods with reduced packaging.
	Restoration - The methods by which the land is returned to a condition suitable for an agreed after-use following the completion of tipping operations.
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological or Geo-morphological Site - Important sites for geology and geo-morphology outside of statutorily protected land as identified by the local authority.
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy - A regional level planning framework for the regions of England, outside London where spatial planning is the responsibility of the Mayor. They were introduced in 2004. Their revocation was announced by the new Conservative/Liberal Democrat government on 6 July 2010. On 10th November 2010 Mr Justice Sales ruled in the case of Cala Homes (South) Ltd v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government that The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government was not entitled to use the discretionary power to revoke regional

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	strategies contained in s79(6) of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 to effect the practical abrogation of the regional strategies as a complete tier of planning policy guidance.
	Registered Battlefields - The English Heritage Register of Historic Battlefields identifies 43 important English battlefields. Its purpose is to offer them protection and to promote a better understanding of their significance.
	Re-use - The reuse of materials in their original form, without any processing other than cleaning. Can be practised by the commercial sector with the use of products designed to be used a number of times, such as re-useable packaging. Householders can purchase products that use refillable containers, or re-use plastic bags. The processes contribute to sustainable development and can save raw materials, energy and transport costs.
RAF	Royal Air Force - The UK's air force, formed in 1918.
SM	Scheduled Monument - These are archaeological sites or historic buildings considered to be of national importance by the government. The current legislation, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent for any work to a designated monument. Scheduling is the only legal protection specifically for archaeological sites.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest - This is a conservation designation denoting a protected area in the UK. SSSIs are the basic building blocks of site based nature conservation legislation including the very best wildlife and geological sites, as designated by Natural England. There are over 4,100 SSSIs in England, covering approximately 8% of the country's land area.
SPZ	Source Protection Zone - These are groundwater sources used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. The SPZ maps show three main zones (inner, outer and total catchment) and a fourth zone of special interest.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation - Designation made under the Habitats Directive to ensure the restoration or maintenance of certain natural habitats and species some of which may be listed as 'priority' for protection at a favourable conservation status.
SPA	Special Protection Area - Designations made under the EC Directive 79/409 on bird conservation (The Birds Directive), the aim of which is to conserve the best examples of the habitats of certain threatened species of bird the most important of which are included as priority species.
	Stakeholder - Anyone who is interested in, or may be affected by the planning proposals that are being considered.
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement - Sets out the Council's vision and strategy for the standards to be achieved in involving the community and stakeholders in the preparation of all LDDs and in decisions on planning applications.
SSCT	Strategically Significant Cities and Towns - Those settlements which play a critical strategic role either regionally or sub-regionally, as identified in the draft RSS (intended for revocation).

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SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment - Local Planning Authorities must comply with European Union Directive 2001/42/EC which requires a high level, strategic assessment of LDD (DPDs and, where appropriate SPDs) and other programmes (e.g. the Local Transport Plan and the Municipal Waste Management Strategy) that are likely to have significant effects on the environment.
SRN	Strategic Road Network - The Highways Agency is responsible for operating the SRN in England which consists of most motorways and significant trunk A roads.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document - Whilst not having 'development plan' status, SPDs can form an important part of the LDF of an area. They can be used to expand policy or provide further detail to policies in DPDs. Community involvement will be important in preparing SPDs but they will not be subject to independent examination.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal - LPAs are bound by legislation to appraise the degree to which their plans and policies contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The process of SA is similar to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) but is broader in context, examining the effects of plans and policies on a range of social, economic and environmental factors. To comply with government policy, Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council are producing a SA that incorporates a SEA of its Minerals and Waste LDDs.
	Sustainable development - Development which is sustainable in that it meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System - These involve a sequence of management practices and control structures designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable fashion than some conventional techniques.
	Sustainable waste management - This means using material resources efficiently, to cut down on the amount of waste we produce. And where waste is generated, dealing with it in a way that actively contributes to economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development.
	Swindon Borough Council - Local government authority centred on the town of Swindon.
	Swindon HGV Route Network - Advisory network of routes for use through Swindon for HGVs to follow.
UK BAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan - Published in 1994, this was the UK Government's response to signing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. UK BAP Priority Habitat is a list of 65 habitats highlighted as priorities for conservation. The priority habitats cover a wide range of semi-natural habitat types that are judged to be particularly important for biodiversity conservation, and are recognisably distinct within the broad habitats of the UK.
	Void space - The remaining capacity in active or committed landfill or landraise sites.

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	Waste - Is the wide ranging term encompassing most unwanted materials and is defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Waste includes any scrap metal, effluent or unwanted surplus substance or article that requires to be disposed of because it is broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled. Explosives and radioactive wastes are excluded.
	Waste arising - The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.
WDD	Waste Development Document - The replacement to the existing Waste Local Plan as well as constituting other 'non-development plan' documents like the SCI.
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment - The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE Directive) aims to minimise the impact of electrical and electronic goods on the environment, by increasing re-use and recycling and reducing the amount of WEEE going to landfill.
	Waste hierarchy - Suggests that the most effective environmental solution may often be to reduce the amount of waste generated – reduction. Where further reduction is not practicable, products and materials can sometimes be used again, either for the same or a different purpose – re-use. Failing that, value should be recovered from waste, through recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste. Only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed.
WTS	Waste Transfer Station - A WTS is usually a depot to which waste is delivered for bulking/handling/sorting prior to transfer to another facility for recycling, treatment or disposal.
	Waste treatment - Biological, chemical, or mechanical method(s) employed to (1) remove pollutants from industrial or municipal wastes, (2) change the character and composition of medical waste, or (3) reduce or eliminate its potential for harm to living beings and the environment.
	Wiltshire Council - The new unitary authority for Wiltshire as of 1 April 2009.
	Wiltshire Local Lorry Routes - A key component of the Freight Strategy is the establishment of a network of advisory lorry routes. This network, currently under review, comprises of a network of strategic and supporting local lorry routes. Local routes are designated roads for local journeys (routes open to lorry traffic but long-distance movements are not encouraged).
	Wiltshire Strategic Lorry Routes - Strategic roads are designated for long distance journeys.
WHS	World Heritage Site - A cultural, natural or historical site of outstanding universal value designated by the UNESCO World Heritage Site Committee.

Appendix 2: Saved Waste Local Plan (2005) policies

No saved policies in the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan (2005) are to be replaced by the Waste Site Allocations DPD.

All of the saved policies contained in the Waste Local Plan have already been replaced by policies in the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy and the Waste Development Control Policies DPDs, adopted July and September 2009 respectively.

