

APPENDIX G: GLOSSARY

AAP	Area Action Plan – a Development Plan Document within the Local Development Framework, which translates the overall strategy of the LDF more specifically to a smaller geographical area.
Alternatives	These are different ways of achieving the plan objectives. Alternatives are also referred to as options.
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 Countryside Act.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area - An area identified by Local Authorities where statutory UK air quality standards are being, or are expected to be breached up to the end of 2005.
Aquifer	A geological stratum or formation which contains exploitable resources of water and is capable of either storing or transmitting water.
Conservation Area	An area designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings And Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest, the character and interest of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance.
Cumulative effects	The 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. Cumulative effects are specifically noted in the SEA Directive in order to emphasize the need for broad and comprehensive information regarding the effects
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation. An internationally important habitat or species designated under the EC Habitats Directive
Indicator	A means by which change in a system or to an objective can be measured.
DPD	Development Plan Document – A Local Development Document which forms part of the statutory development plan, including the Core Strategy, Proposals Map and Area Action Plans
Environmental Report	An “Environmental Report” should be prepared “in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan, are identified, described and evaluated”.
Hazardous Waste	<p>Waste which by virtue of its composition, carries the risk of death, injury or impairment of health, to humans or animal, the pollution of water, 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). Wastes are defined as hazardous if, for example, they are highly flammable, harmful, toxic, carcinogenic or corrosive. This includes wastes from industrial chemical processes, oil refining, metals processes, solvents, waste oils, some clinical waste, asbestos and nuclear industry.</p> <p><i>Absolute entry hazardous waste</i> - Waste that is hazardous, regardless of its composition or concentration of 'dangerous substances', for example oil and lead batteries.</p>

Mirror entry hazardous waste - Waste that could be hazardous or non-hazardous, depending on its actual composition and concentration of 'dangerous substances'.

However, if a hazardous component can be identified and removed, the remaining waste can then become non-hazardous, whilst the removed component remains hazardous. For example, when a TV is disposed, the cathode ray tube, a hazardous component, can be removed to make the TV a non-hazardous waste. This will help to reduce the quantity of hazardous waste, which is difficult to dispose of, and increase the options for the management of the non-hazardous waste component.

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 of the Landfill of Waste.
LDF	Local Development Framework – the portfolio of Local Development Documents which sets out the planning policy framework for the district.
LDS	Local Development Scheme - a three year project plan setting out a planning authority's programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents, reviewed annually in the light of the Annual Monitoring Report
Listed Building	A building included on a list of buildings of architectural or historic interest, compiled by the Secretary of State, under the Planning (Listed Buildings And Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF)	The equivalent of a LDF but containing a portfolio of minerals and waste local development documents.
Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)	The equivalent of the LDS but concerned with the preparation of minerals and waste local development documents
Mitigation	Measures to avoid, reduce or offset the significant adverse effects of the plan on sustainability.
Monitoring	Activities undertaken after the decision is made to adopt the plan or programme to examine its implementation. For example, monitoring to examine whether the significant sustainability effects occur as predicted or to establish whether mitigation measures are implemented
MPG	Mineral Policy Guidance - Guidance documents which set out national mineral planning policy.
MPS	Mineral Policy Statement – Guidance documents which set out national mineral planning policy. They are being reviewed and updated and are replacing MPGs.
Objective	A statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change.
Options	See alternatives
Proximity Principle	The management of waste as close as possible to its point of origin.

PPG	Planning Policy Guidance - Guidance documents which set out national planning policy.
PPS	Planning Policy Statement – Guidance documents which set out national planning policy and replace existing PPGs.
RAWP	Regional Aggregate Working Party. The Regional Aggregate Working Parties provide technical advice in relation to the supply of, and demand for construction aggregates, including for sand, gravel and crushed rock.
Recovery (of waste)	The process of extracting a product of value from waste materials, including recycling, composting and energy recovery.
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance – Guidance prepared by the South West Regional Assembly and issued by the Secretary of State, which will be replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy.
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategies – Guidance documents which set out regional planning policy and replace the existing RPGs.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal - A process by which the economic, social and environmental impacts of a project, strategy or plan are assessed.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation - a 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.
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument- A nationally important archaeological site included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State for the Environment under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Some SAMs are also World Heritage Sites.
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 Local Development Documents and in decisions on planning applications.
Scoping	The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of the SEA. This also includes defining the environmental / sustainability effects and alternatives that need to be considered, the assessment methods to be used, the structure and contents of the Environmental / Sustainability Report.
Screening	The process of deciding whether a plan or programme requires SEA or an appropriate assessment.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment - systematic method of considering the likely effects on the environment of policies, plans and programmes.
SEA Directive	Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment".
Sustainability Appraisal	A form of assessment used in the UK (primarily for Regional Planning Guidance and development plans) since the late 1990s. Sustainability appraisal considers social and economic effects as well as environmental effects.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document – a Local Development Document which is part of the Local Development Framework but does not form part of the statutory development plan. SPDs elaborate upon policies and proposals in a Development Plan Document and include development briefs and guidance documents.

Special Waste	Includes wastes that contain substances deemed to be dangerous to life as defined by the Special Waste Regulations 1996 and the Special Waste (Amendment) Regulations 1996, for example, asbestos. The Government has announced its intention to replace this waste category with the category 'Hazardous Waste' as defined in the European Union Directive.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest - Areas of high quality habitat (or geological features) of regional, national or international nature conservation importance, designated by English Nature. (Source: Adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011)
Target	A specified desired end, stated usually within a specified time-scale.
Waste Management Facilities	Covers every type of development that may be used to manage waste. This includes landfill, incineration, waste transfer, recycling plants, composting, household recycling collection areas, etc.
Waste Stream	Waste stream is the flow or movement of wastes from the point of generation (i.e. household or commercial premises) to final disposal (i.e. landfill). A waste stream may reduce significantly over time as valuable items are separated for recycling and are recovered through resource recovery. Waste streams are categorised in relation to their source or nature.