

GLOSSARY

Aftercare

A programme of treatment and management to bring a restored mineral site to a satisfactory standard for its prescribed afteruse.

Afteruse

Use of former mineral working following restoration.

Aggregates

Sand, gravel and crushed rock and other bulk materials which are suitable for use in the construction industry as concrete, mortar, finishes or roadstone or for use as a constructional fill or railway ballast.

Aggregates Monitoring (AM) Surveys

Surveys on the sales and distribution of aggregates and materials suitable for use as aggregates, carried out at four-yearly intervals. Produced by the Regional Aggregate Working Parties from information provided by the minerals industry. The most recent published surveys are AM89 and AM93, with AM97 due for publication in late 1998.

Ancient Woodland

Woodland areas that have existed since at least 1600.

Aquifers

Water bearing rock and sub-soil.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

An area of particularly attractive landscape and unspoilt character which should be protected and enhanced as part of the national heritage. It is designated by the Countryside Commission under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

Agricultural Land Grades 1, 2 and 3a as defined under the Agricultural Land Classification system established by the former Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (now DEFRA). Land grading for a specific site is determined via ground surveys carried out by the Farming and Rural Conservation Agency.

Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)

"...the outcome of a systematic consultative and decision making procedure which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water. The procedure establishes for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits or least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as the short term." Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, 1988.

Biodiversity

The range of plant and animal species present in an area. It can refer to global, regional or local systems.

Borrow Pit

Mineral working in close proximity to, and solely to provide material for, a large construction or engineering project.

Bund

An embankment formed to screen a site from view and/or to reduce noise emissions from a site.

Clinical Waste

Waste including human or animal tissue/blood, drugs or other pharmaceutical products, swabs, dressings, syringes, etc which may prove hazardous to any person coming into contact with it, and any other waste from similar sources which may cause infection to any person coming into contact with it.

Coastal Zone

The extent of the area subject to natural coastal processes and human activities related to the coast.

Commercial Waste

Waste from premises used wholly, or mainly, for the purposes of a trade or business or for a sport, recreation or entertainment.

Compost

Organic matter decomposed aerobically for use as soil conditioner or fertilizer.

Conservation Area

Areas of special architectural or historic interest designated by local authorities under the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Construction and Demolition Waste

Waste, generally inert, arising from the construction, maintenance or demolition of buildings or other civil engineering structures.

Crushed Rock

Hard rock which has been crushed and graded for use as an aggregate.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

Department of Central Government which has replaced the former Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF).

Department of the Environment (DoE) / Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR)/Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions (DTLR)

DTLR is a department of Central Government, previously named the DoE & DETR, which issues Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs), Mineral Planning Guidance Notes (MPGs) and Circulars on planning matters and is responsible for administering the Development Plan System.

Development Plan System

The system of Structure and Local plans prepared by local authorities as a framework for development and land use decisions in their area.

Environmental Assessment

A method of assessing the likely environmental effects of a development, together with an assessment of how adverse effects might be mitigated.

Green Belt

A planning designation designed, inter alia, to prevent urban sprawl and encroachment into the countryside by protecting open land around and between urban areas.

Historic Battlefield Register

Battlefields of national importance registered by English Heritage.

Historic Parks and Gardens Register

Parks and gardens of national importance registered by English Heritage.

High Specification Aggregate (HSA)

Aggregate which, due to its high skid resistant properties, strength and resistance to abrasion, is used as a top dressing in road surfacing.

Household waste

Waste from a private dwelling or residential house or other such specified premises, and includes waste taken to household waste recycling centres.

Hydrogeology

The study of water below ground surface.

Hydrology

The study of the movement of water (including surface water) within an area.

Incinerator

Industrial plant where combustible waste materials are burnt in order to reduce their weight, volume and pollution potential prior to the disposal of the residues at landfill sites.

Industrial Waste

Waste from any factory within the meaning of the Factories Act 1961 or such other specified premises.

Inert Waste

Waste, generally excavation and demolition materials arising from building and construction, that does not normally undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological changes when deposited at a landfill site.

Integrated Waste Management Facility

Article 5 of the Waste Framework Directive requires the establishment of an integrated network of disposal installations in order to dispose of waste by suitable means in accordance with the proximity principle. An integrated waste management facility offers the opportunity to achieve this at a single site where wastes can be managed in a variety of ways with residues disposed of at an on-site landfill.

Interim Development Order (IDO)

These are permissions granted after 21 July 1943 and before 1 July 1948 which, where formal registration has taken place under the terms of the Planning and Compensation Act 1991, have been preserved as valid planning permissions.

Landbank

A stock of reserves with planning permission sufficient to provide for continued extraction over a given time period.

Landfill

The deposit of waste onto and into land and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose. Where the tipping raises the level of the land above original ground contours, this is often referred to as landraising.

Landfill Gas

A mixture of gases, methane (65%) and carbon dioxide (35%) plus trace gases and vapours, produced by the degradation of biodegradable waste in landfill sites.

Landraising

(See "Landfill" above)

Landscape

“The term landscape refers primarily to the visual appearance of the land, including its shape, form and colours. It also reflects the way in which these various components combine to create specific patterns and pictures that are distinctive to particular localities. However, the landscape is not a purely visual phenomenon, because its character relies closely on its physiography and its history. Hence, in addition to the scenic or visual dimension of the landscape there are a whole range of other dimensions, including geology, topography, soils, ecology, archaeology, landscape history, land use, architecture, and cultural associations. All of these factors have influenced the formation of the landscape, and continue to affect the way in which it is experienced and valued.” (Countryside Commission Landscape Assessment Guidance, CCP3 423 1993)

Leachate

Contaminated liquid which can seep from a landfill site.

Listed Buildings

Buildings of special architectural or historic interest designated by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport under the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Low level Restoration

The re-establishment of land following mineral extraction without in-filling with waste material.

MAFF

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Mineral Planning Authority (MPA)

The term given to any of the authorities with responsibility for planning control over mineral working.

Mineral Planning Guidance (MPG)

These are notes issued by the Government which provide guidance to local authorities, the minerals industry and other interested parties. Plans which address minerals issues are expected to take MPGs into account. Those MPGs referred to in this Plan are listed in the Bibliography.

Mineral Resource Areas

Areas where economically workable mineral deposits are believed to exist, within which development that might sterilise or prejudice the working of that deposit in the longer term, or be adversely affected by mineral working, will be resisted.

Minerals Development

“Development consisting of the winning and working of minerals, or involving the depositing of mineral waste” (para 96(6), Environment Act 1995)

National Nature Reserve (NNR)

An area of high nature conservation value designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 or the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Permitted Development

Development which does not require planning permission under the Town and Country (General Permitted Development) Order 1995.

Permitted Reserves

Proven mineral deposits that have planning permission for extraction.

Planning Obligation

Enforceable undertaking or agreement to control matters beyond the scope of planning conditions.

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)

Guidance issued by the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions setting out the national policy context for Structure and Local Plans. Plans are expected to take PPGs into account. The PPGs referred to in this Plan are listed in the Bibliography.

Polished Stone Value (PSV)

Resistance to polishing is an essential requirement for all wearing course materials and surface dressings, to provide a skid-resistant road surface. It is the most important characteristic of High Specification Aggregates.

Primary Aggregate

Naturally occurring aggregate such as crushed rock and sand and gravel.

Progressive Restoration

A rolling programme of restoration in phase with mineral extraction so that the minimum area is disrupted at any one time.

Proximity Principle

Ensuring an adequate network of facilities to enable transportation costs to be minimised.

Ramsar Site

A wetland site of Special Scientific Interest which is designated by the Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions under the Ramsar Convention as being of international importance.

Reclamation

Operations associated with mineral extraction to return an area to an acceptable environmental state. It includes restoration, aftercare and works which take place before, during and after mineral extraction.

Recovery

Obtaining value from wastes through one of the following means: recycling; composting; other forms of material recovery (such as anaerobic digestion); energy recovery (combustion with direct or indirect use of the energy produced, manufacture of refuse derived fuel, gasification, pyrolysis, or other technologies).

Recycling

Recovering re-usable materials from waste or using a “waste” material for a positive purpose.

Regional Self Sufficiency

The requirement that each planning conference region provide sufficient facilities for managing the waste arising in its region.

Reserve

Economically and technically workable mineral deposit which has been proven.

Resource

Potential mineral deposit where the extent and economic viability is unproven.

Restoration

Process of returning a site to its former or a new use following mineral extraction.

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Site of national archaeological importance which appears on the Schedule of Ancient Monuments compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport.

Secondary Aggregate

Byproduct wastes, synthetic materials and soft rock which may be used for aggregate purposes with or without processing.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A specifically defined area under section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 designated by English Nature within which protection is afforded to ecological or geological features.

Sites and Monuments Records (SMR)

Records held by mineral planning authorities comprising details of known archaeological information on sites of national, regional and local importance.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

A site designated under the EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora as of special importance.

Special Protection Area (SPA)

A site designated under Article 4 of EC Directive 19/409 as being of particular importance for the conservation of rare and/or migratory wild birds.

Special Waste

Defined by the Control of Pollution (Special Wastes) Regulations 1980 as any controlled waste that contains any of the substances listed in Schedule 1 to the Regulations, or is dangerous to life, or has a combustion flashpoint of 21(C or less, or is a medical product as defined by the Medicines Act 1968.

Sterilisation

Development on or near mineral bearing land which prevents the mineral resource from being worked.

Sustainable Development

Development that meets the needs of today without denying future generations the best of today's environment.

South West Regional Aggregates Working Party (SWRAWP)

The SWRAWP is one of the RAWPs set up in England and Wales. The RAWPs are essentially a forum for data collection and discussion, linking the industry, MPAs and relevant Government Departments.

South West Regional Technical Advisory Body (SWRTAB)

SWRTAB is one of the RTAB's being set up under draft PPG10. Its primary purpose is to provide technical advice on regional waste planning issues to the Regional Assembly. Its membership includes local authorities, Government Office, Environment Agency and the waste management industry.

Transfer Station

A site at which collected waste is transferred to bulk transport for delivery by road, rail or water to a final disposal site.

Waste

Material is waste if, when disposing of it, or having it disposed of on his behalf, the producer intends to discard it or throw it away. Even if the material is reusable, if it is discarded it is still waste. It is the original producer's intention that determines if a material is waste. Waste is generally referred to as being either controlled or uncontrolled. Controlled waste consists of household, commercial and industrial waste and falls within the scope of waste regulation and environmental protection legislation. Uncontrolled waste consists of radioactive waste, explosive waste, mines and quarries waste and agricultural waste and is regulated by other legislation.

Waste Audit

Analysis of waste arising from a specific development project, together with the steps for its minimisation, re-use and disposal.

Waste Arising

Waste originating from a particular area.

Waste Collection/Disposal Authority

The local authority (South Gloucestershire Council) with responsibility for implementing the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 with regard to the collection and disposal of waste.

Waste Development

Defined as "Development which involves the depositing of refuse or waste materials other than mineral waste" in S38(1) Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended, but refers in this Plan to any proposals for the management (i.e. sorting, treatment, storage, etc as well as deposit) of waste.

Waste Disposal

The process of getting rid of unwanted, broken, worn out, contaminated or spoiled materials in an orderly and regulated fashion.

Waste Hierarchy

An order of waste management methods based on their predicted sustainability.

Waste Management Facility

A generic term for any site or building where waste materials are stored, sorted, processed, pre-treated, recycled or finally disposed of.

Waste Management Licence

A licence granted by the Environment Agency under the provisions of the Environment Protection Act 1990 to ensure waste treatment and disposal is carried out with no unacceptable risk to the environment or to public health, safety and amenity.

Waste Treatment

The process of making waste material easier to handle, transport and dispose of by chemical, physical or biological means.

Water Table

The top surface of the saturated zone within the aquifer.

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