

Glossary of Terms

Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority



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A

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| ABPR | Animal By-Products Regulation. These are the regulations which must be followed for the treatment of food waste in composting and MBT/AD facilities. |
| Active waste | Waste that is subject to the higher rate of Landfill Tax. |
| Advanced conversion technologies | Are defined in the Renewables Obligation Order 2002 as meaning gasification, pyrolysis or anaerobic digestion, or any combination thereof. |
| Aerobic | In the context of the Authority, aerobic refers to chemical reactions which require the presence of oxygen to occur. |
| Aggregates | Granular material used in construction. Aggregates may be natural, artificial or recycled. |
| AGMA | Association of Greater Manchester Authorities. |
| Anaerobic Digestion (AD) | Means the biological decomposition and stabilisation of organic substrates in the absence of oxygen and under controlled conditions in order to produce biogas and a digestate. In simple terms, it works like a cow's stomach. It results, either directly or after subsequent aerobic treatment, in a final produce that has been sanitised and stabilised, is high in humic substances and can be used as a soil improver, as an ingredient in growing media, or blended to produce a top soil that will meet with British Standard BS3882 (incorporating amendment No 1). |
| ASB | Accounting Standards Board. |
| Authority | Means the GMWDA. |
| AVE | Advertising Value Equivalent. This is a calculation based on the amount of editorial coverage received, and the equivalent cost of this exposure if was made through paid advertising space. |

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| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| BaFO | Best and Final Offer. Bids received are reviewed and scored using predetermined criteria including financial and technical factors. Usually, two bidders would be issued with Best and Final Offer documentation requesting further detail on their proposals to meet the project specification. A deadline is imposed for receipt of Best and Final Offers and the bids are assessed prior to selecting a preferred bidder. |
| Baling | A process that takes place at the MRF processing plant. |
| Base Rate | The interest rate set by the Bank of England for lending to other banks. |
| BAT | Best Available Technology. |
| BBVA | Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, a lender to the Contract. |
| Behavioural Change | The practice of encouraging the public to act differently. This particularly relates to the Authority in its efforts to increase the amount of public participation in recycling. |
| Beneficial Use | The use or re-use of materials derived from waste that cannot be recycled or composted but that can act as a substitute to displace other raw or virgin materials for example, use of bio-stabilised compost for landfill restoration (but not daily cover). |
| Best Value | Process by which local authorities shall seek to achieve continuous improvement in the manner in which functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness as defined in the Local Government Act 1999. |
| Best Value Duty | The duty imposed on the Authority by Section 3 of the Local Government Act 1999. |
| Best Value Performance Plan (BVPP) | The Authority is not required to produce a separate BVPP, but has decided to incorporate those principles in its Corporate Plan, and also through its performance management system. |
| Best Value Review | The review the Authority may conduct in accordance with Section 5 of the Local Government Act 1999. |
| Biodegradable Waste | Any waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and paperboard. |
| Biodiversity | The diversity, or variety, of plants, animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity. Biodiversity has value in its own right and has social and economic value for human society. |
| Bio-gas | Gas produced from the biological breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen. Produced by the Biological Treatment facilities. |

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| Biomass | Is defined in the Renewables Obligation Order 2002 as meaning fuel used in a generating station of which at least 98 per cent of the energy content (measured over a period of one month) is derived from plant or animal matter or substances derived directly or indirectly therefrom (whether or not such matter or substances are waste) and includes agricultural, forestry or wood wastes or residues, sewage and energy crops (provided that such plant or animal matter is not or is not derived directly or indirectly from fossil fuel). |
| Bio-Waste | A term used to describe organic waste that is liable to decay or spoil. This can include food waste and some agricultural waste, and can come from both municipal and industrial sources. |
| Bol | Bank of Ireland, a lender to the Contract. |
| Bottle Bank | Informal name for glass recycling collection points, found at HWRCs and often at supermarkets and bring sites. |
| Bottom Ash | Burnt out residues from the bottom grate of waste incinerators, which represents between 20 and 25 percent of the processed waste by weight. Ferrous metals can be removed by magnetic separation for recycling and bottom ash itself is being increasingly used in the manufacture of masonry blocks and in road construction. |
| BPEO | Best Practicable Environmental Option is the outcome of a systematic and consultative decision making procedure that emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water. 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 acceptable costs, in the long term as well as in the short term. |
| Bric a Brac | Miscellaneous small items that might be found for example at a jumble sale. |
| Bring Recycling/Bring Sites | Facilities where members of the public can bring dry recyclable materials (for example, paper, glass, cans, textiles, shoes etc) at supermarkets or other locations, but not Household Waste Recycling Centres. |
| Brownfield | Any land or premises which has previously been used or developed and is not currently fully in use, although it may be partially occupied or utilised. The land may also be vacant, derelict or contaminated but excludes parks, recreation grounds, allotments and land where the remains of previous use have blended into the landscape, or have been overtaken by nature conservation value or amenity use. |
| Bulking | The process that takes place at TLSs |
| BVPI | Best Value Performance Indicator. A national measure of performance set by central government, now largely superseded by National Indicator (NI). |

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| BMW | Biodegradable Municipal Waste. Also the definition given in the WET Act 2003. |
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| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| C & I Waste | Commercial and Industrial Waste. Waste produced by industries and businesses. See the definitions of Commercial Waste and Industrial Waste for more details. |
| CABE | Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment. |
| Capture Rate | For kerbside recycling of dry recyclables this means: the proportion of a particular material that has been recycled (for example, diverted away from disposal routes) as a direct result of the introduction of a collection scheme, in a particular area. It is a measure of the efficiency with which householders separate recyclable materials from their waste. In other words, the percentage of the available materials in the waste that people participating in a recycling scheme separate for kerbside collection. |
| CDM | Construction, Design and Management Regulations. |
| CEN | The European Committee for Standardisation. |
| Central Composting | Large-scale schemes which handle kitchen and garden waste from households and which may also accept suitable waste from parks and gardens. |
| CFC | Chlorofluorocarbons. A greenhouse gas. |
| CHP | Combined Heat and Power. The combined production of electricity and usable heat. Steam or hot water, which would otherwise be rejected when electricity alone is produced, is used for space or process heating. |
| CIMS | Contract Information Management System. The system that allows VLG and the Authority to share details of progress and performance on the Contract. |
| CIPFA | Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. |
| City Region | The Greater Manchester Statutory City Region. |
| Civic Amenity Sites/ Civic Amenity Waste | Please see HWRCs. |
| CIWM | Chartered Institute of Wastes Management. The UK professional body for the waste and resource management, with over 7,000 members. |
| Climate Change | A change in climate that alters the composition of the atmosphere and is additional to natural climate changes over long periods of time. |
| Clinical Waste | Waste which consists of human or animal tissue, bodily fluids, pharmaceuticals, sharps etc and waste arising from medical, dental veterinary or similar practices. |
| Commingled materials | Are wastes collected in a mixed form (for example, a kerbside recycling bin in which householders put glass, cans, plastics, paper and batteries) that are destined for |

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| | recycling after further sorting. |
| Commercial Waste | Waste arising from premises which are wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment as defined in Schedule 4 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992. |
| Community Sector | Including charities, campaign organisations and not-for-profit companies. |
| Competitive Dialogue | Procedure Law governing the procurement of complex contracts authorised by the Public Contracts Regulation 2006. |
| Compostable material | Any material collected that can be composted either in windrows, in IVC or at home. This includes, green garden waste and kitchen waste. |
| Composted | The controlled biological decomposition and stabilisation of organic substrates, under conditions that are predominantly aerobic and that allow the development of thermophilic temperatures as a result of biologically produced heat. |
| Composting | This is the biological degradation of organic materials, such as garden and kitchen waste, in the presence of oxygen producing gas and residue suitable for use as a soil improver (see anaerobic digestion, central composting and home composting). |
| Construction and Demolition Waste | Waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures, including roads. It consists mostly of brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but it can contain quantities of timber, metal, plastics and occasionally special (hazardous) waste materials. |
| Contaminated Land | Land that appears to the local authority (in whose area it is situated) to be in a condition, which is causing or may cause harm (to human health or the environment) or is likely to cause the pollution of controlled waters. |
| Contamination | Refers to the unintentional mixing of streams of waste that makes the recycling of waste, more expensive, more difficult or impossible. This is currently a problem in the Authority's bottles and cans commingled recycle stream. |
| Contract | The Waste Management Agreement between Viridor Laing (Greater Manchester) Ltd. (VLGM) and the Authority. |
| Contract Award Date | 8 April 2009. |
| Contract Commencement Date | 9 April 2009. |
| Contract Notice | Notice placed in the OJEU inviting interested parties to express an interest in tendering for the contract. Contract notice contains details of the duration and scope of the contract to be let. Parties responding to the Contract Notice will be sent a project information pack and a prequalification questionnaire. |
| Contract Period | 25 years. |

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| Contract Waste | Waste streams and tonnages to be included within the scope of the Contract. |
| Controlled Waste | Household, industrial or commercial waste as set out in the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992. |
| Conventional Incineration | Is the controlled burning of waste in the presence of sufficient air to achieve complete combustion. Unsorted waste is fed onto a, usually inclined, grate and burnt as a red-hot mass as it moves through the furnace. For this reason the process is also sometimes referred to as 'mass burn'. Plants are generally large-scale, having an annual capacity of 100,000 tonnes or more. |
| COTC | Certificate of Technical Competence. A certificate awarded by the Waste Management Industry Training and Advisory Board. The Environment Agency must be satisfied, when considering an application for a waste management licence under Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, that the management of the activity will be in the hands of a technically competent person. In most cases, the person holding a Certificate of Technical Competence demonstrates this. |
| CO ² | Carbon Dioxide, a greenhouse gas that traps the Earth's heat and contributes to global warming. |
| Corporate Plan | The Authority's current Corporate Plan was agreed on 9 th April 2010, which sets out the Authority's vision (our aim is zero waste) and four key objectives reflecting local, regional and national priorities. |
| Costain | Costain Group Plc. The Contract's main engineering and construction firm, responsible for the construction of the facilities prescribed by the Contract, except Runcorn CHP. |
| CPA | Comprehensive Performance Assessment. |
| CPRE | Council for the Preservation of Rural England. |
| CRT | Cathode Ray Tube. The technology behind televisions and computer monitors, which is being replaced by LCD and Plasma screens. Due to the potentially dangerous substances in CRTs these are segregated for disposal and are covered by the WEEE Directive. |
| CRN | Community Recycling Network. An umbrella organisation for community-based, not-for-profit and co-operative waste management groups which work in reduction, re-use and recycling. Promotes community waste management in the UK. |

D

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Data Room | The designated room/e-store in which data and resources are made available to Bidders. |
| DBFO | Design, Build, Finance and Operate. |
| DCLG | Department for Communities and Local Government. |
| DEFRA | Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. DEFRA was created in June 2001 to drive forward the Government's programmes on the environment, food and rural affairs, and has the overarching purpose of securing a healthy environment in which we and future generations can prosper. DEFRA's priorities are to secure a healthy natural environment for us all and deal with environmental risks; promote a sustainable, low-carbon and resource-efficient economy; and ensure a thriving farming sector and a sustainable, healthy and secure food supply. |
| Digestate | The solid material that remains following anaerobic digestion of waste. Primarily used as a low grade SRF or a soil conditioner. |
| Dioxins | Polychlorinated dibenzo-para-dioxins (PCDDs) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) are generally referred to as dioxins and furans. They are a group of over 200 related chemicals, a small number of which are highly toxic. They are by products of chemical and combustion processes including waste incineration. Emissions from waste incineration fell by 82 per cent between 1990 and 2000 but this is still the largest source in the UK, accounting for 29 per cent of emissions in 2000. |
| Diversion | The diversion of waste from landfill. |
| Diversion Rate | Percentage of total tonnage arising that has been diverted from landfill. |
| DPD | Development Plan Document. |
| Dry recyclables | Material collected for recycling which does not include compostable material. Includes paper, cans, glass, cardboard, plastic etc. |
| DSO | Direct Service Organisation. |
| Due Diligence | Process undertaken by companies undertaking mergers or acquisitions to identify any existing or potential liabilities for example, environmental, financial, personal injury claims, human resources issues etc. Due diligence involves making available detailed company records in a data room for prospective purchasers to view. |

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| Duty of Care | The Duty of Care (Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990) places a general duty on waste producers (or anyone else with responsibility for waste) to take all reasonable steps to keep their waste safe. If they transfer their waste to someone else, they must ensure that that person is authorised to take it and can transport (See Registration of Waste Carriers), recycle or disposed of it safely. The duty of care does not apply to waste produced by householders in their own homes. |
| DVLA | Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency. |

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| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| EA | Environment Agency (England and Wales) was formed by the Environment Act 1995. It took over the functions and responsibilities of its predecessor organisations, the National Rivers Authority, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution, the 83 Waste Regulators of England and Wales and a number of smaller Waste Technical Departments from the (former) Department for the Environment, Transport and the Regions. Amongst other things the Agency's functions and duties include the management of radioactive waste, other forms of waste and industrial pollution control. The Agency has been given a key role in implementing the National Waste Strategy and undertook the National Commercial and Industrial survey of Waste Arisings. It also regulates the waste industry through, amongst other things, the waste management licensing regime. |
| Education Centres | The Authority currently has 2 Education Centres open for visits at Hurstwood Court, Bolton and Pilsworth landfill. Two further centres are being created at Longley Lane, Sharston (opening Autumn 2010 and Bredbury Parkway, Bredbury (opening Summer 2011). The Centres cater for education and community groups, but specialise in visits from schools at Key Stage 2 level. All visits must be pre booked and booking information can be found at: - http://www.recycleforgreatermanchester.com/waste-education/book-here |
| Efficiency Plan | The 5 year plan which sets out a review programme to systematically ensure Value For Money (VFM) |
| EfW | Energy Recovery from Waste. 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. |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment. The process whereby information about the environmental effects of a project is collected, assessed and taken into account in reaching a decision on whether the project should go ahead or not (DETR November 2000). See also Environmental Statement. |
| EIB | European Investment Bank. |
| ELV | End of Life Vehicle. |
| Emission | Anything that comes out of a chemical reaction, but in the context of the Authority, this particularly refers to the production of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants. |
| EMS | Environmental Management System, for example ISO 14001. |

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| Energy Recovery | The recovery of useful energy in the form of heat and/or electric power from waste. Includes combined heat and power, combustion of landfill gas and gas produced during anaerobic digestion. |
| Enpure | Enpure Ltd. This is one of the Authorities two MBT suppliers. They use a wet-based system for separation of the organic fraction which has been used extensively on the mainland of Europe. |
| Environmental Permits | See Waste Management Licensing |
| Eol | Expression of Interest. |
| EPA | The Environmental Protection Act 1990. |
| EPA 90 | Environmental Protection Act 1990. A new regulatory regime that came into force in 1990. It is designed to implement an approach to prevent harm to human health and the environment by ensuring an integrated (air, land and water) approach to environmental regulation and protection. |
| ETBPP | Environmental Technology Best Practice Programme. Aims to demonstrate the benefits of managing resource use and reducing environmental impact to companies across the whole of the UK. |
| EU | European Union. |
| EU Landfill Directive | Council Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste. |
| European Union Directive | A European Union legal instruction, binding on all member States, but which must be implemented through national legislation within a prescribed timescale. |
| Exemptions | Certain waste reclamation and recycling activities (which are not seen as a threat to human health or the environment) are exempt from waste management licensing requirements. This includes the storage of certain materials for recovery or re-use - although limits on quantities of material apply. These activities must however register with the Environment Agency. |
| Expression of Interest (Eol) | Document submitted to DEFRA applying for PFI credits for implementation of sustainable waste management services in Greater Manchester. The Eol details the potential level of credit, the procurement timetable, approach being taken to manage risks and the likely future technology requirements. The Eol is designed to notify Government that a full application for PFI credits will be forthcoming. |

F

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| FBC | Final Business Case. |
| Fly-tipping | The illegal deposit of waste on land. |
| FoE | Friends of the Earth. |
| FOI Legislation | Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004. |
| Forward Plan | Newly established for 2010/11, the Authority's Forward Plan contains a brief outline of the reports to be considered at each Authority Meeting. |
| Fossil Fuels | Made from plants and animals that have decayed and turned into fuels such as natural gas, oil and coal. When burned they are a cause of greenhouse gases and global warming. |
| Four Way Solution/Stream | The Authority's plan for the collection of waste. Districts' waste is collected in four streams: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. paper and card (including Tetrapak), which is recycled to make new paper and card;2. food and green waste, which is turned into a compost;3. glass containers, plastic bottles and cans, which are further processed to make new items or to be used as replacements for virgin materials; and4. residual waste, which will, in the main, be processed to produce methane and create a solid recovered fuel which is used to produce energy. |
| Freightliner | The railway company engaged by VLG M to operate rail transport for the Authority's waste management activities. |
| FRS 5 | Financial Reporting Standard 5 - Accounting for the Substance of Transactions - The PFI. |
| Fuel Cells | Acts like a constantly recharging battery, electrochemically combining hydrogen and oxygen to generate power. For hydrogen fuel cells, water and heat are the only by-products and there are no direct air pollution or noise emissions. They are suitable for a range of applications, including vehicles and buildings. |
| Funder | All or any of the persons who provide financing or funding in respect of the Contract. |

G

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| GAD | Government Actuary's Department. Oversees pensions and the protection of existing pension rights. |
| Garden Waste | Organic waste from gardens that can rot down easily. Does not include non-vegetation items such as plant pots, tools etc. Collected by all Greater Manchester WCAs as part of their regular waste collection services. |
| Gasification | Is defined in the Renewables Obligation Order 2002 as meaning the substoichiometric oxidation or steam reformation of a substance to produce a gaseous mixture containing two or all of the following: oxides of carbon, methane and hydrogen; |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product. A measure of the total flow of goods and services produced over a specified time period. It is obtained by valuing outputs of goods and services at market prices. |
| Global Warming | A rise in the temperature of the Earth's surface and seas, thought to be caused by an increase in greenhouse gases, which trap the sun's heat and stops it escaping, particularly in the late 20 th and early 21 st centuries. See Greenhouse effect. |
| GMEU | Greater Manchester Ecology Unit. |
| GMGU | Greater Manchester Geological Unit. |
| GMPF | The Greater Manchester Pension Fund, part of the Local Government Pension Scheme. |
| GMWDA | Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority/the Authority. |
| GONW | Government Office North West. |
| Green Electricity | A term used to describe what is deemed to be an 'environmentally friendly' source of power. They are renewable and non-polluting for example waste, wind power and solar power. |
| Greenhouse effect | The process by which heat from the Sun that has been reflected back from the surface of the earth) is absorbed by gases in the atmosphere. This energy can then be redirected back down to the planet, which causes the planet to be warmer than it would be if direct solar radiation was the only form of heat. Global warming is believed by the majority of scientific sources to be caused by a strengthening of the greenhouse effect mostly caused by human-produced increases in greenhouse gases. |
| Greenhouse Gases | Gases that trap the heat of the sun in the Earth's atmosphere. The two major greenhouse gases are water vapour and carbon dioxide but others include methane, ozone, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and nitrous oxide. |

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| Green Industries | The business sector that produces goods or services, which compared to other, generally more commonly used goods and services, are less harmful to the environment. |
| Green Waste | Biodegradable material such as garden and kitchen waste. Though not applicable to Greater Manchester, this may also include other compostables such as cardboard if collected as part of a composting collection scheme. |
| Gully Emptyings | Waste washed from drainage channels (including gutters) down the drains into pots underground which are emptied as regular intervals by a tanker. Gully waste typically comprises of leaves, detritus, road chippings, mud, soil, paper, litter and used engine oil. |
| GWS/GWSF | Green Waste Shredding Facilities. Receive and shred green garden waste. Green garden waste from kerbside collections, or HWRCs, is transported to a purpose-built, partially covered structure. Once at the facility, the material is passed through shredding machinery and then 'bulked' (collected and stored until there is a large enough volume for transfer). The shredded material is usually sent to composting facilities, creating a versatile material that has practical uses in agriculture, horticulture and landscaping. The two Authority facilities are located at Longley Lane, Sharston and Every Street, Fernhill. |

H

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Haase | Haase Energietechnik AG. Haase supply part of the technology for our second set of MBT processes, with a full technology wrap provided through Costain. |
| Hazardous Waste | Waste which, because of the risks posed to human health and the environment (is dangerous to life, has a combustion flashpoint of 21oC or less, or is a medical product), are subject to additional controls under the Special Waste Regulations 1996. Before such waste can be collected, the waste producer must notify the Environment Agency of the waste's final destination through a Consignment Note system. All those party to the waste transfer must retain copies of the completed note on a register for at least three years. |
| HCV | High Calorific Value. Fuel (in the case of the Authority waste) that releases a particularly large amount of heat when it is combusted, and is therefore particularly useful for creating energy from waste. |
| HDPE | High Density Polythene. A strong polythene that is more resistant to heat and solvents than other polythenes, and is used in many products, such as plastic bottles, plastic bags and garden furniture. HDPE is commonly recycled. |
| Highways Waste | Waste from the repair or maintenance of highways. |
| HMO | Houses of Multiple Occupation. A building with three or more separate tenants forming different households in which the accommodation is not fully self-contained (i.e. kitchens or bathrooms are shared between households). |
| HMT | HM Treasury. |
| Home Composting | The aerobic degradation of biodegradable components of the household waste stream (usually garden waste such as grass cuttings, prunings etc and some kitchen wastes) at the site where it is produced using a purpose designed container (compost can be made at home using a traditional compost heap, a purpose designed container, or a wormery). |
| Household Clinical Waste | Waste arising within the household waste stream that falls within the definition of clinical waste under the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992/The Controlled Waste Regulations (northern Ireland) 2002 paragraph 2. |
| Household Hazardous Waste | Waste arising within the household waste stream that is classified as Hazardous under EC Directive 91/689/EEC (7). Examples include; asbestos waste, batteries, fluorescent light tubes, garden and household chemicals, medicines, oils, paints, glues and varnishes, paint thinners and removers, refrigeration equipment and smoke detectors. |

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| Household Waste | All waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities under section 45(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, plus all waste arisings from Civic Amenity sites and waste collected by third parties for which collection or disposal credits are paid under Section 52 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Household waste includes waste from collection rounds of domestic properties (including separate rounds for the collection of recyclables), street cleansing and litter collection, beach cleansing, bulky household waste collections, hazardous household waste collections, household clinical waste collections, garden waste collections, Civic Amenity wastes, drop-off/'bring' systems, clearance of fly-tipped wastes, weekend skip services and any other household waste collected by the waste authorities. |
| Humic substances | Substances which are formed by the microbial degradation of dead plant matter, and are resistant to further biodegradation. |
| HWRCs | Household Waste Recycling Centres. Sites operated by either the Waste Disposal Authority (under the Environmental Protection Act 1990) or the local waste authority (under the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978) where residents within a specified area can dispose of their household waste, in particular bulky waste, free of charge. The focus of these sites is due to change to concentrate on re-use and recycling. Also see Re-use and Recycling Centre. |
| HWRC Waste | 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. |

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| IAA | Inter-Authority Agreement. Details document, which builds upon the memorandum of understanding and specifies roles and responsibilities to ensure delivery of strategy aims and objectives. The IAA has been signed by all parties in recognition of the partnership approach to be taken. The signed IAA has been issued with the Invitation to Negotiation (ITN). |
| ICT | Information and Communications Technology. |
| IDeA | Improvement and Development Agency. |
| IFRS | International Financial Reporting Standards. |
| Inactive waste | Waste that is subject to the lower rate of Landfill Tax. |
| Incineration | Normally refers to the controlled burning of waste in the presence of sufficient air to achieve complete combustion. Energy is usually recovered in the form of electric power and/or heat. The emissions are controlled under EU Directive 2000/76/EC. This Directive also applies to other thermal treatment processes such as pyrolysis and gasification, so the term incineration may be applied to a wider range of thermal waste treatment processes. See also separate definitions of conventional incineration, pyrolysis, and gasification. |
| Industrial Waste | Waste from any factory and any premises occupied by industry (excluding mines and quarries) as defined in Schedule 3 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992. |
| Ineos | Ineos Chlor Ltd. Ineos is the only supplier of Chlorine in the UK and the major supplier of caustic soda from its Runcorn facility. That facility accounts for around 0.5% of the whole UK energy requirements. |
| Inert Waste | Is defined in Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste as waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. Inert waste will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm human health. The total leachability and pollutant content of the waste and the ecotoxicity of the leachate must be insignificant, and in particular not endanger the quality of surface water and/or groundwater. |
| Input Specification | A specification defining, but not guaranteeing, the composition of waste that may be delivered for a particular treatment process. |

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| Integrated Waste Management | 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. |
| IPPC | Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control. The IPPC Directive (96/61/EC Directive), as implemented in the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000, is designated to prevent or, where that is not possible, to reduce pollution from a range of industrial and other installations, including some waste management facilities, by means of integrated permitting processes based on the application of best available techniques. |
| IRR | Internal Rate of Return. |
| ISBaFO | Invitation to Submit Best and Final Offer. |
| ISOP | Invitation to Submit Outline Proposal. |
| ITN | Invitation to Negotiate. The respondents identified from the PQQ stage are selected for ITN. They are forwarded a detailed specification and instructions and invited to submit bids for the contract. A set deadline would be imposed for submission of bids. |
| ITT | Invitation to Tender. The process used in letting the Contract. |
| IVC | In Vessel Composting. The composting of biodegradable materials in a closed reactor where the composting process is accelerated by optimising air exchange, water content and temperature control. Four facilities are planned for IVC at Chichester Street, Rochdale, Nash Road, Trafford Park, Bredbury Park Way, Bredbury and Over Hulton, Bolton. |

J

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| JOG | Joint Officers Group. Was replaced from 18 June 2010 with the Partnership Operations Group (POG). |
| Joint Venture | A partnership, involving a local authority (or authorities) and a private or community sector organisation. |
| JWDPD | Joint Waste Development Plan Document. Organised for Greater Manchester by GMGU to provide sites for all waste facilities in the private and public sectors. |

K

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Keppel Seghers | The technology supplier for the Runcorn CHP plant, and part of a major international group based in Singapore. |
| Kerbside Recycling | The collection of recyclable or compostable wastes usually from the payment cartilage of the property. |
| Kitchen Waste | Waste from the kitchen which is compostable for example, food waste. |
| KPIs | Key Performance Indicators. |

L

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Laing | John Laing Plc. Laing are co-sponsors of the Contract with Viridor, and have particular expertise in the PFI sector. They are part of the Henderson Investments Group. |
| 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. |
| Landfill and Landfill Sites | A waste disposal site for the deposit of waste onto or into land in accordance with the definitions contained within the relevant national legislation and guidance implementing the Landfill of Waste Directive (1999/31/EC). 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 landraising is sometimes carried out, where some or all of the waste is deposited above ground, and the landscape is contoured. |
| Landfill Tax | An additional environmental tax that is paid on top of normal landfill rates by any company or local authority that wishes to dispose of waste through a landfill site. The landfill tax is collected through landfill operators and then paid as a tax to the Government. This is set to increase to £80 per tonne in 2013. |
| Landfill Tax Credit Scheme | The tax is paid quarterly to the Inland Revenue. The Landfill Tax Credit scheme allows up to 20 per cent of the funds generated by the tax to be channelled into bodies with environmental objectives. The aim of the scheme mirrors those of the tax, in that it aims to help projects which benefit communities in the vicinity of landfill sites, therefore helping to compensate for the local environmental impacts of landfilling. The system of registering Environmental Bodies and approving projects is overseen by ENTRUST. |
| Landspreading | Is the spreading of certain types of waste onto agricultural land for soil conditioning purposes. Sewage sludge and wastes from the food, brewery and paper pulp industries can be used for this purpose. |
| LASU | Local Authority Support Unit. |
| LATS | Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (see WET Act). Each Waste Disposal Authority is given a reducing tonnage allowance of BMW it can landfill. Failure to meet targets will require payment of a fine (currently £150 per tonne), or generate a requirement to trade LATS with another Authority. |
| LAWDC | Local Authority Waste Disposal Company. Section 32 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 required that waste disposal functions be discharged through waste |

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| | disposal contractors. This could be either a private business or arms length companies formed by the Waste Disposal Authority. LAWDCs are the arms length companies formed from WDA's. |
| LAWDC Pension Fund | The Local Authorities Waste Disposal Companies Pension Scheme. A private pension scheme (Citrus) administered by Capita on behalf of members which mirrors the LGPS. Most recent recruits to the Authority are members of this scheme. |
| LCA | Life Cycle Analysis/Assessment. The systematic identification and evaluation of all of the benefits and disbenefits associated with a product or function through its entire life ('cradle to grave'). This can provide a basis for making strategic decisions on the ways in which particular waste in a given set of circumstances can be most effectively managed, in line with the principles of Best Practicable Environmental Option, the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle. See WISARD. |
| LCV | Low Calorific Value. Fuel (in the case of the Authority waste) that releases a particularly small amount of heat when it is combusted, and is therefore is not as useful for creating energy from waste. |
| LDF | Local Development Framework. |
| LEA | Local Education Authority. The part of local Authorities that was responsible for education. The phrase is now obsolete, but is still used informally to refer to a Council's education section. |
| Leachate | Liquid that drains (or "leaches") from a landfill site. Generally caused by water (mainly rain) draining through the landfill site. The draining water becomes contaminated with the decomposing waste in the landfill, and can cause health problems if it gets into water streams. Therefore leachate at the Authority's landfill sites is managed to avoid this. |
| Levy | The services provided by GMWDA are paid for by the District Councils of Greater Manchester through the levy, which is calculated on a prescribed allocation method. |
| LFHW | Love Food Hate Waste. The partnership campaign to reduce the amount of food waste through encouraging, among other things, use of leftovers, portion planning and information about best before dates. |
| LGPS | Local Government Pension Scheme. |
| LIBOR | London Inter Bank Offer Rate. Effectively the interest rate for traded loans. |
| Licensed Site | A waste disposal or treatment facility, which is licensed under the Environmental Protection Act for that function. |
| Lloyds TSB | Lloyds TSB Bank Plc, a lender to the Contract. |
| LPA | Local Planning Authority. |
| LPIs | Local Performance Indicators. |

M

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
|--------------------------|--|
| M-BEAM | A LATS modelling instrument developed by DEFRA. |
| Market Sounding Exercise | Exercise to approach the market on an informal, unattributable basis to ascertain the appetite for the project including views on the procurement process. Involves a questionnaire and interviews with a cross section of the waste management sector including operators, technology providers and financial institutions. |
| MBC | Metropolitan Borough Council. |
| MBT | Mechanical and Biological Treatment is the term used to describe a series of processes that extract value from the residual waste stream and stabilise the biodegradable fraction. |
| Methane | A potent greenhouse gas, produced in particular in the process of anaerobic digestion, both in the Biological Treatment facilities and at landfill sites. Methane can be used to create bio-energy, and can also be “flared off” by burning it to convert it to Carbon Dioxide, a less potent greenhouse gas. Methane in the atmosphere is currently described by scientists as being at its highest level in 400,000 years. |
| Methane Stripping Plants | A facility to remove dissolved methane from leachate from landfills before the leachate is discharged into sewers to remove the risk of explosion. The methane is removed by “stripping”, which means bubbling a large volume of air through the leachate for a short period of time. |
| Method Statement | Means any Method Statement or service delivery plan detailing how an aspect of the service will be delivered. |
| Mitigation | Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions for example, improving energy efficiency, reducing biodegradable waste going to landfill. |
| Mixed Hereditament | A premise which is used partly for the purpose of a dwelling and partly for a commercial (or other) business (for example, a flat situated above a shop or restaurant). |
| MMKC | Multi-Material Kerbside Collection. (The collection from homes of more than one type of material for recycling. The collection can be made using a box, or boxes, from which materials are sorted into separate containers on a collection vehicle or could be mixed together in a bag and sorted later at a MRF. |
| Modern.gov | The Authority’s electronic document management and recovery system, allowing access to agendas and reports online for Members, officers and the public. |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding. Document which details the broad arrangements for partnership working between the GMWDA and constituent WCAs to deliver |

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| | the aims of the municipal waste management strategy (MWMS). The MoU is designed to give comfort to potential service providers that there is joint ownership of the recycling targets that must be achieved and for deliver of landfill diversion. This is developed finally into an Inter Authority Agreement (IAA). |
| MPS | Mail Preference Service. A service which allows people to be removed from direct mailing companies' records to avoid receiving direct mail ("junk mail"). |
| MRF | Materials Recovery Facility. Receive, separate and prepare recyclable materials (recyclates) before sending them to be reprocessed into new materials. Recyclates such as cans, glass containers and plastic bottles, are collected and transferred to an enclosed MRF, where various automatic technologies are used to separate the recyclates into their different material groups and subcategories. After sorting, each recyclate is compressed, bound or bulked and stored ready for transfer to reprocessors. The remaining 5% of residue, which cannot be recycled, is collected and stored until there is a large enough volume of material for transfer to a disposal facility. The MRF facilities will also have separate facilities for the receipt of collections of mixed paper and card, storing them before bulking the material and sending it for reprocessing. |
| MSW | Municipal Solid Waste. This includes all waste under the control of local authorities or agents acting on their behalf. It includes all household waste, street litter, waste delivered to council recycling points, municipal parks and gardens wastes, council office waste, Civic Amenity waste, and some commercial waste from shops and smaller trading estates where local authorities have waste collection agreements in place. It can also include industrial waste collected by a Waste Collection Authority with authorisation of the waste disposal authority. |
| Municipal Parks/Grounds waste | Waste arising from parks, gardens and cemeteries under the ownership of a Local Authority. |
| Municipal Waste | Waste from households as well as other waste which because of its nature or composition, is similar to waste from households. |
| MWMS | Municipal Waste Management Strategy. The Authority's strategic document for setting out the way it deals with MSW. |

N

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
|----------------------|--|
| NCA | Notional Credit Approval. |
| NFFO | Non-Fossil Fuel Obligations. |
| NFPA | Non-Fossil Purchasing Agency Limited. |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation. |
| NI | National Indicator. The way in which performance is measured by the Government (formerly BVPI). |
| NIBC | NIBC Capital Holding N.V. |
| Non-Key Services | Waste disposal services provided by the Authority outside of those that are included in the calculation of the levy, the disposal of which is recharged to districts. Includes tyres, animal carcasses and clinical waste. |
| NPC | Net Present Cost. |
| NPV | Net Present Value. |
| NWAI | National Waste Awareness Initiative. |
| NWDA | North West Development Agency. |

O

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
|-------------------------|--|
| OBC | Outline Business Case. A business case prepared by the awarding authority to establish the need for the project and its outline parameters and scope, including costs. The OBC is submitted to DEFRA who assess the case for PFI credits. |
| ODPM | The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. |
| ODS | Ozone Depleting Substance. |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. |
| OJEU | OJEU. Official Journal of the European Union. All Member States of the European Union are required to open up the public sector procurement market to competition. European Law states that contracts with values exceeding thresholds specified in the EU Supplies, Services and Works Directive must be publicised via a contract notice placed in the Official Journal of the European Union. |
| Ofgem | The Office of Gas and Electrical Markets. |
| OGC | The Office of Government Commerce. |
| Organic Waste | This is waste originating from plant or animal sources. The major sources of this therefore are garden waste and food waste. |
| OTF | Operational Taskforce. |
| Other Household Sources | Schedule 2 wastes under the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992, those from household sources not collected as part of the ordinary waste collection round service. Examples include; litter collections and bulky household waste collections. |
| OTS | Opportunities To See. An advertising term that measures the number of chances that an average member of a target audience will have to be exposed to an advertisement. |
| Output Specification | Set out GMWDA's required outcomes and standards for the service to be provided. |

P

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
|-----------------------|--|
| PA | Project Agreement or Contract. |
| Participation Rate | The Participation Rate measures which households are making materials available for collection. |
| Payment Mechanism | Sets out the means of adjustments to the Unitary Charge. |
| PCB | Polychlorinated biphenyls. |
| Performance Standards | The standards set out in the Output Specification for delivery of the service. |
| PET | Polyethylene terephthalate. |
| PFI | The UK Government's Private Finance Initiative. PFI is a procurement process involving a long term service contract between a public sector body and a private sector 'operator'. Any capital assets and associated services are to be provided by the operator and there is usually integration of design, building, financing and operation in the operator's proposals. PFI contracts require service delivery against performance standards set out in an 'output specification'. There is an 'off balance sheet treatment' for the local authority so that any investment delivered through the project does not count against borrowing consents and there is support from central government delivered through what are known as 'PFI credits'. |
| PFI Credits | A PFI credit determines the level of financial support provided by Government in the form of Revenue Support towards the notional capital costs of a PFI project. A PFI credit offers revenue support consisting of two elements: a repayment element (4% of outstanding debt) and an interest element (paid at the statutory rate of interest). GMWDA recovered £124.5m of credits towards its PFI. |
| PFT | Private Finance Transaction as defined in Regulation 16 of the Capital Finance Regulations. |
| PIN | Prior Information Notice. Information notice published in the OJEU to stimulate interest in the market place for the project. The Notice contains basic information regarding waste management in Greater Manchester and information on future requirements. Parties responding to the PIN will usually be included in the market sounding exercise. |
| PMB | Partnership Management Board. A joint officer group involving the Authority's Senior Management Team and VLGM's Executive Director and other senior officers that meets monthly to lead on the strategic monitoring of the Contract. |

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| POG | Partnership Operations Group (formerly Joint Officers Group (JOG)). |
| Polluter pays principle | The legal concept that can be enacted to make the party responsible for producing pollution responsible for paying for the damage done to the environment. Also known as Extended Polluter Responsibility (EPR). |
| PPC | Pollution Prevention and Control. |
| PPGs and MPGs | Planning Policy Guidance Notes and Mineral Planning Guidance Notes. Government Policy Statements on a variety of planning issues, including waste planning issues, to be taken as material considerations, where relevant, in deciding planning applications. |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership. |
| PPS | Planning Policy Statement 10. |
| PQQ | Pre Qualification Questionnaire. Questionnaire sent to parties responding to the Contract Notice designed to assess respondent's financial and technical credentials and track record in delivering contracts of a similar size and nature. A scoring mechanism is used to rank the responses according to predetermined criteria. A number of respondents that satisfy the relevant criteria will then progress to the Invitation to Negotiate stage. |
| PRG | The Government Interdepartmental Project Review Group chaired by HM Treasury which determines the allocation of PFI credits. |
| Precautionary Principle | Where significant environmental damage may occur, but knowledge on the matter is incomplete, decisions made and measures implemented should err on the side of caution. |
| Preferred Bidder | BaFOs received are reviewed and scored using predetermined criteria including financial and technical factors. A preferred bidder would then be selected to progress and further refine their proposals through to contract award. |
| Procurement Regulations | Means the statutes, regulations and legislative requirements concerning the procurement of public works, supplies or services. |
| Producer Responsibility | Is about producers and others involved in the distribution and sale of goods taking greater responsibility for those goods at the end of the products life. |
| Project Director | The Director of Contract Services fills the role of Project Director for the Authority. |
| Project Transition Guidance | Operational Taskforce (OFT) Note 2 for personnel involved in the transition from procurement to operation (http://www.hmtreasury.gov.uk). |
| Proximity Principle | Dealing with waste as near as practicable to its place of production. |
| PSC | Public Sector Comparator. The PSC is a cost estimate used in the OBC to determine the case for pursuing PFI credits to fund the project. The PSC represents an estimate of the costs involved were the public sector to |

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| | procure and operate the facilities associated with the project using traditional procurement means. If the PSC is determined to be higher than the costs associated with the PFI route, then a PFI project route should be followed. |
| Public Private Partnership | Is intended to include a range of partnerships, including PFI transactions and design, build finance and operate schemes. |
| PUK | Partnerships UK. |
| Pulpables | Waste that is able to be turned into pulp. Usually all paper, cardboard and Tetrapak products. |
| PVC | Polyvinyl chloride. |
| Pyrolysis | Is defined in the Renewables Obligation Order 2002 as meaning the thermal degradation of a substance in the absence of any oxidising agent (other than that which forms part of the substance itself) to produce char and one or both of gas and liquid. |

Q

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| QMS | Quality Management System, for example ISO 9001: 2000. |

R

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| R4GM | Recycle For Greater Manchester. A website run by the Authority and VLG M that provides the public with information about recycling in their local area. |
| RCE | Regional Centre of Excellence. |
| RCV | Refuse Collection Vehicle. |
| RDF | Refuse Derived Fuel, a form of solid recovered fuel (SRF). The combustible fraction of municipal waste can be mechanically and/or thermally separated into a product called Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF). This may be palletised or utilised as a loose flock product in a controlled combustion process (either a dedicated incineration/gasification process or co-combusted in an industrial type application, for example a cement kiln or power station). |
| Recovery | Is defined in Waste Strategy 2000 as meaning obtaining value from waste through re-use; recycling; composting; other means of material recovery (such as anaerobic digestion); or energy recovery (combustion with direct or indirect use of the energy produced, manufacture of refuse derived fuel, gasification, pyrolysis and other technologies). In addition, certain operations are defined as recovery operations in Annex IIB of Council Directive 91/156/EEC of 18 March 1991 amending Directive 75/442/EEC on waste. |
| Recovery Rate | Percentage of the total tonnage of waste arising which have been used for energy recovery. |
| Recyclables | Materials that can be readily put through the recycling process. |
| Recyclate | Recycled material that will be used to form new products, such as plastic pellets that have been collected from recycled plastic bottles. |
| Recycled | Means reprocessed in a production process for the original purpose, or for other purposes. Excludes energy recovery and composting. |
| Recycling | Involves the reprocessing of waste, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous 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. |
| Recycling and Waste Management Contract | The Contract. |
| Recycling Collections | From homes refers to any regular collection of recyclables from households, often using a bag, separate wheeled bin or a box. Excludes collection services delivered on demand. Commonly referred to a 'kerbside' or 'door to door' collections. |

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| Recycling Plans | Under Section 55. of the EPA 90, WCAs must also draw up a plan for the recycling of waste. This should include details of the amounts and types of (controlled) waste to be recycled, arrangements for dealing with it and the associated costs. |
| Recycling Rate | Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings that has been recycled. |
| Recycling Site | A group of containers for the collection of a variety of materials for recycling. Often located in supermarket or public building car parks or on street corners. Commonly referred to as 'bottle banks' but usually collecting a variety of materials. Also see Bring Recycling. |
| Reduce | Can have two meanings: a) The process to decrease the amount of waste produced by households and business by reuse and smarter product design, manufacturing and purchasing habits. b) Waste whose volume decreases as it is processed by the Authority's facilities. |
| Registration of Waste Carriers | Any person who carries (controlled) waste in the course of any business with a view to profit is required to be registered with the Environment Agency. |
| Regulation 16 | Means Regulation 16 of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance) Regulations 1997 as amended. |
| Regulation 40 | Means Regulation 40 of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance) Regulations 1997 as amended. |
| Residual Waste | Is that portion of the waste stream collected by local authorities which is not re-used, recycled or composted and remains to be treated through the recovery of energy and/or materials or through disposal to landfill. |
| Residues | Are secondary waste materials requiring further treatment or disposal following a waste recycling, composting or treatment process. For example, bottom ash following the incineration of waste or contaminated recyclable material from Material Reclamation Facility. |
| Re-use | Can be practised by the commercial sector with the use of products designed to be used a number of times, such as reusable 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. |
| Re-use and Recycling Centres | HWRCs which have changed their emphasis in operation from disposal towards re-use and recycling. See also Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). |
| ROCs | Renewables Obligation Certificates. Are certificates issued when electricity is generated from renewable sources. The Electricity Act 1989 requires electricity suppliers to meet a certain percentage of their total sales from renewable sources. Under the Renewables Obligation Order 2002, only plants that generate electricity from biomass will be eligible although the biomass may be a waste. Plants processing wastes must, however, use advanced conversion technologies in order |

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| | to be eligible, and it is only the biomass component of the waste that will earn Renewables Obligation Certificates or ROCs. Advanced conversion technologies are defined in the Order as anaerobic digestion, gasification and pyrolysis. Electricity generated through the conventional incineration of mixed waste is not eligible. See also separate definitions of conventional incineration, gasification, incineration and pyrolysis. |
| RPG | Regional Planning Guidance. |
| RPI | Retail Price Index. |
| RSG | Revenue Support Grant. |
| RSS | Regional Spatial Strategy. |
| RTAB | Regional Technical Advisory Body. |
| Rubble | Inert construction and demolition of waste. |

S

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
|-----------------------|--|
| SA | Sustainability Appraisal. |
| SCCIP | Scottish Climate Change Impacts Partnership. Established to increase the resilience of organisations and infrastructure in Scotland to meet the challenges and opportunities presented by the impacts of climate change. |
| SDG | Service Delivery Group within the PFI Governance Structure. 3 SDGs have been established, covering technical, strategy and communications and resources. |
| SDPs | Service Delivery Plans. The service delivery plans explain how the Service will be delivered. |
| SDS | Spatial Development Strategy. |
| SEA | Strategic Environmental Assessment. |
| SEA Directive | European Directive 2001/42/EC. |
| Section 106 Agreement | Planning obligations on persons with an interest in land in order to achieve the implementation of relevant planning policies as authorised by Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. |
| Section 278 Agreement | Requirement to undertake off site highways works under a planning permission. |
| Self-sufficiency | In relation to waste this means dealing with wastes within the administrative region where they are produced. |
| Separate Collection | Recycling collection schemes from homes where materials for recycling are collected either by different vehicle or at a different time to the ordinary household waste collection. |
| Service Provider | Means the concessionaire, consortium, Contractor, private sector partner or SPV appointed to deliver the Contracted Services. |
| SES | Shepherd Engineering Services Ltd. A sub-contractor to Costain responsible for providing mechanical and electrical technology to the Contract. |
| Set out rate | The proportion of households that put out recycling or composting on one collection opportunity. Knowledge of set out rate can enable WCAs and the Authority to plan collection rounds and identify areas in need of targeting to increase participation. |
| SMEs | Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (sometimes referred to as Small and Medium Sized Business [SMBs]). Small businesses are usually defined as having less than 50 employees; medium-sized businesses are usually defined as having between 51 and 250 employees. |
| Social Exclusion | A shorthand term for what can happen when people or areas suffer from a combination of linked problems such |

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| | as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and family breakdown. |
| SOG | Strategic Officers Group. |
| Soil Conditioner | A material added to soil to improve plant growth and/or health. Digestate, produced from anaerobic digestion of waste, can be used as a soil conditioner. |
| SOLACE | Society of Local Authority Chief Executives. |
| SoPC | Standardisation of PFI Contracts 2002. |
| SoPC3 | Standardisation of PFI Contracts issued by HM Treasury. |
| SoPC4 | Standard Form of PFI Contract Version 4 (March 2007). The Authority's PFI Contract generally meets this version, although as it began under SoPC3 there are some exceptions. |
| Source Segregated/Separated | <p>In the context of the Authority, this refers to the collection of different kinds of waste in different containers or collections. This source segregated waste is easier for the Authority to dispose of, as it does not need to go through the process of separating the waste, but is reliant on the public segregating their waste correctly, which is difficult. The Authority is commingling certain types of waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Paper, cardboard and Tetrapak ii) Plastic bottles, glass containers and cans; and iii) Green waste and food waste. <p>This is to minimise the number of different containers and to make it easier for the public to recycle.</p> |
| SPA | Sales and Purchase Agreement. |
| SPB | Strategic Partnership Board. A quarterly meeting between three elected GMWDA Members and three Non-Executive Directors from the SPV to provide strategic direction for the Contract and ensure its overall effectiveness. |
| Spatial Development Strategy | One of the eight strategies for London that the Mayor is required by law to produce (the Greater London Authority Act 1999). It will replace existing Strategic Planning Guidance for London (RPG3). The Mayor has chosen to call it the London Plan. |
| Special Waste | Now classed as Hazardous Waste. |
| SPV | Special Purpose Vehicle. An SPV is a company set up to deliver the contract by the incoming contractor or joint venture partners depending upon the procurement option selected. |
| SRB | Single Regeneration Budget. |
| SRDF | Sub Regional Development Framework. |

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| SRF | Solid Recovered Fuel. The end product of the Authority's waste presses that is turned into energy at the Runcorn CHP Facility. |
| SSA | Standard Spending Assessment. |
| Street Cleaning Waste | Includes waste collected by litter pickers, street sweepers and mechanical sweepers but excludes fully emptying waste and poop-scoop wastes. |
| Street Recycling Bins | Litter bins for recycling located on streets. |
| SMBC | Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, a lender to the Contract. |
| Sustainable Development | Is defined as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. |
| Sustainable Waste Management | Development that is sustainable is that which can meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. |

Site Name List

| Official Reporting Reference name | Also known as |
|--|--|
| Adswood Road HWRC, Adswood | Adswood HWRC; Adswood |
| Arkwright Street HWRC, Oldham Arkwright Street MBT, Oldham Arkwright Street TLS, Oldham | Oldham HWRC; Arkwright Street Oldham MBT; Arkwright Street Oldham TLS; Arkwright Street |
| Ash Road HWRC, Droylsden | Droylsden HWRC; Ash Road |
| Bayley Street HWRC, Stalybridge Bayley Street TLS, Stalybridge | Stalybridge HWRC; Bayley Street Stalybridge TLS; Bayley Street |
| Blackhorse Street HWRC, Blackrod | Blackrod HWRC; Nightingale Farm |
| Boysnope Wharf HWRC, Irlam | Boysnope Wharf HWRC; Boysnope Wharf |
| Bredbury Park Way HWRC, Bredbury Bredbury Park Way IVC, Bredbury Bredbury Park Way MBT-AD, Bredbury Bredbury Park Way TLS, Bredbury | Stockport HWRC; Bredbury HWRC; Bredbury Parkway Stockport IVC; Bredbury IVC; Bredbury Parkway Stockport MBT-AD; Bredbury MBT-AD; Bredbury Parkway Stockport TLS; Bredbury TLS; Bredbury Parkway |
| Cemetery Road HWRC, Radcliffe | Radcliffe HWRC; Cemetery Road |
| Chandos Street HWRC, Shaw | Shaw HWRC; Beal Hey |
| Chester Road HWRC, Stretford | Stretford HWRC; Chester Road |
| Chichester Street HWRC, Rochdale Chichester Street IVC, Rochdale Chichester Street TLS, Rochdale | Rochdale HWRC; Waithlands HWRC; Waithlands Rochdale IVC; Waithlands IVC; Waithlands Rochdale TLS; Waithlands TLS; Waithlands |
| Clifton Road HWRC, Prestwich | Prestwich HWRC; Drinkwater Park |
| Cobden Street HWRC, Salford Cobden Street MBT-AD, Salford Cobden Street TLS, Salford | Salford HWRC; Cobden Street Salford MBT-AD; Cobden Street Salford TLS; Cobden Street |
| Every Street GWS, Fernhill Every Street HWRC, Fernhill Every Street TLS, Fernhill | Bury GWS; Every Street Bury HWRC; Every Street Bury TLS; Every Street |
| Hurstwood Court HWRC, Bolton | Bolton HWRC; Hurstwood Court |
| Lester Road HWRC, Little Hulton | Little Hulton HWRC; Lester Road |
| Longley Lane GWS, Sharston Longley Lane HWRC, Sharston Longley Lane MBT-AD, Sharston Longley Lane MRF, Sharston | South Manchester GWS; Longley Lane South Manchester HWRC; Longley Lane South Manchester MBT-AD; Longley Lane South Manchester MRF; Longley Lane |
| Lumns Lane HWRC, Swinton | Swinton HWRC; Lumns Lane |

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| Nash Road IVC, Trafford Park | Trafford IVC; Trafford Park |
| Peel Lane HWRC, Heywood | Heywood HWRC; Peel Lane |
| Raikes Lane HWRC, Bolton | Bolton HWRC; Raikes Lane |
| Raikes Lane TLS, Bolton | Bolton TLS; Raikes Lane |
| Raikes Lane TRF, Bolton | Bolton TRF; Raikes Lane |
| Reliance Street HWRC, Newton Heath | North Manchester HWRC; Reliance Street |
| Reliance Street MBT-AD, Newton Heath | North Manchester MBT-AD; Reliance Street |
| Rose Hill HWRC, Marple | Marple HWRC; Rose Hill |
| Sandfold Lane HWRC, Levenshulme | Levenshulme HWRC; Sandfold Lane |
| Springvale HWRC, Middleton | Middleton HWRC; Springvale |
| Torkington Road HWRC, Hazel Grove | Hazel Grove HWRC; Torkington Road |
| Union Road HWRC, Bolton | Bolton HWRC; Union Road |
| Woodhouse Lane HWRC, Altrincham | Altrincham HWRC; Sinderland Road |

T

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
|------------------------|---|
| TEG | TEG Group PLC. |
| Termination Event | An event causing the termination of the Contract. |
| Tetrapak | A form of paperboard packaging used particularly for drink cartons. Can be recycled with Authority's commingled paper and card. |
| The 2006 Regulations | Public Contracts Regulations 2006. |
| The Contract | Recycling and Waste Management Contract. |
| The Districts | The Districts within the Greater Manchester area. This is used to refer to both the 10 local authorities that make up Greater Manchester, and the 9 local authorities that, as Waste Collection Authorities, make up the GMWDA. Wigan, although a Greater Manchester Local Authority, is a statutory waste disposal authority in its own right and is represented on the Authority for administrative purposes. |
| The Former Regulations | Public Works Contracts Regulations 1991 and the Public Services Contracts Regulations 1993. |
| The Order | Waste Regulation and disposal (Authorities) Order 1985 (SI 1985 No 1884). |
| The Partnership | The Authority, VLGW and the districts. |
| TIFU | Treasury Infrastructure Finance Unit, a lender to the Contract. |
| TLS | Transfer Loading Station. Receive waste materials, and prepare them to be transferred to other facilities. Transfer Loading Stations can either receive recyclable materials from kerbside and household collections, or collected residual waste. Recyclable materials such as paper and card are sent to reprocessors to be made into new materials, while other waste is sent for further treatment or disposal. |
| tpa | Tonnes per annum. |
| TPS | Thermal Power Station (also see EfW). |
| TPSCo | The Special Purpose Vehicle established to run the TPS at Runcorn. |
| TPSCo Financial Model | The model which derives the fee payable for the use of the Thermal Power Station at Runcorn. |
| Treatment | 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. |
| TRF | Thermal Recovery Facility. Are also known as Energy from Waste (EfW) facilities because they convert waste into energy. Materials, which cannot be recycled by |

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| | <p>another process, are slowly propelled through the TRF's furnace on a mechanical grate. The waste enters at one end of the furnace and the ash is discharged at the other. The heat from this process is used to produce steam, which in turn powers a turbine to generate electricity. This is referred to as 'green electricity' and can be exported to the national grid. Metals are extracted from the ash produced by the process, and sent for recycling. The majority of what remains is used as a building material for road and construction projects. The gasses generated by the process are treated with state-of-the-art technology to remove any harmful residues. TRFs therefore help to recover the energy from materials, which would otherwise be sent to landfill.</p> |
| TSGs | <p>Time Specific Groups. Output-driven officer working parties set up by SOG or POG to address specific issues (such as the Love Food Hate Waste campaign or waste contamination) over a limited and prescribed time period with particular targets identified from the outset. TSGs will report to the Authority where appropriate.</p> |
| TUPE | <p>Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations.</p> |

U

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| UEL | Useful Economic Life. |
| UKCIP | UK Climate Impacts Programme. Funded by DEFRA, UKCIP helps coordinate scientific research into the impacts of climate change, and helps organisations to avoid the impacts of it. |
| Unitary Authority | A local authority, which has the responsibilities of both Waste Collection and Waste Disposal Authorities. |
| Unitary Charge | Means the payment made by the Authority to the Service Provider for the provision of the Contract waste management services. |
| Unitary Development Plans (UDPs) | Statutory plans produced by each borough that integrate strategic and local planning responsibilities through policies and proposals for development and use of land in their area. |

V

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| VFM | Value for Money. VFM in the procurement process represents the optimisation of costs across the whole life of the project (for example, 25 years) balanced with the quality of service delivered against the contract specification. VFM does not always equate to lower costs, as quality must be equally considered. |
| VAT | Value Added Tax. |
| Virgin Aggregates | Granular material used in construction. Virgin aggregates are natural and have not previously been used. |
| Viridor | Viridor Waste Management. Co-sponsors of the Contract with John Laing. Viridor are one of the top waste companies in the UK (third by turnover) and are part of the Pennon Group Plc, a FTSE100 company who also run South West Water. |
| VLGM | Viridor Laing (Greater Manchester) Limited. |
| VSA | Vehicle Standards Agency. Responsible for battery recycling. |
| VWGM | Viridor Waste (Greater Manchester) Limited. |

W

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Waste | The strict legal definition of waste is extremely complex but it encompasses most unwanted material which has fallen out of the commercial cycle or chain of utility, which the holder discards, or intends to, or is required to discard. |
| Waste Arising | The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time. |
| Waste Disposal | This is defined by the list of operations that constitute disposal (for under Part III of Schedule 4 of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations). This includes landfill, land raising, incineration, permanent storage etc. |
| Waste Hierarchy | 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 of. |
| Waste Management Industry | The businesses (and not-for-profit organisations) involved in the collection, management and disposal of waste. |
| Waste Minimisation | The reduction of waste at source. |
| Waste Prevention | The most effective way to reduce waste, and highest point of the Waste Hierarchy, through programmes that encourage people to avoid waste, rather than recycle waste that is produced. |
| Waste Recycling Credits | In April 1992, the government introduced a system of payment for the recycling of household waste. The purpose of these Recycling Credits is to pass onto recyclers the savings in the collection and disposal costs, which result from the recycling of household waste. This amount is intended to represent the net saving of expenditure on the disposal should it have been disposed of. There is also provision to pass savings in both collection and disposal costs to voluntary bodies or other who organise recycling schemes. |
| Waste Transfer Station | See Transfer Loading Station (TLS). |
| WCA | Waste Collection Authority. The authority responsible for arranging the collection of household waste in their area and commercial or industrial waste on request. They must also produce a 'Recycling Plan'. |

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| WDA | Waste Disposal Authority. The Authority responsible for arranging for the disposal of waste collected in their area by the Waste Collection Authority. They also provide sites where householders can deposit waste free of charge (HWRCs). |
| WEEE | Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment. |
| WEEE Directive | Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (2002/96/EC) referred to as the WEEE Directive. The directive requires Member States to have in place collection, treatment and financing systems by September 2005 for WEEE. This is likely to include a scheme for segregation and collection of WEEE at household waste recycling centres (HWRCs). |
| WET Act | Waste and Emissions Trading Act. The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (WET Act) is intended to implement the requirements of the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) for the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill. Each WDA will be given a specified tonnage allowance for the permitted level of biodegradable municipal waste it is allowed to landfill each year. This will be accomplished via tradable permits under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS). The LATS will enable WDAs to sell excess permits and buy in additional permits for under performance. Permits will be charged by DEFRA at a set cost of £150 per tonne. |
| White Goods | Household appliances including fridges, freezers, washing machines, tumble driers and dishwashers. |
| Whitespace | A partnership computer system that logs materials crossing Authority weighbridges and allows information to be retrieved on this in real time. |
| Windrow/Other Composting | Means the composting of biodegradable wastes placed in long heaps, often triangular in cross section and turned or aerated in order to increase decomposition of the heap and increase the uniformity of the waste. |
| WID | Waste Incineration Directive. |
| WIDP | Waste Infrastructure Delivery Programme. |
| Wigan | Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council, which retains a presence on GMWDA for administrative purposes. |
| WIP | Waste Implementation Programme |
| WISARD | Waste Integrated Systems Assessment for Recovery and Disposal) a tool developed by the Environment Agency to assist in assessing the LCA of waste management systems. |
| WM Licenses | Waste Management Licenses. |
| WRA | Waste Regulation Authority. |
| WRAP | Waste & Resources Action Programme. |

Z

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Zero Waste | <p>Was defined by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Caroline Spelman MP, as “We are not talking about an economy where no waste is produced. We are talking about a society where, overnight, everyone will become a green saint. I, for one, know I’m very far from achieving that hallowed state. What we are talking about is a society where resources are fully valued - financially and environmentally - throughout the economy. Where one person’s waste is another’s resource. Where nothing is actually “waste”. And where, over time, we get as close as we possibly can to zero landfill. To get there, I want to see the creation of a new type of public consciousness about waste. Where consumers make deliberate decisions about preventing waste in the first place; where they buy only what they need and recycle or re-use what’s left.”</p> |