

West Sussex Minerals Local Plan: Glossary of Terms

Acronym/Term		Explanation
ALR	Advisory Lorry Route	Advisory lorry routes are strategic and local roads recommended for use by lorries and heavy goods vehicles in West Sussex. Most are dual carriageways or modern single carriageways. Their use is supported within the West Sussex Local Transport Plan. More information about the ALR and a map of the route is available online .
	Aggregates	Sand, gravel and crushed rock (known as primary aggregates), mineral waste such as colliery spoil, industry wastes and recycled materials (known as secondary aggregates), and such material as construction and demolition waste (recycled aggregates). Aggregates are used in the construction industry to produce concrete, mortar, asphalt, etc.
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	An area designated by the Countryside Agency under Section 87 and 88 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. The primary objective is conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape. West Sussex has two Areas: Chichester Harbour and High Weald.
	Ancient Woodland	Areas that had continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 and have been cleared only for underwood or timber production.
	Biodiversity	Shorter term for 'biological diversity' which applies to all terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part.
	Conservation Areas	An area, as defined in the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, designated as being of special architectural or historical interest and therefore protected from any alterations which would destroy its

		character.
	Ecosystems Services	An ecosystems services approach provides a framework for looking at whole ecosystems in decision making, and for valuing the ecosystem services they provide, to ensure that society can maintain a healthy and resilient natural environment now and for future generations.
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment	Statutory requirement for Planning Authorities to assess the potential effects of land-use plans on designated European Sites in Great Britain. The Habitats Regulations Assessment is intended to assess the potential effects of a development plan on one or more European Sites (collectively termed 'Natura 2000' sites). The Natura 2000 sites comprise Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). SPAs area classified under the European Council Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC; Birds Directive) for the protection of wild birds and their habitats (including particularly rare and vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Birds Directive, and migratory species).
	Landbank	The landbank is a stock of planning permissions for mineral extraction and it is used to secure and maintain an adequate supply of minerals. The length of the landbank is calculated by dividing the total reserve remaining on sites with planning permission by the annual requirement (based on the apportionment).
	Listed Building	A building officially listed as being of special architectural or historic interest as defined in the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
MCA	Minerals Consultation Area	A mechanism that aims to ensure that in two-tier authority areas consultation takes place between county and district planning authorities when mineral interests could be compromised by non-mineral development.
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Areas	Areas of known mineral resources that are of sufficient economic or conservation value to warrant protection for generations to come.
MPA	Mineral Planning	A local authority with responsibility for

	Authority	processing mineral applications. West Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority are both Mineral Planning Authorities.
Mt		Million Tonnes
mtpa		Million Tonnes per Annum
NNR	National Nature Reserves	A site of national nature conservation importance managed by English Nature and established under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
	National Park	A National Park must be an extensive tract of countryside, that because of its natural beauty and the opportunities it affords for open air recreation, Natural England considers it especially desirable that legal measures are taken to safeguard it under the provisions of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949.
	Primary Aggregates	Virgin materials such as sand and gravel which are extracted from the ground.
	Protected Species	Individual wildlife species which have statutory protection under a range of legislation provisions (e.g. the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1982, the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994, Protection of Badgers Act 1992).
	Recycled Aggregates	Aggregate which has been extracted from the ground (as primary aggregate), but which has subsequently been used and recovered for re-use. It comprises material derived from construction and demolition waste
Ramsar site		Sites designated under the European Ramsar Convention to protect wetlands that are of international importance, particularly wildfowl habitats.
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites	A non-statutory regionally important geological or geomorphological site, designated by locally developed criteria.
	Restoration	The process of returning a site to its former use, or restoring it to a condition that will support an agreed after-use, such as

		agriculture and forestry.
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	A nationally important archaeological site included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
	Secondary Aggregates	Secondary aggregates can be a lower grade virgin material such as chalk, or previously used aggregate or used materials which were not previously aggregates, for example shredded tyres.
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	A site statutorily notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special nature conservation interest. SSSI include wildlife habitats, geological features and landforms.
SPA	Special Protection Areas	A site of importance for rare and vulnerable birds under the EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation	A site of international importance designated under the EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	A study carried out by local planning authorities in consultation with the Environment Agency. The SFRA provides information on the areas that may flood and the impacts of climate change.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	A single appraisal tool which provides for the systematic identification and evaluation of the economic, social and environmental impacts of a proposal.
	Sharp sand and gravel	Course sand and gravel suitable for use in making concrete.
	Silica Sand	Also known as industrial sand, contains a high proportion of silica in the form of quartz. It is produced from unconsolidated sands and crushed sandstones and is used for applications other than as construction aggregate.
	Soft Sand	Fine sand suitable for use in such products as mortar, asphalt and plaster.
	Unconsolidated sand and gravel	A term used to describe sand and gravel deposits which are relatively loosely packed in the ground. Consolidated sands and gravels are more densely packed and therefore are

		extracted as sandstone or rock.