

Aftercare

A programme of treatment and management of restored mineral workings and landfill sites.

After-use

Use of former mineral workings and landfill sites once they have been restored.

Aggregate

Defined by the Government as “inert particulate matter which, when brought together in a bound or unbound condition, form part or a whole of a building or civil engineering structure” (MPG6). Naturally occurring minerals such as sand and gravel are termed ‘primary aggregates’. By-products of other processes which are suitable for use as aggregates (eg power station ash) are called ‘secondary aggregates’.

Agricultural land grades 1, 2 and 3A

The best and most versatile agricultural land as defined by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Apportionment

The county’s share of the regional demand for aggregate to be met from landwon sand and gravel.

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Areas of countryside designated by the Countryside Commission with the primary objective of conserving their natural beauty.

Area of High Landscape Value (AHLV)

Area designated by district councils as being of local landscape importance.

Bird Strike

Damage caused to an aircraft by birds striking the fuselage or entering the engine.

Blacktop

Road surfacing material.

Borrow pit

Mineral working solely to provide materials for a specific (large scale) construction project and normally close to the project.

Buffer zone

Undisturbed area around dwellings and other development susceptible to nuisance to protect them from the most immediate damaging effects of mineral working and waste disposal.

Bund

An embankment, formed of natural material, usually soil, used to screen a site from view.

Cement

Substance made by calcing lime and clay, mixed with water to form mortar or used in concrete.

Clinical waste

Waste which may prove hazardous to any person coming into contact with it, eg human or animal tissue/blood, drugs or other pharmaceutical products, swabs, dressings, syringes etc.

Concrete

Composition of gravel, sand, cement and water used for building.

Concrete batching plant

Plant which produces ready-mixed concrete for construction projects.

Crushed concrete

Concrete from demolition sites, crushed and re-used as an aggregate for construction purposes.

Crushed rock

Hard rock, for example limestone and granite, fragmented and graded for use as an aggregate.

Environmental Assessment

The systematic evaluation of the likely environmental effects of a development, together with an assessment of how adverse effects might be mitigated.

Environmental Statement

Document setting out the developer's assessments of a project's likely environmental effects.

Green Belt

Designated area around city with the purpose of protecting the city's character; checking growth and urban sprawl; and preventing the coalescence of settlements.

Hydrogeology

The behaviour of water through rock.

Hydrological survey

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

Inert waste

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

Interim Development Order (IDO)

A mineral permission granted after 21 July 1943 and before 1 July 1948, which has been preserved by successive Planning Acts as a valid planning permission in respect of development which had not been carried out by 1 July 1948.

Landbank

A stock of permitted reserves 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.

Landfill gas

The end product of degradation of biodegradable wastes producing a mixture of up to 65% methane and 35% carbon dioxide plus trace gases and vapours.

Land raising

The raising of land by depositing material above existing or original ground levels.

Leachate

Contaminated liquid which can seep from a landfill site.

Mineral consultation areas

Areas which contain known mineral deposits within which the district councils should consult the County Council on any development which could sterilize possible future mineral working.

Nature Reserve (National)

Nationally/Internationally important wildlife site designated for protection by English Nature.

Nature Reserve (Local)

Locally important wildlife site designated for protection by the local authority.

Overburden

Material eg soil, clay and rock that must be removed prior to extracting the mineral deposit beneath it.

Permitted reserves

Mineral deposits that have planning permission for extraction.

Planning permission

Formal permission given by the local planning authority to develop and use land.

Pulverised fuel ash (PFA)

Waste from coal fired power stations, often used as infill material.

Planning obligation

Enforceable undertaking or agreement for the purpose of restricting the development or use of land; requiring operations or activities to be carried out; requiring the land to be used in any specified way; or requiring payments to be made to an authority.

Progressive restoration

Method of restoring a site in phase with working so that the minimum area is disrupted at any one time.

Proposals Map

Ordnance Survey based map specifying proposals of the Local Plan.

Putrescible waste

Waste which is able to decompose easily by bacterial action. Landfill gas and leachate can occur as by-products of this process.

Rail depot

Reception point for aggregates/waste moved in by train.

Recycling

The recovery of reuseable materials from waste.

Restoration

Process of returning a site or area to its former or future use following mineral extraction/waste disposal.

Revocation

Withdrawal of development rights granted by a planning permission.

Routeing agreement

Enforceable agreement used to restrict mineral/waste disposal vehicles to specific roads.

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Nationally important monuments and archaeological areas that are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

SERPLAN

The London and South East Regional Planning Conference – an organisation of local authorities in South East England concerned with planning issues in the region.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A site statutorily designated by English Nature as having special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features.

Sterilization

Development of mineral bearing land which prevents those minerals from being worked.

Structure Plan

Plan covering the whole county produced by the County Council which provides the strategic policy framework for planning in the county.

Sustainable development

Development, the consequence of which will not deny future generations the best of today's environment.

Waste Management Licence

Licence granted by the Environment Agency, to ensure waste treatment and disposal is carried out with no unacceptable risk to the environment or to public health, safety and amenity.

Waste reception and recycling centre

A site to which the public deliver household waste and where provision is made for the separation of materials for recycling.

Water table

The level of water below the surface of the ground.