

MAES Y DROELL QUARRY EXTRACTION OF INDUSTRIAL SAND

ES Volume III, Appendix 1.5 - Glossary and Abbreviations

Glossary and Abbreviations

Term	Definition
Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)	Above Ordnance Datum: ground levels are measured relative to the mean sea level at Newlyn in Cornwall, referred to as "Ordnance Datum". Heights are reported in metres above AOD hence m AOD.
Aquifer	A geological formation that can store and transmit groundwater in significant quantities.
Aftercare	The management and maintenance of restored land after quarrying has finished, to ensure that habitats and planting become successfully established.
Applicant	Silica Sand Mold Limited, the company applying for planning permission.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area. An area identified by a local authority where air-quality objectives are not being achieved.
Background Sound Level LA90,T	A-weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the residual sound at the assessment location for 90% of a given time interval, T, measured using time weighting F and quoted to the nearest whole number of decibels.
Baseline conditions	The existing environmental conditions against which the effects of the Proposed Development are assessed.
BGS	British Geological Survey.
BNL	Basic Noise Level. A calculated road-traffic noise level used in the assessment of traffic noise.
BPM	Best Practicable Means. Reasonably practicable measures used to prevent or minimise effects such as noise.
Bund	A raised earth mound used to screen views, reduce noise or safely contain materials.
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan. A document setting out how environmental effects will be controlled during site preparation and other works.
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management.
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
Combined effects	Effects that arise where different environmental impacts from the Proposed Development affect the same receptor. These are also called intra-project effects.
Competent expert	A suitably qualified and experienced professional responsible for preparing or contributing to an environmental assessment.

Term	Definition
Conceptual hydrogeological model	A simplified understanding of the geology, groundwater flow, recharge and interaction between groundwater and surface water.
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise. A method used to calculate noise from road traffic.
Cumulative effects	Effects arising when the Proposed Development is considered together with other existing, approved or reasonably foreseeable developments. These are also called inter-project effects.
DCC	Denbighshire County Council.
Designated heritage asset	A heritage asset formally protected through designation, such as a Listed Building or Scheduled Monument.
Dewatering	The removal or control of groundwater to allow excavation to proceed. No quarry dewatering is proposed because the workings would remain above the groundwater table.
Disamenity dust	Visible dust that may cause nuisance or affect the enjoyment of properties, gardens or other sensitive locations.
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges. Guidance used in assessments including road-traffic noise and transport effects.
Dust Management Plan	A plan setting out measures for controlling, monitoring and responding to dust generated by Site activities.
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment. An assessment of potential effects on habitats, species and designated nature-conservation sites.
Ecological connectivity	The degree to which habitats are linked, allowing species to move between them.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment. The process used to identify, assess and report the likely significant environmental effects of a development.
EIA Regulations	The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017, as amended.
Embedded mitigation	Measures incorporated into the design, phasing or operation of a development to avoid or reduce environmental effects from the outset.
EMP	Environmental Management Plan. A plan used to control environmental effects during site preparation, extraction and restoration.
EPSM licence	European Protected Species Mitigation licence. A licence allowing works affecting a European Protected Species to proceed subject to agreed mitigation, management and monitoring.
ES	Environmental Statement. Documents reporting the methodology and findings of the EIA, including baseline conditions, likely effects, mitigation, and residual effects.
EZoI	Ecological Zone of Influence. The area within which ecological features could be affected by the Proposed Development.
FCA	Flood Consequences Assessment. An assessment of flood risk and the measures proposed to manage water safely.
FTE	Full-time equivalent. A measure used to express employment on the basis of full-time jobs.
GCN	Great crested newt. A legally protected amphibian species recorded within the Site.
GIS	Geographical Information System. Digital mapping software used to record, analyse and display spatial information.

Term	Definition
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition. Guidance used to assess landscape and visual effects.
Groundwater table	Water held below ground within soil, rock and geological formations. The level below which the ground is saturated with groundwater.
Habitat	The natural environment in which a plant, animal or ecological community lives.
HER	Historic Environment Record. A record of known archaeological sites, historic buildings and other heritage assets.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place or landscape with archaeological, architectural or historic interest.
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle. A large commercial vehicle used to transport mineral products, plant or materials.
HIA	Hydrogeological Impact Assessment. An assessment of potential effects on groundwater, surface water and water-dependent receptors.
Hydrogeology	The study of groundwater and how it moves through soil and rock.
Hydrology	The study of surface water, rainfall, runoff, streams, ponds and drainage.
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management.
Impact	A change arising from the Proposed Development. The consequence of that change for a receptor is described as an effect.
Indirect effect	An effect arising through a secondary pathway rather than as an immediate consequence of the Proposed Development.
Industrial sand	High-quality sand with particular physical and chemical properties suitable for specialist industrial uses. It may also be referred to as silica sand.
Infiltration	The movement of surface water into the ground.
Inter-project effects	Effects arising where the Proposed Development combines with other existing, approved or reasonably foreseeable developments.
Intra-project effects	Effects arising where different environmental impacts from the Proposed Development affect the same receptor or receptor group.
LCA	Landscape Character Area. An area with a distinct and recognisable landscape character.
Likely significant effect	An environmental effect considered important enough to require detailed assessment and reporting through the EIA.
Listed Building	A building or structure formally designated for its special architectural or historic interest.
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority.
LNR	Local Nature Reserve. A site designated for its local importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment.
LWS	Local Wildlife Site. A non-statutory site identified as being important for nature conservation at the local level.
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. An assessment of effects on landscape character and views experienced by people.
Magnitude of impact	The scale or degree of environmental change, taking account of factors such as its extent, intensity, duration and reversibility.
Mineral reserve	Mineral that has been identified as capable of being technically and economically extracted.

Term	Definition
Mitigation	Measures used to avoid, prevent, reduce, remedy or offset an adverse environmental effect.
Monitoring	The measurement or review of environmental conditions to check predictions, demonstrate compliance and identify whether corrective action is required.
National Landscape	A nationally protected landscape recognised for its natural beauty and special qualities. This designation was formerly known as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
NBB	Net Benefit for Biodiversity. An overall improvement in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience resulting from development.
Negligible effect	An imperceptible or very minor effect on an environmental resource or receptor.
Neutral effect	An effect that is neither beneficial nor adverse.
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	An air pollutant principally associated with combustion sources, including road traffic.
Non-designated heritage asset	A heritage asset with archaeological, architectural or historic interest that is not formally designated.
Non-statutory designated site	A locally recognised nature-conservation site that does not have statutory protection, such as a Local Wildlife Site.
NRW	Natural Resources Wales.
NSR	Noise-sensitive receptor. A property, person or use that may be particularly susceptible to noise, such as a dwelling.
NTS	Non-Technical Summary. A plain-language summary of the Environmental Statement intended for non-specialist readers.
Operational phase	The period during which the quarry is actively worked, including mineral extraction, processing, transportation and progressive restoration.
Particulate matter	Small airborne particles that may affect air quality and human health.
Pathway	The route by which an environmental impact could reach a receptor, such as dust travelling from the quarry to a dwelling.
PM ₁₀	Airborne particles with a diameter of 10 micrometres or less.
PM _{2.5}	Fine airborne particles with a diameter of 2.5 micrometres or less.
Pollution prevention measures	Controls used to prevent fuels, oils, chemicals or other pollutants from entering land, groundwater or surface water.
PRoW	Public Right of Way. A route over which the public has a legally protected right of passage, including footpaths and bridleways.
Progressive restoration	The restoration of worked areas in phases alongside continuing mineral extraction, rather than waiting until quarrying has ended.
Proposed Development	The proposed winning and working of industrial sand and associated minerals with restoration to nature conservation at Maes y Droell Quarry
Qualitative assessment	An assessment based on descriptive evaluation, available evidence and professional judgement rather than numerical calculations.
Quantitative assessment	An assessment based on measurements, calculations or numerical criteria.
Reasonable alternatives	Realistic options considered by the Applicant in relation to matters such as location, design, working methods, phasing or restoration.

Term	Definition
Receptor	A person, property, habitat, species, landscape feature, heritage asset or environmental resource that could be affected by the Proposed Development.
Residual effect	The environmental effect remaining after mitigation has been taken into account.
Restoration	The process of returning land affected by mineral extraction to an appropriate and beneficial condition or after-use.
RCS	Respirable crystalline silica. Very fine silica particles capable of reaching the deepest parts of the lungs when inhaled.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation. A site protected for habitats or species of international importance.
Scheduled Monument	A nationally important archaeological site or monument protected by law.
Sensitivity	The susceptibility, value or importance of a receptor and its ability to accommodate environmental change.
Significance of effect	A conclusion about the importance of an environmental effect, generally informed by the magnitude of impact and the sensitivity or value of the receptor.
Site	The land within the planning application boundary at Maes y Droell Quarry.
Source-Pathway-Receptor	A risk-assessment approach considering the source of an impact, the route by which it could travel and the receptor that could be affected.
SPA	Special Protection Area. A site protected because of its importance for rare, vulnerable or migratory birds.
Spatial scope	The geographical area covered by an environmental assessment.
SPR	Source-Pathway-Receptor.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest. A site legally protected for its nationally important biological or geological features.
Statutory designated site	A site protected under legislation because of its ecological, geological or other environmental importance.
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems. Measures used to manage surface-water runoff in a controlled and environmentally appropriate way.
Surface water	Water present at ground level, including streams, ditches, ponds and rainfall runoff.
Swept-path analysis	A drawing or computer assessment showing the space required for a vehicle to manoeuvre safely.
Temporal scope	The stages or periods considered in an assessment, such as site preparation, operation, restoration and aftercare.
Traffic severance	The extent to which traffic makes it more difficult for people to cross a road or move between places.
Translocation	The controlled movement of plants or animals from one location to another, normally under an agreed method or licence.
Transport Assessment	An assessment of access, traffic generation, vehicle routing, highway capacity and road safety.
UKHab	UK Habitat Classification. A standard system used to classify and map habitats.
VER	Valued Ecological Receptor. A habitat, species or designated site of sufficient importance to require detailed consideration in the EclA.

Term	Definition
Visual receptor	A person or group of people who may experience a change in views as a result of the Proposed Development.
Watching brief	Archaeological monitoring undertaken while excavation or other ground-disturbing works are in progress.
Wheel wash	Equipment used to clean vehicle wheels before vehicles leave the Site, helping to prevent mud and dust from being deposited on public roads.
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation. A document setting out how archaeological investigation, recording and reporting will be undertaken.
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility. A computer-generated study showing where a development may theoretically be visible, taking account of features such as topography, buildings and vegetation