

East Sussex Waste and Minerals Authority Monitoring Report 2010/11

Executive Summary 1

1 Executive Summary

Introduction

1.1 East Sussex County Council, as a Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, provides planning policies for waste management and minerals production. Current policy is contained in the existing Waste Local Plan and Minerals Local Plan and revised policy is being prepared jointly with Brighton & Hove City Council and the South Downs National Park Authority. The Council is required to monitor implementation of these policies by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Localism Act 2011⁽¹⁾, and does this by producing a Waste & Minerals Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). This AMR covers the period April 2010 to March 2011. AMRs from previous years can be found at the following website: www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/amr1.Htm

Planning Policy Framework

Saved Policies in the Waste and Minerals Local Plans

1.2 All planning policies in the Waste Local Plan (WLP) and Minerals Local Plan (MLP) have been saved until they are replaced by those in the Development Plan Documents which will comprise the Waste & Minerals Development Framework.

Progress on the Waste & Minerals Development Framework

Minerals & Waste Development Scheme

1.3 A revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, containing the timetable for the preparation of the documents that form the Waste and Minerals Development Framework was approved by the County Council in July 2011. It was subsequently approved by the County Council's partner Authorities, and has now been sent to Government.

Waste & Minerals Plan

1.4 A public consultation took place on the draft Waste & Minerals Plan (WMP) between 27th October and 8th December 2011. The draft Plan details the Authorities' revised approach in response to comments on the previous Preferred Strategy consultation, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England, and further discussions with the waste industry.

1 In previous years this requirement was set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 which required the production of an Annual Monitoring Report. Changes, including the title of the report have been introduced by the Localism Act 2011

1 Executive Summary

Construction and Demolition Waste Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

1.5 The C&D Waste SPD provides additional guidance on compliance with policies concerning the production and management of C&D waste. The SPD needs to be reviewed to ensure that this document does not duplicate the requirements of the Site Waste Management Plan Regulations 2008, however due to ongoing constraints on resources it has still not been possible to carry out this review.

Statement of Community Involvement

1.6 In light of revised Regulations⁽²⁾ and guidance on consultation, a review of the Council's Statement of Community Involvement is required. It is anticipated that this review will take place in 2012.

Performance of Minerals and Waste Policies

1.7 The performance of policies contained within the Minerals and Waste Local Plans is monitored using the indicators shown below.

W1 - Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities

1.8 The total new permitted capacity within East Sussex in the monitoring period is:

- 16,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) recycling/recovery;
- 8,000 tpa in CDEW transfer capacity;
- 6,260 tpa in commercial and industrial waste recycling/composting.

W2 - Municipal Waste Arisings and Management

1.9 Municipal waste arisings for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove in 2010/11 were 365,741 tonnes, a slight decrease from the previous year. The individual level of arisings for East Sussex showed a small increase, although this was smaller than the decrease for Brighton & Hove, hence an overall decrease has been recorded. Municipal and household waste arisings are at their lowest level since combined data for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove was first made available in 2003/04.

1.10 The WLP has a target to recycle 33% of household waste and recover 50% of municipal waste by 31 March 2011. Both targets were met with combined recycling and recovery rates for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove of 35% and 60% respectively being achieved.

² The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009

Executive Summary 1

M1 - The Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates

1.11 Actual data is confidential. The outcome of the Review of Policy M3 of the South East Plan was considered by the Secretary of State in March 2010 and an increase in the apportionment figure for the plan area was proposed. Currently the increased apportionment and landbank requirement could still be met from permitted reserves in the draft Plan period through the operational quarry at Stanton's Farm and potential production at Camber.

M2 - The Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates

1.12 Information continues to be limited by constraints in national and local surveys although background work for the WMP indicates that at present the best estimate is 240,000 tonnes per annum of recycled aggregate for the Plan Area. Around 10,000 tonnes of waste bricks are produced per annum and it is anticipated that 58,000 tonnes of bottom ash will be produced per annum from the Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility. This gives a total estimated figure of around 300,000tpa. There is potential for growth in production of these materials. The sites with planning permission to produce recycled aggregates in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove are detailed in Appendix 8.

Local Indicator A - Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material

1.13 Data is limited for the assessment of landings of marine dredged sand and gravel. Marine aggregate reserves within the licensed area serving the South East region are substantial and the level of imports of crushed rock to the county is considered to be significant. Principal constraints on the level of marine landings are considered to be: the security of port access; channel and berth restrictions in relation to the current fleet; and the level of investment in modern wharf infrastructure.

1.14 The expectation is that future imports of aggregates and marine dredged materials will continue to be the major source for construction use in East Sussex.

Local Indicator B - Extraction of and Employment in Non-Aggregate Minerals

1.15 Employment in the non-aggregate minerals sector within East Sussex is still relatively stable.

1.16 Data from the Office of National Statistics confirms that clay production is stable, although some smaller sites are pooling physical resources. Since 2005, the Council has recorded brick clay output and reserves via a yearly survey of clay workings in the County. The data is currently too limited to reveal a definitive picture and the state of the clay industry in East Sussex can best be described as stable.

1.17 The Gypsum mine at Robertsbridge has approximately 20 years of reserves remaining. Demand for plasterboard products is still growing and the mined gypsum is complementing use of imported DSG (Desulphogypsum).

1 Executive Summary

1.18 There are no operational chalk quarries in East Sussex and the emerging draft Waste and Minerals Plan will not safeguard chalk resource as there is still little demand for the resource.

Objectives for Sustainable Waste Management:

1.19 As well as targets for waste recycling and recovery, the Waste Local Plan includes six objectives for sustainable waste management, which are listed below together with key information which indicates progress towards meeting them.

- ***Objective A - Reducing the Amount of Waste Disposed of to Land***

1.20 The proportion of municipal waste disposed of to landfill increased slightly from 39% to 40% over the monitoring period. However the figure will drop sharply now that the Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility is operational.

- ***Objective B - Providing an Integrated Waste Management Strategy***

1.21 This objective promotes the minimisation and reuse of waste, and to support new facilities to enable recycling, composting and energy recovery from waste to be maximised. Indicators W1 and W2 effectively measure progress towards this objective as set out above. Both show that progress continues to be made in this area.

- ***Objective C - Increasing Recycling and Recovery and Achieving Targets***

1.22 This objective is concerned with increasing the levels of waste recycling and recovery. Indicator W2, mentioned above, records progress towards meeting this objective for municipal waste. Targets for 2010/11 contained in the Waste Local Plan have been met.

1.23 Additional capacity for recycling C&I and CDEW waste has been permitted.

- ***Objective D - Treating and Disposing of the Plan Area's Waste Arisings***

1.24 The purpose of this objective is for the Plan Area to aim for net self-sufficiency in waste management. The granting of planning permissions for waste management in East Sussex helps contribute to the County managing its own waste and Indicator W1 helps to measure progress against this objective.

1.25 The Plan Area has limited remaining landfill capacity, and so significant quantities of waste are continuing to be exported for land disposal.

1.26 Municipal waste was also exported for recovery at facilities outside of the Plan Area during the monitoring period. This export is likely not be needed once the Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility becomes fully operational in late 2011.

Executive Summary 1

- **Objective E - Minimising Road Traffic**

1.27 In 2009/10, Newhaven port continued to be used for the export of a significant quantity of scrap metal from East Sussex by sea. The increase in permitted waste management capacity in East Sussex in 2009/10 will help reduce the need for waste to be transported out of the County by road.

- **Objective F - Protecting the Environment and Communities**

1.28 Increases to the permitted waste management capacity within East Sussex will help reduce the potential for unauthorised sites which cause harm to the environment and communities. The total enforcement caseload of the County Council has remained low, with 20 cases outstanding at the end of the third quarter of 2011.

1 Executive Summary

Key Findings

Key findings in this year's AMR are as follows:

Waste Management:

- The amount of household waste recycled (including composted) and the amount of municipal waste recovered exceeded the 2010/11 Waste Local Plan targets;
- Annual municipal and household waste arisings again decreased in the monitoring period to 365,741 and 348,590 tonnes respectively;
- Significant quantities of waste continue to be exported to landfill.

Minerals Production:

- Accuracy of monitoring performance against certain minerals indicators continues to be hampered by a lack of available data. This is due to the confidential nature of certain information and the lack of adequate surveys;
- The proposed sub-regional apportionment for aggregates production can be met;
- Aggregate imports have continued to decline;
- Clay and gypsum continued to be extracted and there continue to be no active working chalk quarries within the County;

Planning Process:

- The number of outstanding enforcement cases has remained low, with 20 cases outstanding at the end of the third quarter of 2011;
- A revised timetable for the preparation of the Waste & Minerals Plan and supporting Development Plan Documents has been published following the large response to the Preferred Strategy consultation, changes to the planning system and the review of the National Waste Strategy. Public consultation took place on a draft Waste & Minerals Plan between 27th October and 8th December 2011
- On 1 April 2011, the South Downs National Park Authority took over full responsibility for waste and minerals planning for the area of the South Downs National Park in East Sussex

Context and Role of the AMR 2

2 Context and Role of the AMR

2.1 East Sussex County Council, as a Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, provides planning policies for waste management and minerals production, which are prepared jointly with Brighton & Hove City Council and the South Downs National Park Authority. The Council is required to monitor implementation of these policies by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and does this by producing a Waste & Minerals Authority Monitoring Report (AMR), which also provides data and commentary on trends in waste management and minerals production.

2.2 Specific guidance on the content of monitoring reports has been removed by the new Coalition Government ⁽³⁾, and new requirements inserted by the Localism Act. The County Council intends to continue to publish Authority Monitoring Reports annually in order to maintain consistency and enable easy comparison of indicators with previous years.

2.3 This AMR covers the period April 2010 to March 2011. AMRs from previous years can be found at the following website: www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/amr1.Htm

2.4 This AMR covers only minerals and waste matters. Other forms of development and development planning in East Sussex, for example housing or employment land, are dealt with by the Borough and District Councils in their own Local Plans, emerging Local Development Frameworks and AMRs.

2.5 The AMR reports against the following key monitoring tasks:

- assessing the extent to which saved policies in the Waste Local Plan and Minerals Local Plan are being implemented;
- reviewing progress in preparing the Development Plan Documents that form part of the Waste and Minerals Development Framework against the timetable and milestones in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme;
- reporting performance against indicators and local objectives for waste and minerals.

Existing Planning Policy Framework

2.6 Current minerals and for waste development plan policies for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove are set out in the South East Plan, Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan. The Government has agreed to 'save' all policies contained within both Local Plans while new policies emerge as part of the Waste and Minerals Development Framework (WMDF), which is currently being prepared.

3 Letter from Bob Neill MP to Local Planning Authorities, 30 March 2011

2 Context and Role of the AMR

South East Plan

2.7 The South East Plan is the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East and forms part of the development plan for East Sussex. In May 2010 the new Coalition government stated that it intends to revoke the South East Plan and that this intention should be taken as a material consideration in planning decisions. An Order is now required to revoke the Regional Strategy. DCLG has issued limited guidance to planning authorities as follows:

2.8 *"Planning Authorities should continue to press ahead with their waste plans, and provide enough land for waste management facilities to support the sustainable management of waste (including the move away from disposal of waste by landfill). Data and information prepared by partners will continue to assist in this process. For the transitional period this will continue to be the data and information which has been collated by the local authority and industry and other public bodies who currently form the Regional Waste Technical Advisory Bodies. We intend for this function to be transferred to local authorities in due course."* ⁽⁴⁾

2.9 Further guidance from Government is summarised below insofar as it relates to waste and minerals:

2.10 Minerals and Aggregates - Mineral Planning Authorities have responsibility for planning for a steady supply of aggregate minerals to support economic growth. In the South East the guidance states that Mineral Planning Authorities should work from the apportionment set out in the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes to the revision of Policy M3, published on 19 March 2010. Different figures can be used if the Authority has new or different information and robust evidence.

2.11 Waste - Planning Authorities should continue to plan to provide enough land to support the sustainable management of waste, including the move away from landfill. Data and information collected by local authorities, industry and other public bodies forming the Regional Waste Technical Advisory Bodies will help this process. However this function is to be transferred to Local Authorities in due course ⁽⁵⁾

Waste Local Plan

2.12 Following a submission to Government in 2008/9, the County Council was allowed to save the Waste Local Plan until replaced by the Development Plan Documents currently being prepared which will form the Waste and Minerals Development Framework (see below). The saved Waste Local Plan sets out an integrated strategy for waste management with targets to significantly reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. It proposes sites for key waste management and

4 Letter to Chief Planning Officers: Revocation of Regional Strategies, 6.7.10, available at www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/letterregionalstrategies

5 www.parliament.uk/deposits/depositedpapers/2010/DEP2010-1414.pdf .

Context and Role of the AMR2

disposal facilities, having regard to environmental and transport criteria. It also includes six key objectives and progress towards achieving these is considered in Section 4.

2.13 Further details can be found on the Council's website at:

- www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/wastelocalplan.htm

Minerals Local Plan

2.14 The saved Minerals Local Plan sets out sites and areas for future working of aggregates to contribute to meeting requirements from 1996 to 2006, and to maintain a seven year landbank thereafter. It protects and provides for facilities to import and process aggregates. Existing clay working sites are supported and new sites provided for, subject to environmental and other criteria. The plan supports the continued working of gypsum at Brightling, near Robertsbridge. There are no proposals for new extraction sites for chalk. Further details can be found on the Council's website at:

- www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/mineralslocalplan.htm

2.15 Hard copies of the Minerals and Waste Local Plans are available for inspection at County Hall, Lewes or can be obtained from the Planning Service in the Transport and Environment Department by telephone on 01273 481846, or by email to wasteandmineralsdf@eastsussex.gov.uk

3 Characteristics of East Sussex

3 Characteristics of East Sussex

Environmental Designations

3.1 The South Downs National Park was officially designated on 31 March 2010, and replaces the Sussex Downs Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB). The boundary of the new designation is slightly different to that of the AONB, including the town of Lewes and other areas to the north of the AONB. The National Park and the High Weald AONB together cover two thirds of the Plan area. Other tracts of land are additionally designated as being of international and national environmental importance and are shown in Map 1 below.

Demography

3.2 The rate of production of waste and consumption of minerals has been shown to have a relationship with population growth; an increasing population produces more waste and has a greater demand for minerals.

3.3 The Plan Area has a total population of approximately 768,000, of which about two thirds live in East Sussex (see below) and the remainder in Brighton & Hove. Approximately 29,000 people live within the Plan Area part of the South Downs National Park. Over the period 2009-2026, the number of households in East Sussex is likely to increase by 9%, which is faster than the expected growth of the population of 4.5% for the same period (see Table 1). This is because the average household size is expected to decrease from 2.16 in 2011 to 2.06 in 2026.

Table 1 East Sussex Population and Household Projections 2011 to 2026

Year	Population	Households
2011	516,735	231,170
2016	521,957	237,738
2021	521,821	243,643
2026	523,688	249,543

3 Characteristics of East Sussex

Economy

3.4 The structure of the economy in the Plan Area is dominated by service industries, and this affects the nature of commercial and industrial waste arisings and the need for particular minerals.

3.5 In 2009, 85% of jobs in the county were in the service sector, 7% in manufacturing, 7% in construction and 1% in agriculture, fishing, mining and utilities. One-third of all people who work in East Sussex are employed in public administration, education or health. Wholesale and retail trade; and accommodation and food service activities account for 27% of people who work in the county. In Brighton & Hove the employment structure is dominated by higher value sectors such as health, business & public administration, professional, scientific & technical sectors & education.

3.6 The economy in East Sussex is characterised by its high number of small businesses. The average business in the UK had just over seven employees in 2008, whereas in East Sussex three-quarters of businesses employ five or less people, and 88% of companies employ 10 or fewer people. The situation is similar in Brighton & Hove, with 86.4% of businesses employing less than ten people in 2010.

3.7 Tourism and the conference trade is a key element in the local economy, contributing around 10 million visitors per annum and significantly increasing the amount of waste to be managed.

3.8 The South Downs within the Plan Area has a predominantly rural economy, with the exception of the busy market town of Lewes.

3.9 Two Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) cover the Plan Area. The 'Coast to Capital' LEP includes Brighton & Hove, while East Sussex is part of the South East LEP that also covers Kent and Essex. LEPs are partnerships between local authorities and businesses that aim to drive economic growth and job creation.

3.10 Further detail on the environmental and social characteristics of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is available at www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk and in the Councils' Information Paper 6 - 'Spatial Portrait of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove', published to accompany the Waste & Minerals Development Framework. It is available to download at:

www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/downloadpapers.htm

Progress on the Waste & Minerals Development Framework 4

4 Progress on the Waste & Minerals Development Framework

4.1 The Waste & Minerals Development Framework (WMDF) is a suite of planning documents that are currently being prepared to replace the Waste Local Plan and Minerals Local Plan. It will contain the following three documents:

- Waste & Minerals Plan (formally known as the Core Strategy)
- Waste Sites DPD
- Minerals Sites DPD

4.2 It had been jointly produced by East Sussex County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council. The South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) took up its statutory planning responsibilities on 1 April 2011 is now also a co-signatory to the WMDF.

4.3 The WMDF also includes a Statement of Community Involvement and a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) that covers the production and management of construction and demolition waste.

4.4 A Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) is produced by the County Council to provide a timetable for the production of these documents.

The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

4.5 A revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, containing the programme for the preparation of the Waste and Minerals Plan (WMP) was approved by the County Council in July 2011. The Scheme has been subsequently approved by both the County Council's partner authorities and submitted to Government.

4.6 As part of the preparation of the WMP, an extended public consultation on a Preferred Strategy document occurred from October 2009 to January 2010 and caused milestones in the previous MWDS to be missed. In addition the intention of the Coalition Government to make changes to the planning system through the Localism Bill and the publication of the National Review of Waste Policy required a revised programme to be devised. The revised programme for the WMP is detailed below.

4 Progress on the Waste & Minerals Development Framework

October - December 2011	Consultation on draft Waste & Minerals Plan
Early 2012	Proposed Pre-submission WMP consultation
Summer 2012	Submission to Government
Autumn 2012	Public Examination
Early 2013	Adoption

4.7 Work on the Waste Sites and Minerals Sites DPDs will commence following the adoption of the Waste & Minerals Plan.

Waste & Minerals Plan

4.8 The Waste & Minerals Plan will contain the over-arching strategic policies that will guide the management of waste and production of minerals in the Plan Area until 2026. The WMP will also include development management policies intended to ensure development does not have an adverse impact on the environment and communities.

4.9 During the monitoring period, work was undertaken to process the large number of responses received during the 'Preferred Strategy' consultation stage which occurred from October 2009 to January 2010. A revised approach was then prepared taking into account these comments, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England, and further discussions with the waste industry.

4.10 The revised approach was consulted upon from October to December 2011. The major change in approach is the removal of areas of search for landraise and the inclusion of more challenging targets for the overall recovery of waste.

Construction & Demolition Waste SPD

4.11 The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008 make it a legal requirement for Site Waste Management Plans to be produced for any project, on any one construction site, with an estimated cost greater than £300,000 (excluding VAT). The SPD needs to be reviewed to ensure that this document does not duplicate the requirements of these Regulations, however due to constraints on resources it has still not been possible to carry out this review.

4.12 Implementation of the SPD by local planning authorities in East Sussex has been patchy largely as a result of constraints on resources. The County Council has been working with the South East Centre for the Built Environment on a version of a SWMP project started at Brighton and Hove City Council. Training events were held for consultants and contractors employed by the County Council and this work will help inform the update of the SPD.

Progress on the Waste & Minerals Development Framework 4

Statement of Community Involvement

4.13 A review of the Council's Statement of Community Involvement is required to take account of revised regulations and guidance. In addition, the new Coalition Government intends to make changes to the planning system which may impact on requirements for consultation. It is anticipated that the review will take place in 2012.

4.14 The new requirements will be picked up in a revision of the SPD which is hoped to take place in 2012.

Key Findings:

- A new MWDS was approved in summer 2011;
- Consultation on a draft Waste & Minerals Plan occurred between October and December 2011;
- Formal proposed submission consultation is programmed to take place in early 2012, followed by submission of the Plan to government in summer 2012 with the aim of adoption in early 2013;
- Work on the Waste and Minerals Sites DPDs will commence following the adoption of the Waste & Minerals Plan;
- Construction & Demolition Waste SPD and the Statement of Community Involvement have not yet been reviewed due to constraints on resources, although there are plans to update the SCI in 2012.

5 Waste

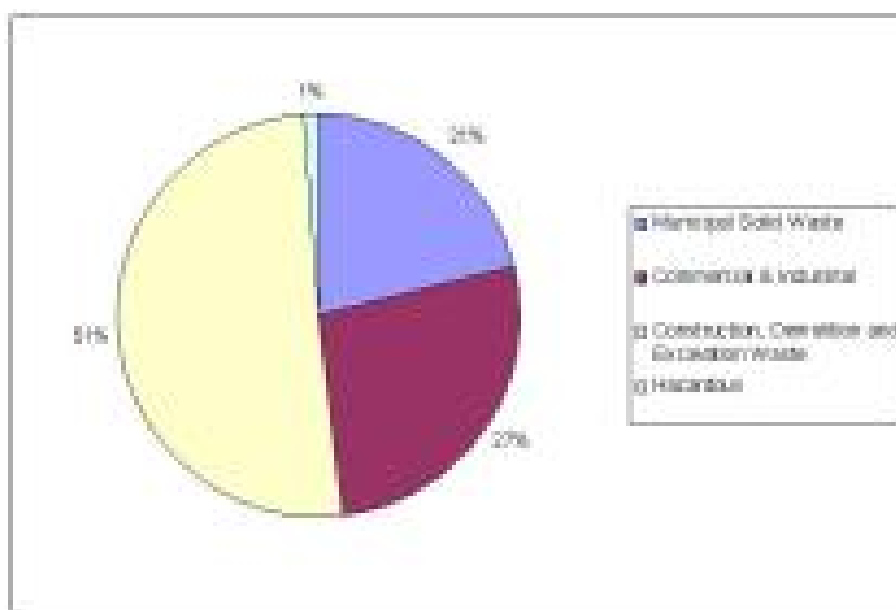
5 Waste

Waste in East Sussex

5.1 It is estimated that around 1.7 million tonnes of solid waste are handled in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove each year. The main types are:

- **Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)**⁽⁶⁾ is waste that is collected by local authorities and is estimated to make up about 21% of all wastes in the Plan area. Household waste comprises approximately 95% of municipal waste, the remainder coming from sources such as street sweepings and public parks and gardens.
- **Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)** from shops, food outlets, businesses, and manufacturing activities comprises about 27% of wastes in the Plan area.
- **Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW)** is produced from building activity, and a considerable proportion of it is considered to be inert. CDEW comprises an estimated 51% of all waste arisings.
- **Other wastes** include hazardous waste, liquid waste (other than wastewater), and wastes arising from the agricultural sector. Although hazardous waste streams only make up approximately 1% of the total waste stream, they still need to be planned for and often require specialist treatment facilities and stringent environmental controls.

Figure 1 Proportion of Solid Waste Arising in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove



6 Due to the wider EU Waste Framework Directive definition of MSW, a new definition has been brought into use in England which relates to the waste previously recorded as Municipal Solid Waste and this is 'Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste', However for reasons of comparability and consistency with previous documents the term Municipal Solid Waste will continue to be used in the AMR.

Waste 5

5.2 The County Council monitors the quantity of municipal waste but it does not directly monitor the quantity of commercial and industrial waste or construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings. This data is provided by the Environment Agency and other surveys. However, work has been undertaken since the publication of last year's AMR to provide new, robust estimates of these waste streams, as detailed below.

5.3 There are various facilities to treat and dispose of waste, including recycling centres, transfer stations, processing sites and landfill sites. A list of current sites with planning permission for the management of waste in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove, together with their estimated capacities, is provided in Appendix 10.

Municipal Solid Waste - Arisings and Management

This section records progress against Waste Indicator W2 - amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.

Arisings

5.4 Municipal waste arisings and management for Brighton & Hove and East Sussex for the years 2006/07 to 2010/11 are shown in Figure 2 below. The downward trend in arisings noticeable in previous years has eased in 2010/11, with arisings broadly similar to the previous year. Detailed figures for both municipal and household waste are shown in Tables 2 and 3 below.

5.5 The individual level of arisings for East Sussex showed a small increase, although this was smaller than the decrease for Brighton & Hove, hence an overall decrease has been recorded⁽⁷⁾. Municipal and household waste arisings are at their lowest level since combined data for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove was first available in 2003/04.

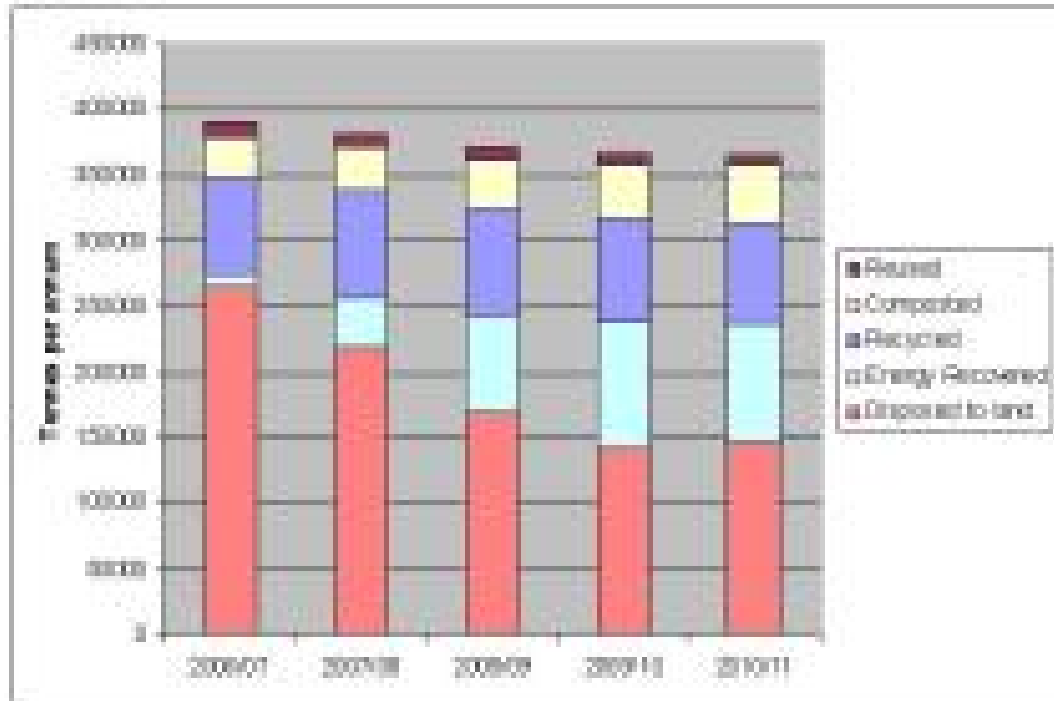
5.6 The economic downturn is likely to be continuing to depress levels of arisings⁽⁸⁾. Campaigns and media coverage aimed at reducing waste and a wider awareness amongst the public of the need to minimise waste are likely to be continuing to have an effect. In addition, the County Council's Permit Scheme for reducing the amount of commercial waste being deposited at household waste sites remains in operation.

7 A breakdown of the figures for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is included in Appendix 3, and a further breakdown by districts in East Sussex is available on the East Sussex in Figures website: www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk

8 Historically there has been a relationship between economic growth and growth in waste arisings.

5 Waste

Figure 2 Municipal Waste Arisings and Management for the Plan Area 2006/07 - 2010/11



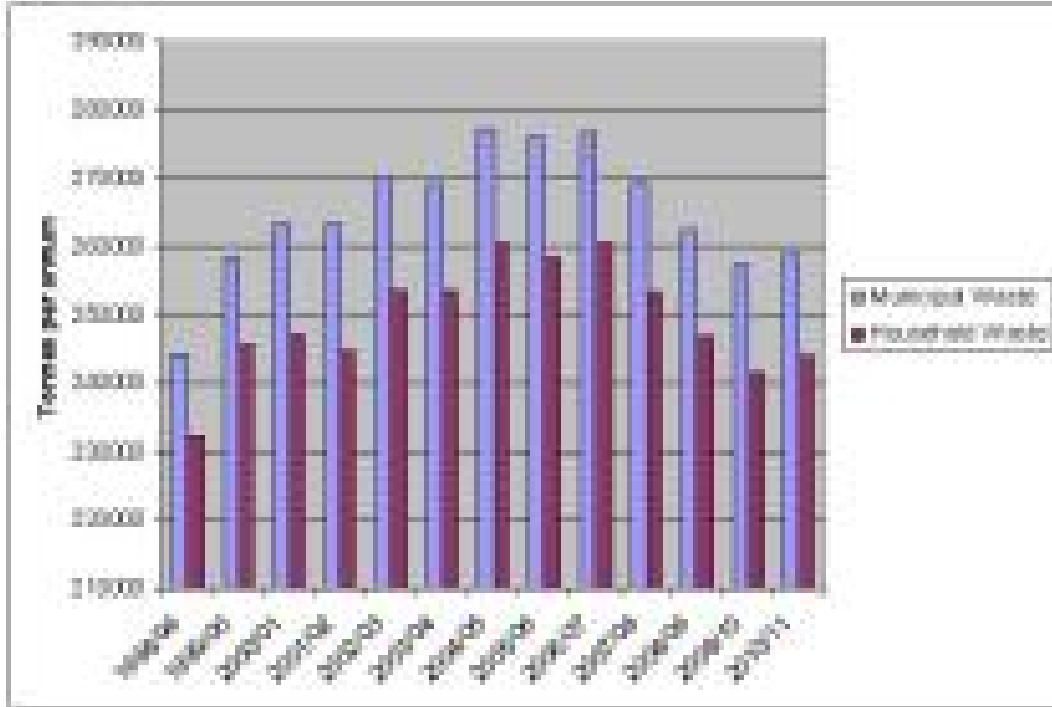
Key municipal waste arisings figures:

- 365,741 tonnes produced in 2010/11;
- Negligible decrease over one year from 2009/10;
- 7% decrease over five years from 2006/07.

5.7 Data for East Sussex excluding Brighton & Hove covering a longer period is available to better show long term trends, and this is graphically represented in Figure 3 below.

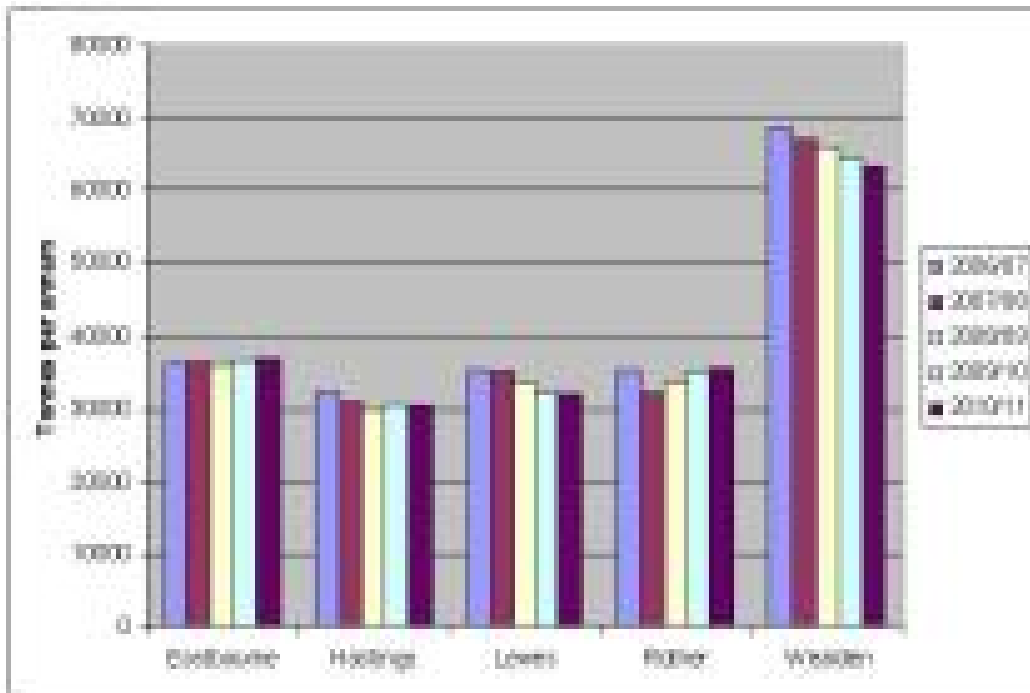
Waste 5

Figure 3 East Sussex Municipal and Household Waste Arisings 1998/00 - 2010/11



5.8 Variations in the trend exist across the districts and boroughs of the County, as shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 4 MSW Waste Arisings by Waste Collection Authority in East Sussex



5 Waste

5.9 These variations can reflect factors such as the differences in waste collection arrangements of the district and borough councils, for example the introduction of alternate weekly collections and provision of home composters in some areas which seem to have resulted in a reduction in the amount of waste being collected.

5.10 Over the long term municipal waste arisings are still expected to grow with increased population and number of households. The County Council has identified a number of possible scenarios for future municipal waste growth, and current estimates suggest that the level of municipal waste in future years will be between the range shown in Table 1⁽⁹⁾.

Table 1 Estimated Future Arisings for MSW

	Min	Max
2015/16	361,000	392,000
2020/21	356,000	414,000
2025/26	352,000	437,000

Management

5.11 Tables 2 and 3 below, together with Figure 2 above, show the total municipal and household waste arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove by management approach and the percentage for each management type over the last five years⁽¹⁰⁾.

5.12 Table 2 shows that the proportions of municipal waste by each management type remained broadly similar to those in 2009/10, although there was a slight increase in that sent to landfill at the expense of energy recovery. This was due to short term contractual issues, and a sharp decrease in municipal waste landfilled is expected in 2011/12 as the Newhaven ERF comes on stream. This facility will also allow waste currently exported to ERFs and landfills in neighbouring areas to be treated within the County's boundaries and reduce the considerable distance it currently travels by road, in line with Objectives D and E of the Waste Local Plan (see below).

5.13 Landfill again accounted for the largest proportion of municipal waste management. The site at Pebsham is the only remaining landfill in the Plan area, and had an estimated 350,000m³ of capacity remaining in November 2010. However, municipal waste was being exported for disposal to landfill at Small Dole, West Sussex, during the monitoring period rather than using Pebsham. The Small Dole site subsequently closed in August 2011.

9 For further information see: 'Review of Future Waste Management Capacity Requirements' (AEA, 2011) available at <http://consult.eastsussex.gov.uk>

10 The Waste Local Plan definition of recovery includes recycling, reuse and composting as well as energy recovery

Waste 5

5.14 Variations in the pattern of waste management existed within the Plan Area, with a disproportionate amount of the waste from East Sussex being sent to landfill (43% compared to 33% of Brighton & Hove's waste), and Brighton & Hove sending a higher proportion for energy recovery (39% compared to 19% in East Sussex)⁽¹¹⁾. A similar pattern is not anticipated in 2011/12 due to the opening of the Newhaven ERF, as noted above.

In East Sussex and Brighton & Hove in 2010/11:

- The municipal waste recycling/composting rate was 35%
- The recovery rate for municipal waste was 60%
- Waste Local Plan targets were met two years early
- Land disposal of municipal waste increased slightly to 40%

11 See Appendix 3 for a more detailed breakdown.

5 Waste

Table 2 Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (tonnes)

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Recycled	73,650 (19%)	81,108 (21%)	80,463 (22%)	77,993(21%)	77,845 (21%)
Reuse	10,975 (3%)	10,187 (3%)	9,714 (3%)	8,659 (2%)	6,938 (2%)
Composted	31,191 (8%)	33,311 (9%)	37,027 (10%)	41,340 (11%)	43,940 (12%)
Energy Recovery	8,295 (2%)	37,973 (10%)	73,806 (20%)	96,198 (26%)	89,917 (25%)
Disposal to Land	266,542 (68%)	219,035 (57%)	170,135 (46%)	142,554 (39%)	147,100 (40%)
Total	390,563	381,615	371,145	366,744	365,741

5.15

Table 3 Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove / tonnes

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Recycled	73,650 (20%)	81,108 (22%)	80,463 (23%)	76,899 (22%)	76,740 (22%)
Reused ⁽¹²⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,480 (0.4%)
Composted	31,191 (8%)	33,311 (9%)	37,027 (10%)	41,010 (12%)	43,542 (12%)
Energy Recovery	8,295 (2%)	37,973 (10%)	73,806 (21%)	96,198 (28%)	89,917 (26%)
Disposal to Land	257,879 (70%)	210,601 (58%)	161,435 (46%)	134,107 (39%)	136,910 (39%)
Total	371,015	362,993	352,731	348,214	348,590

¹² Reuse of household waste was not recorded separately until 2010/11

Waste 5

Commercial & Industrial Waste - Arisings and Management

Arisings

5.16 Accurate records of total C&I arisings are still not available, however work has been undertaken to establish an up to date, robust estimate. Two different methods for estimating C&I waste were used:

- **Method 1 - 'Management approach'** - using management information related to the treatment of C&I waste at permitted waste management facilities obtained from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI)
- **Method 2 - 'Point of production'** - using information from surveys of C&I waste arising at the point of its production and an extrapolation from business profiles.

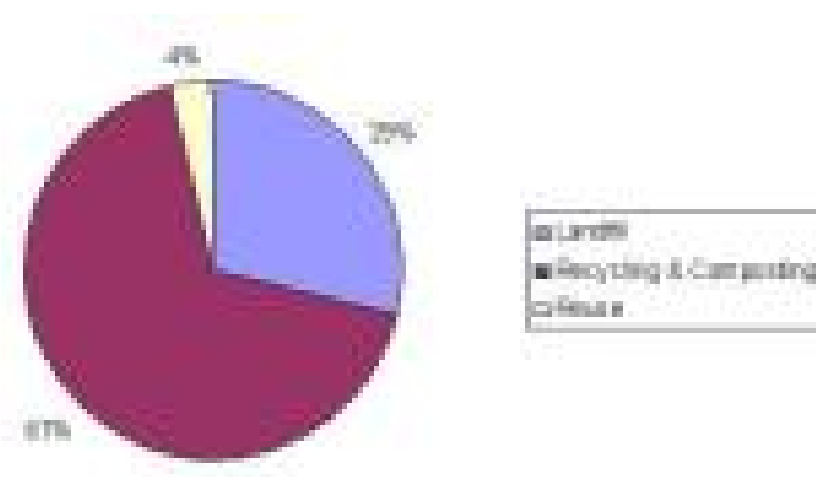
5.17 The two approaches generated reasonably similar values. Method 1 derived a value of 458,500 tonnes and Method 2 estimated a higher value of 492,000 tonnes. The robustness of both approaches can be equally justified and both include assumptions, therefore the approximate median value of **475,000 tonnes** is considered to be a best estimate. This value has been used for modelling which has informed the draft Waste & Minerals Plan.

5.18 This estimate is considered to be more robust than that previously reported in last year's AMR, of 367,000 tonnes arising in 2006/07.

Management

5.19 The estimated management routes for C&I waste in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove are shown in Figure 4:

Figure 5 Management of Commercial and Industrial Waste in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove



5 Waste

5.20 These figures are considered to be best estimates as there is currently no comprehensive dataset covering the management routes followed by C&I waste within the Plan Area. The current position has been quantified by using information from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator data on landfill quantities and the latest results from the recent Defra C&I survey.

Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste - Arisings & Management

Arisings

5.21 The amount of CDEW arising can fluctuate considerably due to economic and social factors, and usually increases during periods of high development and construction. Historically, information relating to CDEW has been very difficult to obtain and a number of lines of inquiry were pursued in order to establish a robust baseline arisings estimate. The four approaches were as follows:

- a. Review of estimate used in the October 2009 version of Information Paper 1;
- b. Point of Management Approach: Using the Environment Agency WDI;
- c. Using WDI Data to arrive at more representative apportionment of the South East Plan value; and
- d. Point of Production Methodology. This involved extrapolating data from a national survey carried out for Department of Local Government and Communities (DCLG)

5.22 The value generated by the Point of Production method of **906,000 tonnes** is considered to be the most robust estimate of arisings in 2008/09.

5.23 This does provide a value that is significantly above the estimates derived from actual recorded inputs managed which recognises that a significant element is managed outside of the formal management system or is not adequately recorded. There is no reason to indicate this practice will not continue and hence allowance can be made between point of production value and actual management needs.

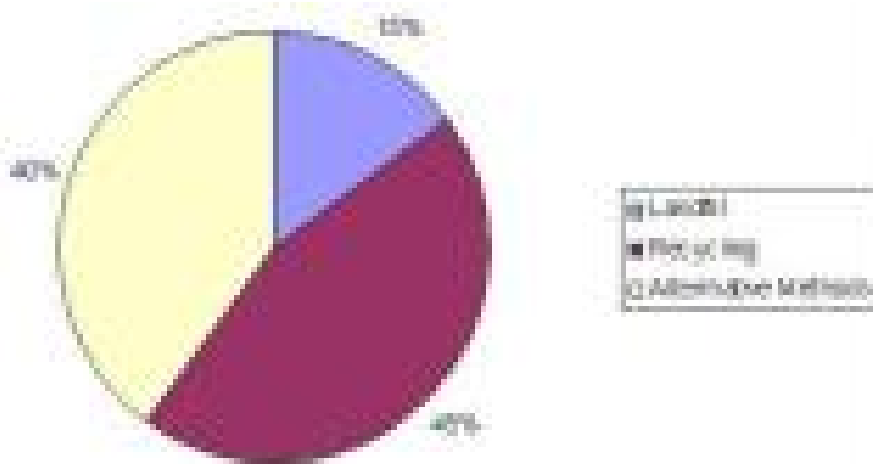
5.24 The estimate chosen is less than that derived from the South East Plan which was reported in previous AMRs (1,283,000 tpa). This previous estimate was tested and found to be less reliable than the new value.

Management

5.25 The estimated management routes for CDEW in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove are shown in Figure 5*:

Waste 5

Figure 6 Management of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove



*Alternative methods can include reuse on site, management outside of the recorded system, etc.

Waste Management Capacity

5.26 The current total capacity of facilities managing waste in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is set out in Table 4 below. This table identifies nine different types of activity which represent the key differences between the ways in which waste is managed.

Table 4 Waste Management Capacity in the Plan area 2010/11

Type of activity	Total Capacity (tonnes per annum) <small>(13)(14)(15)(16)</small>
Recycling and Composting (excluding bulk metals)	490,000
Bulk Metals Recycling (e.g. Scrapyards)	397,000
CDEW Recycling	630,000
Other Recovery	210,000
ERF Residues Treatment	0
Total Hazardous Treatment	61,000
Non-hazardous Landfill	341,000 (total void space in cubic metres)

13 Utilisation of capacity out of the Plan Area not included
 14 See Information Paper 1 for further details
 15 Other Recovery includes Newhaven ERF
 16 Unused capacity at existing sites included

5 Waste

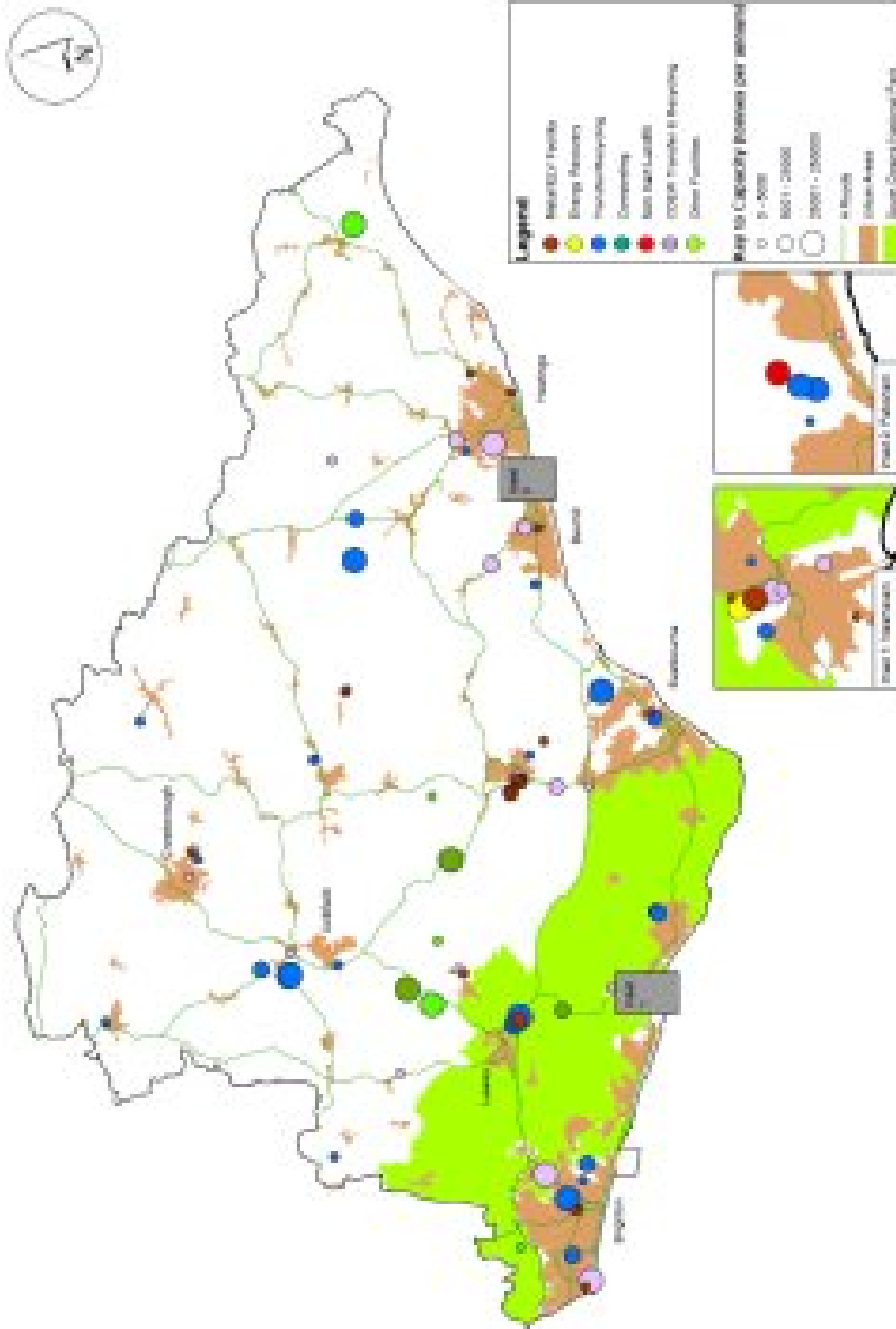
Type of activity	Total Capacity (tonnes per annum) (13)(14)(15)(16)
Hazardous Landfill	0 (cubic metres)
Inert Landfill	15,000 (total void space in cubic metres) (not including sites exempt from EA permit)

5.27 Map 2 illustrates the various locations across the Plan Area where waste is being managed.

13 Utilisation of capacity out of the Plan Area not included
 14 See Information Paper 1 for further details
 15 Other Recovery includes Newhaven ERF
 16 Unused capacity at existing sites included

Waste 5

Map 2



Map 1: Locations of Existing Permitted Waste Management Sites Within the Plan Area

5 Waste

New Waste Management Capacity

This section records progress against Waste Indicator W1 - Capacity of new waste management facilities.

5.28 Details of planning permissions granted within the monitoring period which provide new waste management capacity are shown in Table 4 below. In many cases there is limited information available regarding capacity, however Appendix 10 provides a summary of the permitted waste management capacity in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove.

Table 5 Planning Permissions Granted for New Waste Management Capacity in the Monitoring Period (1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011)

Site	Planning Permission Reference	Planning Permission Details	New Capacity / tonnes per annum (if known)
MDJ Light Brothers Ltd, Greystone Quarry, Southerham.	LW/629/CM	Extension of fridge processing building by 276m ²	Unknown
Links Waste Management, Down Barn Farm, Ninfield.	WD/631/CM	Provision of new storage bays for untreated hardcore and soil, with storage space for empty skips. Construction of new waste transfer barn.	16,000 CDEW recycling/recovery. 8,000 waste transfer; 1,000 C&I recycling capacity
KPS Composting, Lewes Road, Isfield	LW/634/CM	Diversification of the existing operation to include the importation and processing of clean waste wood	5,000 tpa of waste wood recycling.
Former Foundry Site, New Road, Newhaven	LW/635/CM	Construction of a new Household Waste Recycling Site	Replaces existing site - no new capacity
Southern Metal Recycling, Units 1 & 2, North Crescent Ind. Est., Diplocks Way, Hailsham	WD/648/CM	Change of use to a waste transfer station	260 tpa of metal recycling capacity

Waste 5

Site	Planning Permission Reference	Planning Permission Details	New Capacity / tonnes per annum (if known)
Unit 3, Cradle Hill Ind. Est., Seaford	LW/652/CM	Extension of existing waste transfer station	Unknown

The total effect on permitted capacity is increases of:

- 16,000 tpa CDEW recycling/recovery;
- 8,000 tpa in CDEW transfer capacity;
- 6,260 tpa in C&I recycling/composting.

Progress on Major Waste Infrastructure

Waste Water Treatment Works & Sludge Recycling Centre, Peacehaven

5.29 Planning permission was issued on 23 October 2008 for a new Waste Water Treatment Works, Sludge Recycling Centre and associated infrastructure at Hoddens Farm, Peacehaven. The facility is now under construction with completion expected in Summer 2012. Once operational, it will provide enhanced waste water treatment for the Brighton & Hove and Peacehaven catchment area, in line with the requirements of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.

Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility and Waste Transfer Station

5.30 Planning consent was issued on 12 November 2007 for an Energy Recovery Facility with the capacity to recover 210,000 tonnes per annum of non-hazardous, non-inert waste, on land at North Quay Road, Newhaven. Ancillary infrastructure includes a Waste Transfer Station and an administration and visitor centre. A pollution prevention and control permit was issued by the Environment Agency and the facility is now operational, having received its first waste in May 2011.

5.31 Planning consent has been granted for development that will enable bottom ash from the facility to be removed by rail, removing the need for an estimated 24 HGV movements per day⁽¹⁷⁾.

5 Waste

Performance Against Waste Local Plan Objectives and Targets

Waste Local Plan Objectives

5.32 Six objectives for sustainable waste management are identified in the WLP. These are listed below together with key information which indicates progress towards meeting them.

Objective A - Reducing the Amount of Waste Disposed of to Land

5.33 Disposal to land is the least preferred option for waste disposal. A principal aim of the WLP is to reduce the proportion of waste that is disposed in this way and to ensure the maximum amount of waste practicable is recycled, recovered or reused, so that only residual waste is disposed of to land.

5.34 In 2010/11 the proportion of both municipal and household waste disposed of to landfill increased slightly compared to the previous twelve months, due to temporary contractual issues. A sharp decrease is expected in 2011/12 as the Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) becomes operational, and will be reported on in next year's AMR.

5.35 New estimates for the management of C&I and CDEW waste show the progress that has been made in diverting these waste streams from landfill. It is estimated that only 29% of C&I and 15% of CDEW is disposed of to land.

Progress towards objective: Positive

Objective B - Providing an Integrated Waste Management Strategy

5.36 The purpose of this objective is to promote the minimisation and reuse of waste, and to support new facilities to enable recycling, composting and energy recovery from waste to be maximised. Demand for land disposal can therefore be reduced, complementing the aim of Objective A.

Progress towards objective: Positive

Objective C - Increasing Recycling and Recovery and Achieving Targets

Waste 5

5.37 The Landfill Directive requires an increasing amount of waste to be diverted from land disposal and the Government has set overall targets in the National Waste Strategy for recovery and recycling which will achieve this aim. This objective is concerned with increasing the levels of recycling and recovery.

Waste Local Plan Targets

5.38 Policy WLP1 in the WLP includes targets for minimum levels of household waste that should be recycled and levels of municipal waste that should be recovered, as set out in Table 6 below:

Table 6 Waste Local Plan Targets for the Management of Household and Municipal Waste

	Treatment	2010/11		2015/16 Target
		Target	Achieved	
Household Waste	Recycling/ Composting	33%	35% □	40%
Municipal Waste	Recycling/ Composting	31.4%	35% □	38%
	Other Recovery	18.6%	25% □	29%
	Disposal to Land	50%	40% □	33%

5.39 All targets for 2010/11 have been exceeded, but further improvements are required to achieve those for 2015/16.

Progress towards objective: Positive

Objective D - Treating and Disposing of the Plan Area's Waste Arisings

5.40 The purpose of this objective is for the Plan Area to aim for self-sufficiency in waste management. The granting of planning permissions for new waste management capacity in East Sussex helps ensure East Sussex can manage its own waste. The amount of additional capacity that was permitted during the monitoring period is detailed in Table 4, above.

5.41 Due to limited remaining land disposal capacity within the Plan area significant quantities of waste are continuing to be exported to landfill sites in neighbouring areas. However exports of waste for energy recovery to meet landfill diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste will decline sharply once the Newhaven ERF is fully operational, which is expected from the end of 2011. This make a significant contribution to meeting this objective.

5 Waste

Progress towards objective: **Positive**

Objective E - Minimising Road Traffic

5.42 In 2009/10, Newhaven port continued to be used for the export of a significant quantity of scrap metal from East Sussex by sea. The increase in waste management capacity in East Sussex in 2009/10 will help reduce the need for waste to be transported out of the County by road.

5.43 Planning consent has also been granted for development that will allow bottom ash produced by the Newhaven ERF to be removed by rail, significantly reducing HGV movements at the site.

5.44 Furthermore, the development of additional transfer capacity enables bulking of wastes and therefore reduces the number of vehicle movements involved in its transportation.

Progress towards objective: **Positive**

Objective F - Protecting the Environment and Communities

5.45 Increases to the permitted waste management capacity within East Sussex will help reduce the potential for waste management at unauthorised sites which can cause harm to the environment and communities. The enforcement caseload of the County Council has remained at a historic low, with 20 cases outstanding at the end of the third quarter of 2011.

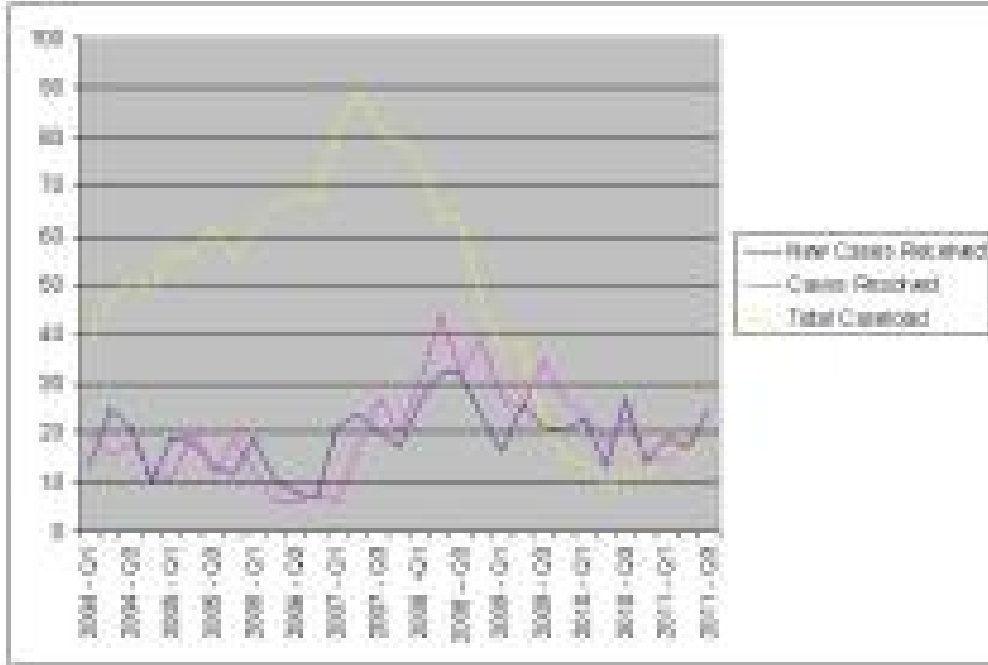
Progress towards objective: **Positive**

Enforcement

5.46 The Waste Local Plan states that individual waste management sites that have been granted planning permission will be monitored on a regular basis to ensure compliance with planning conditions, and Policy WLP40 of the Plan states that the WPA will use its statutory enforcement powers to maintain the environmental quality of the Plan area. Figure 7⁽¹⁸⁾ below shows the total caseload of the Council's enforcement team, as well as the number of cases received and resolved per quarter, since the start of 2004.

Waste 5

Figure 7 Enforcement Caseload in East Sussex



5.47 The number of cases outstanding has remained low, with the caseload standing at 20 in the third quarter of 2011, despite an increase to 25 cases received in this quarter. This remains well below the peak of 82 cases outstanding in the third quarter of 2007.

5 Waste

Key Findings

- There is only one land disposal site remaining within East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. This is located at Pebsham, and is expected to reach capacity in approximately 2-3 years. This lack of capacity has led to residual waste being exported from East Sussex for landfilling elsewhere.
- Municipal waste arisings for 2010/11 for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove are 365,741, a slight decrease from the previous year.
- The household waste recycling/composting rate for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is 35%, and the total recovery rate (i.e. diversion from landfill) for municipal waste is 60%. Targets for both in the Waste Local Plan have been met.
- More robust estimates of C&I and CDEW arisings and management routes have been established.
- The Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility has begun accepting waste, and when fully operational will provide 210,000 tpa of recovery capacity.
- Construction of a new waste water treatment works at Peacehaven to achieve improved levels of treatment in the Brighton & Hove/Peacehaven catchment area is continuing.
- The enforcement caseload for the County has remained at an historic low, with 20 cases outstanding at the end of the third quarter of 2011.

6 Minerals

Minerals in East Sussex

6.1 The principal mineral deposits in East Sussex are aggregates (sand and gravel), clay, gypsum and chalk.

- Gravel deposits are confined to the coastal areas.
- Clay is worked largely in the clay vale of the Low Weald.
- The South Downs National Park comprises an extensive area of chalk and some building sand deposits.
- The largest deposit of gypsum in the United Kingdom is situated at Brightling/Robertsbridge.

6.2 A full list of minerals workings operational in East Sussex in 2010/2011 is provided in Appendix 9.

6.3 Mineral production is measured through consideration of planning applications, continued monitoring of sites and the production of yearly Aggregates Monitoring Reports. Each of the Mineral Planning Authorities in England and Wales collates data from minerals sites and submits the results to the Department of Communities and Local Government, through the local Aggregate Working Party. Every four years the survey includes information on the destination of materials.

Assessing Performance of Minerals Policies

6.4 Indicators have been set by the County Council to monitor particular policies and activities in East Sussex. These are as follows:

- **Indicator M1**- Production of Primary land won aggregates
- **Indicator M2** - Production of secondary and recycled aggregates
- **Local Indicator A** - the use of alternatives to land won aggregates, including marine dredged sand and gravel. This takes account of the major contribution to the construction industry made by imports, particularly of marine dredged sand and gravel and crushed rock, delivered to existing wharves in East Sussex.
- **Local Indicator B** - the extraction of, and employment in, Non-Aggregate Minerals is also monitored.

6.5 The indicators for minerals and waste are set out in Appendix 6. The tables include the related policy objective, the target and the actual output achieved (where this is possible). The tables will be used to guide future monitoring.

6.6 Policy M4 of the South East Plan requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for a permitted reserve of **clay** for brick and tile manufacture to last at least 25 years at current production rates; for small scale manufacture a long term landbank of a lesser period than 25 years maybe appropriate.

6 Minerals

6.7 Policy 15 of the Minerals Local Plan supports the retention and development of existing clay working and clay product manufacturing activities. There are additional policies on new, re-developed and permitted sites as well as the clay quarry at Ashdown Brickworks, Bexhill.

6.8 There is a regional requirement for Kent and Medway to maintain **chalk** reserves for cement production, but no requirement for East Sussex as there are no cement producers in the County

6.9 There is little demand for chalk in the county and it is unlikely that chalk resources will continue to be safeguarded by policies in the WMDF.

6.10 East Sussex is the only County in the South East to produce **gypsum** commercially and Policy 26 of the Minerals Local Plan supports the continuation of gypsum mining at Mountfield and Brightling.

6.11 East Sussex plans to maintain a permitted reserve of gypsum sufficient to last at least 20 years at current production rates as the Robertsbridge works are identified as having national importance within the South East Plan.

6.12 There is no commercial production of **hydrocarbons** in East Sussex, but several licences exist which allow exploratory research (subject to the necessary planning permission) by hydrocarbons operators. The 14th round of licensing will commence once the Department for Energy and Climate Change reviews the responses to the consultation on the Strategic Environmental Assessment it undertook in 2009/2010.

6.13 The policies in the emerging draft Waste and Minerals Plan maintain the principle of safeguarding these resources -except for chalk- to ensure supply through the plan period. These policies will be monitored in the AMR as and when the Plan is adopted.

Indicators for Minerals

Indicator - M1 Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates

6.14 The Government has published the final version of revised National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision for the period 2005 to 2020. Although the Coalition Government intends to abolish the South East Plan it has recommended that Mineral Planning Authorities in the South East use the figures from the Review of SEP Policy M3, published in 2010 as a starting point for provision.

6.15 The Report of the Panel that reviewed Policy M3, recognised that the Plan area is a special case as the level of production in East Sussex is very low by regional standards. Actual production figures are bound by confidentiality constraints, caused by particular commercial sensitivities which exist when there are only a small number of operators in place.

Minerals 6

6.16 The Review of Policy M3 of the South East Plan requires East Sussex County Council to plan to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of land won extraction of sand and gravel, which is sufficient to deliver 100,000 tonnes per annum up to 2026.

6.17 The extant Minerals Local Plan was prepared on the basis of the previous sub regional apportionment of 300,000 tonnes per annum for the period 1996-2006 and also requires the maintenance of a seven year land bank.

6.18 Permitted reserves north-east of Camber will contribute towards the apportionment figure within the lifetime of the WMDF. Extraction of mineral in this area will need to take account of the proposed Ramsar and SPA extension at Dungeness to Pett Level.

6.19 The area of permitted reserves at Novington Sandpit (Plumpton Lane, Plumpton) is sufficient to meet the required apportionment under Proposed Changes to Policy M3 of the South East Plan in the short to medium term.

6.20 Full details of the requirement for aggregate reserves for the period up to 2016 are included in Appendix 7.

Indicator M2 - Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

6.21 National policy⁽¹⁹⁾ is to increase the use of secondary and recycled aggregates as an alternative to reducing reserves of primary aggregates and this is reflected in Minerals Local Plan Policy 14. Recycled aggregate is mainly derived from construction and demolition waste but can include other materials such as waste tyres and glass.

6.22 The national survey (of the arisings and use of construction, demolition and excavation waste as aggregate in England 2007) provides figures for the whole region however the response to the survey was too low to provide a county level figure.

6.23 Background work undertaken to support the production of the draft Plan indicates around 310,000 tpa of secondary and recycled aggregate are produced per annum.

6.24 Appendix 8 contains a list of existing secondary/recycled aggregate facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. These facilities have a total potential capacity of 630,000 tonnes per annum.

Local Indicator A - Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material

¹⁹ See MPS 1: Planning for Minerals para 5.1; PPS 10 and National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England

6 Minerals

6.25 A significant proportion of local consumption is derived from either marine dredged material, crushed rock or land won aggregates extracted from outside the Plan Area. The lack of a comprehensive land-won resource in the County means that there is an increasing expectation that marine dredged material will continue to be the major source for construction use in East Sussex.

6.26 There are three Ports within the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Plan Area. The Port of Shoreham (partial), Newhaven and Rye:

Table 7 Active Wharves in the Plan Area

Port	No. of Wharves	Active in monitoring period
Shoreham	3	1
Newhaven	5	4
Rye	2	1

6.27 National Policy⁽²⁰⁾ seeks to safeguard wharf and rail facilities for the handling and distribution of imported materials and processed materials and this is reflected in Minerals Local Plan Policies 9 to 13.

6.28 Table 6.2 below details figures from South East Regional reporting for landings of marine dredged sand and gravel.

6.29 Fluctuations in the figures can be accounted for by specific large scale projects in the county. For example, the figure for 2001 is markedly higher than for other years because of the main construction phase of the A27 Polegate by-pass.

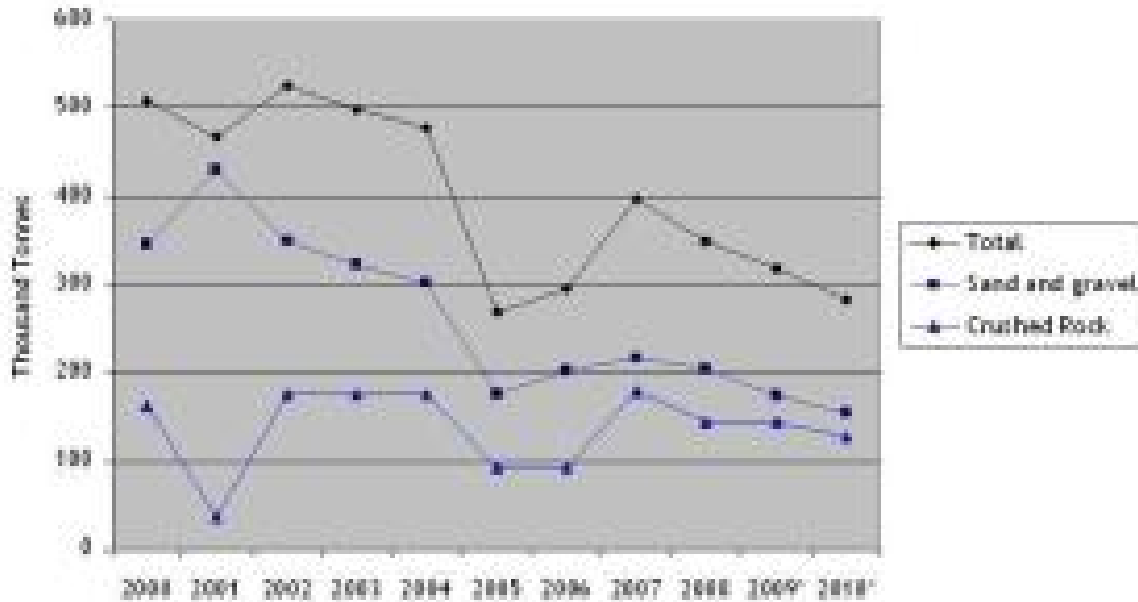
Table 8 Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material Landed at East Sussex Ports 2000-2009 / 000 tonnes

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2010*
Sand and Gravel	346	430	350	323	302	229	202	217	205	174	155
Crushed Rock	164	37	176	176	176	93	93	181	145	145	129
Total	510	467	526	499	478	322	295	398	350	319	284

6.30 The following graph shows the figures set out in table 6.2 above

Minerals 6

Figure 8- Aggregate Imports and Marine-Dredged Material



6.31 There are three wharves located at Shoreham Harbour that fall within the Brighton & Hove boundary. Historically, Shoreham Harbour data has been collected by West Sussex County Council, as the majority of the Port lies within West Sussex. The AMR is unable to publish landings figures just for the Brighton & Hove wharves due to the commercial sensitivity of releasing figures for one active wharf.

6.32 The Councils did not receive any planning applications relating to aggregate imports and marine dredged material in this monitoring period.

6.33 Substantial deposits of sand and gravel exist on the seabed of the Eastern Channel. Seven of the eight licences for the off-shore seabed area in the East Channel Region received a 'Positive Government View'. Dredging activity in these areas began in Autumn 2006, however the activity has been limited due to market conditions ⁽²¹⁾.

6.34 Dredged material from the Eastern Channel is often destined for wharves on the River Thames, although around 60% is landed on the South Coast. This is likely to be mainly at ports larger than those found in the Plan Area.

Local Indicator B - Extraction of, and Employment in, Non-Aggregate Minerals

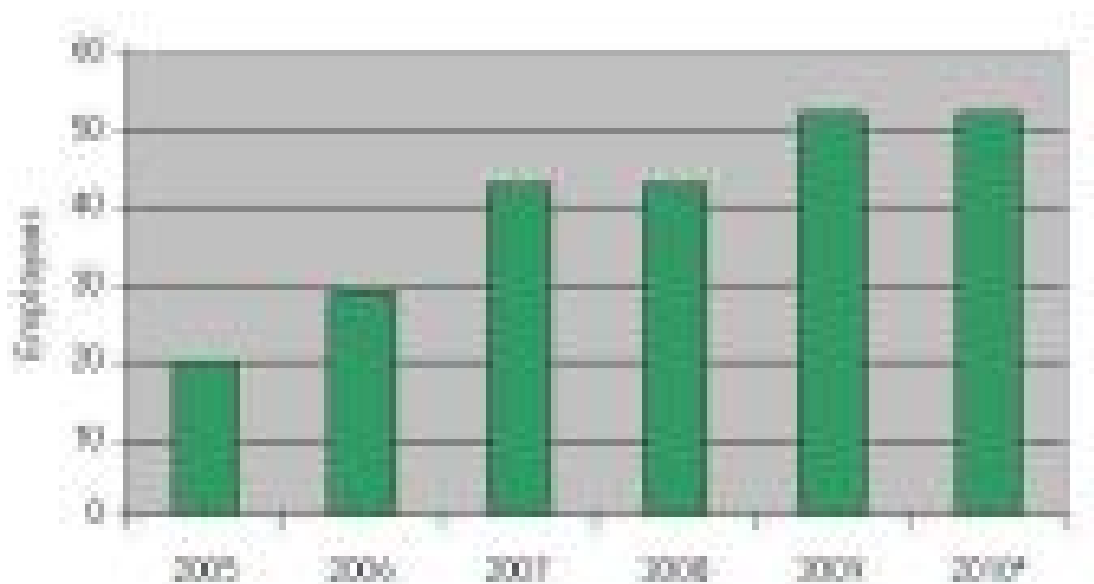
21 Source: www.eastchannel.info - East Channel Association website

6 Minerals

6.35 In the context of production in East Sussex, the term 'non-aggregate minerals' refers to chalk, clay, gypsum and hydrocarbons (oil and gas production). Further detail can be found in the Minerals Local Plan and background evidence for the Waste and Minerals Development Framework.

6.36 Figure 6.2 below shows employment in the non-aggregate minerals industry in East Sussex has more than doubled between 2005 and 2009. (2010 data is estimated)⁽²²⁾

Figure 9 - Employment in Non-Aggregate Mineral Operations in East Sussex 2005-2010



Clay

6.37 There are six operational clay sites within East Sussex. Figures for clay production fluctuate as it is stockpiled for working over many months.

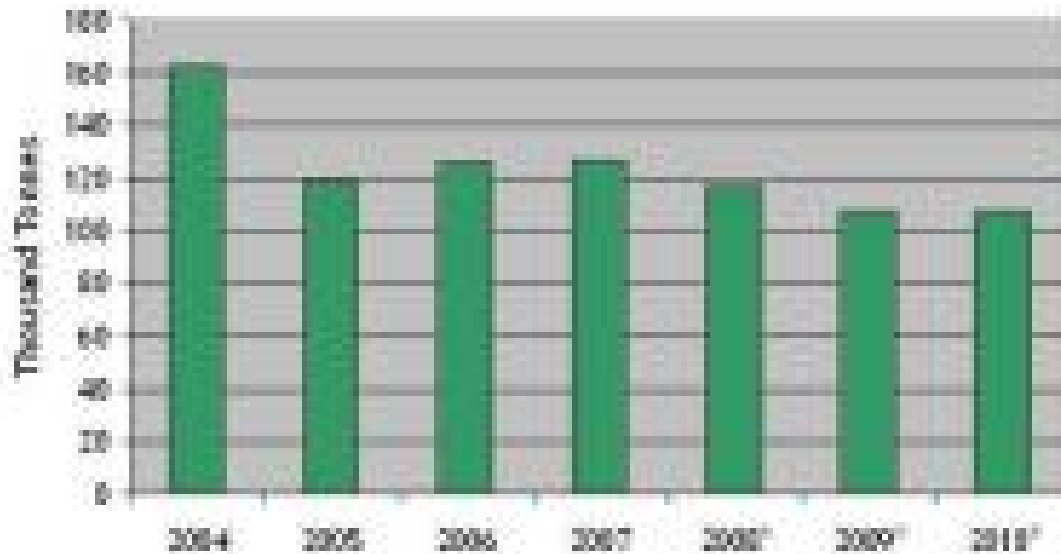
6.38 East Sussex has collected information on specific sites since 2005, but this is not available for publishing due to commercial sensitivities. Data for Figures 6.2 and 6.3 is collated by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and the way information is collected has changed over the years making it difficult to make direct comparisons year on year.

6.39 The East Sussex County Council survey showed a decline of 100,000 tonnes between 2006 and 2007. The ONS figures show a decline of around 8% year on year across the region and this has been used to estimate figures for East Sussex in 2008, 2009 and 2010 within Figure 6.3. From permissions granted over the last two years

Minerals 6

there is now evidence that clay reserves have increased and employment has stabilised as producers are starting to diversify to provide different specialist products.

Figure 10- Clay Extraction 2004-2010*



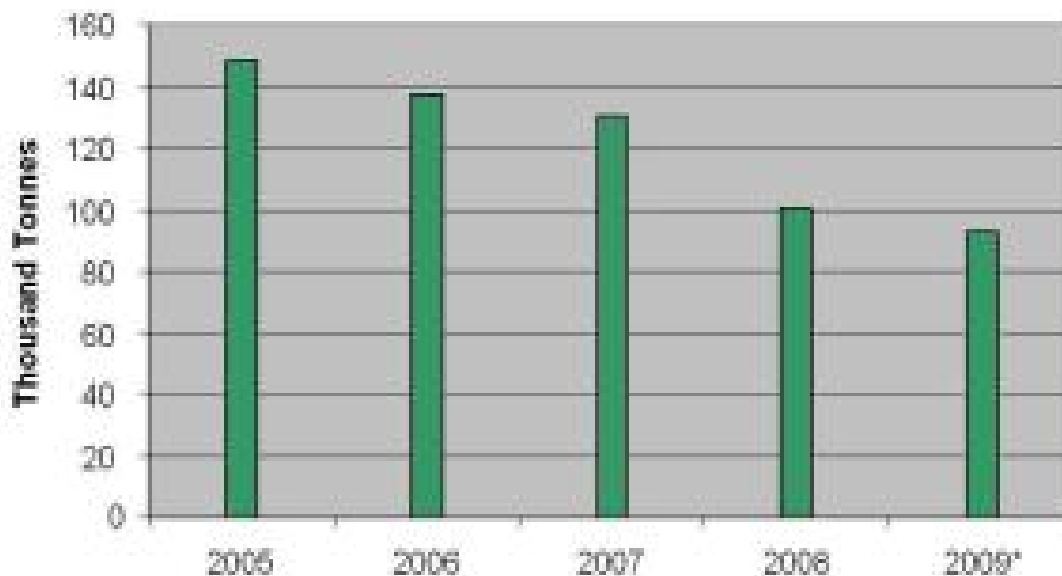
6.40 Figure 6.3 shows that the production of clay remained relatively stable since 2005, following a drop of over 20,000 tonnes from 2004⁽²³⁾. Figure 6.4 below shows the decline in the consumption of clay between 2004 and 2009. The continued decline estimated for 2009 is taken from regional data.⁽²⁴⁾

23 PA1007 Primary Production, ONS 2005-2009.*Figures after 2008 are estimated from regional information due to lack of data

24 Source: East Sussex County Council.

6 Minerals

Figure 11 - Consumption of clay 2005-2009



Chalk

6.41 Historic chalk workings in East Sussex included extraction for cement works. The cement industry declined during the 1960's and 1970's, with the last cement plant closing in 1975. Tarring Neville near Newhaven which produced small quantities of chalk for specialised use was the last active chalk site in the County. There are now no operational chalk quarries in East Sussex and no planning applications have been made for the last few years.

6.42 There are no chalk sites in Brighton & Hove. Chalk is imported from West Sussex for use in small amounts for ongoing agricultural use and has been used in major road construction works (e.g. the A27 at Beddingham). Table 6.3 below shows the status of chalk sites with current/historic production.

Table 9 Status of sites with current or historic chalk production

Site	Reserves	Comments
Tarring Neville	80 years at past production rates	Production has now ceased
Balcombe Pit	No reserves remain	Site fully restored
Filching Quarry	Some reserves remain	Not worked for a number of years and no further working unless scheme submitted and approved by MPA. Amenity, safety and highway issues

Minerals6

Site	Reserves	Comments
Meeching Quarry	No further working unless schemes submitted and approved by the MPA	Not been worked for some years. Poor access and amenity issues. Land allocated in Lewes Local Plan for residential development
Beddingham Landfill Site	Any remaining chalk is for the restoration of the closed landfill	In the past chalk was extracted as part of the landfill engineering and some was exported for use off site

Gypsum

6.43 The Brightling mine has a capacity to excavate some 1 million tonnes of gypsum per annum; however at present the mine is not worked to its full potential. Production in 2009 was thought to be at 2001 levels (around 150,000tpa). In the past the material has been mainly exported from the site by road and used as an essential additive in the manufacture of Portland cement.

6.44 Plasterboard and related products are manufactured at Robertsbridge using imported natural gypsum imported from countries abroad and Desulphogypsum (DSG) from power stations in other areas in the UK. Typically, over 0.3 million tonnes of gypsum are imported to the site by rail.

6.45 In 2003 British Gypsum completed expansion of the manufacturing capacity at the Works by some 30% to meet rising demand for gypsum building products in the south of England.

6.46 British Gypsum estimate that there are between 15 and 20 million tonnes of gypsum remaining on site which, at current rates of consumption, allows sufficient reserves within the mine for at least 20 years of production. It is proposed that continued production will be supported in polices contained within the emerging Waste and Minerals Development Framework.

6.47 The Gypsum facility at Robertsbridge has sufficient resource to maintain production of gypsum products without expansion, although material is also imported to the site. In the absence of new planning permissions or applications, there is not expected to be any substantial employment growth in this sector.

6 Minerals

Key Findings - Minerals

Provision is made for the production of all minerals exploited commercially in East Sussex to support the local, regional and national economies, where the environmental implications are acceptable.

The AMR reports on two local indicators:

Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material

- Imports of marine dredged aggregate dropped 8% between 2005 and 2006. There was a sharp upturn in 2007.
- There is a lack of local information for 2008 to 2010, however the Crown Estate reported a 15% drop in imports of sand and gravel for 2009 and a 11% drop for 2010.
- The drop in imports due to the downturn in the economy is not expected to impact on the reliance of imports in the longer term.
- Measures to safeguard facilities dealing with aggregate imports are included in the adopted Minerals Local Plan and will be taken forward through the WMDF.

Extraction of non-aggregate minerals and employment

- The Council surveys brick clay production every year with a varying response rate.
- Employment in the non-aggregate minerals industry in East Sussex has doubled in ten years.
- Extraction and consumption of clay have dipped, but are relatively stable over the longer term.
- Brick makers in East Sussex are diversifying their products to provide more small scale, specialised services.

Land Won Aggregates

- The sub-regional apportionment for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is 100,000 tonnes per annum
- This can be met through the current landbank for the first part of the next plan period (to at least 2017).
- The draft Plan seeks to maintain the required landbank in accordance with national guidance, subject to local environmental testing.
- The South Downs National Park Authority are commissioning research into the soft sand resource available across the whole National Park Area.
- Appendix 6 details current and future sand & gravel reserve figures although some confidential data cannot be reported.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

Minerals 6

- Evidence produced for the draft Plan confirmed the estimated levels of production used in previous AMR. A list of sites identified in this process can be found in Appendix 8.

Chalk

- Most of the resource is within the South Downs National Park.
- During the monitoring period there was no active chalk extraction.
- There are no market or policy drivers that indicate this will change in the immediate future.

Clay

- The background evidence for the draft Plan and information submitted for Reviews of Mineral Permissions in 2010 suggest that there are more clay reserves than previously thought at existing operational sites.
- Although some clay sites in neighbouring counties have been 'mothballed', sites in East Sussex are currently working to meet demands in the general market, and diversifying to provide more specialist services.

7 Monitoring Issues

7 Monitoring Issues

Current Monitoring Issues

7.1 There continues to be a lack of information for monitoring implementation of the strategy and policies in the Waste Local Plan and Minerals Local Plan.

7.2 With regard to minerals, producers are not compelled to provide information on production, reserves and future plans. Due to the small number of producers in East Sussex, the County Council would need to guarantee that any information received will remain confidential to protect commercial interests (although some information on clay is provided in the AMRI survey results).

7.3 Obtaining an accurate record of non-municipal waste arisings is also difficult. However, work has been undertaken to establish more accurate data for the C&I and C&D waste streams. The results have been reported in Chapter 5, but maintaining data accuracy in future years will remain a challenge.

7.4 Some information on waste movements is provided from 'waste returns' submitted by the waste industry (i.e. the operators of permitted waste facilities) to the Environment Agency. It is often difficult to pinpoint the origin of waste, which may be recorded several times as it passes through different waste facilities for bulking and/or sorting before it is finally recorded as being recovered or disposed of and this can lead to double counting. In an attempt to alleviate this problem, the Environment Agency is piloting a new 'Electronic Duty of Care' from January 2011 to December 2014 system which tracks waste movements digitally⁽²⁵⁾. It is hoped that in time this will enable much more accurate monitoring of non-municipal waste arisings and treatment methods. In addition, some waste is managed at sites where operators are exempt from the need to provide waste data.

7.5 Capacity figures for new waste facilities are recorded as new planning permissions are granted. However, where data is not submitted as part of a planning application, it may be necessary to request information. In any event, the issue of how to monitor increases in capacity resulting from new facilities or operational changes that do not require a separate planning permission, remains.

Future Monitoring

7.6 Appendix 6 sets out the Council's intention to monitor the policies that will form the Waste and Minerals Plan.

25 See www.environment-agency.gov.uk/aboutus/wfo/128930.aspx for more information.

9 Appendix 2 - Programme for the Waste and Minerals Development Scheme

9 Appendix 2 - Programme for the Waste and Minerals Development Scheme

Table A2 Programme for the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (July 2011)

Document	Status	Summary	Chain of Conformity	Consultation on draft Waste & Minerals Plan	Publication of proposed submission document	Date for submission to SoS	Public examination period	Proposed date for adoption
Waste and Minerals Plan	DPD	Sets out the vision, objectives and strategy for sustainable waste development and minerals production in the area, and will provide the policy framework for development control.	General conformity with the South East Plan and national PPSs.	October - December 2011	February - March 2012	June 2012	October 2012	January 2013
Minerals Sites Development Plan Document	DPD	Sets out the existing sites and commitments and any new site allocations for minerals development	General conformity with the South East Plan. Sites DPD will be in conformity with Waste & Minerals Plan	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Minerals Proposals Map	DPD	Shows on a geographical basis the application of the policies in the Minerals Development Plan Document	In conformity with Waste & Minerals Plan	N/a	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Waste Sites Development Plan Document	DPD	Sets out the existing sites and commitments and any new site allocations for waste development not covered in the Core Strategy	General conformity with the South East Plan. Sites DPD will be in conformity with Waste & Minerals Plan	N/a	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Waste Sites Proposals Map	DPD	Shows on a geographical basis the application of the policies in the Waste Sites Development Plan Document	In conformity with the Waste & Minerals Plan	N/a	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Appendix 3 - Municipal and Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 10

10 Appendix 3 - Municipal and Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Table A3.1 Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (tonnes)

	Authority	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Recycled	B&H	25,796	27,316	27,070	25,447	25,051
	ES	47,854	53,792	53,393	52,546	52,793
Reused	B&H	2,900	2,644	2,628	1,752	1,091
	ES	8,076	7,542	7,086	6,906	5,848
Composted	B&H	3,753	3,857	3,889	4,312	3,582
	ES	27,439	29,454	33,138	37,028	40,358
Energy Recovery	B&H	2,609	12,037	22,668	30,240	41,562
	ES	5,687	25,937	51,138	65,958	48,355
Disposal to Land	B&H	78,507	66,456	52,350	47,444	35,611
	ES	187,943	152,480	117,785	95,111	111,488
Total Waste Arisings	B&H	113,564	112,310	108,605	109,195	106,897
	ES	276,999	269,305	262,540	257,549	258,843

Table A3.2 Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (%)

	Authority	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Recycled	B&H	23	24	25	23	23
	ES	17	20	20	20	20
Reused	B&H	3	2	2	2	1
	ES	3	3	3	3	2
Composted	B&H	3	3	4	4	3
	ES	10	11	13	14	16
Energy Recovery	B&H	2	11	21	28	39
	ES	2	10	19	26	19
Disposal to Land	B&H	69	59	48	43	33
	ES	68	57	45	37	43

10 Appendix 3 - Municipal and Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Table A3.3 Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (tonnes)

	Authority	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Recycled	B&H	25,796	27,316	27,070	25,447	25,051
	ES	47,854	53,792	53,393	51,452	51,689
Reused	B&H	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	286
	ES	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	1,194
Composted	B&H	3,753	3,857	3,889	4,312	3,582
	ES	27,439	29,454	33,138	36,698	39,960
Energy Recovery	B&H	2,609	12,037	22,668	30,240	41,562
	ES	5,687	25,937	51,138	65,958	48,355
Disposal to Land	B&H	78,474	66,378	52,325	46,470	34,110
	ES	179,405	144,223	109,110	87,637	102,800
Total	B&H	110,632	109,587	105,952	106,470	104,592
	ES	260,385	253,406	246,779	241,744	243,998

Table A3.4 Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (%)

	Authority	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Recycled	B&H	23	25	26	24	24
	ES	18	21	22	21	21
Reused	B&H	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	0.3
	ES	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	0.5
Composted	B&H	3	4	4	4	3
	ES	11	12	13	15	16
Energy Recovery	B&H	2	11	21	28	40
	ES	2	10	21	27	20
Disposal to Land	B&H	71	61	49	44	33
	ES	69	57	44	36	42

Appendix 4 - Other Targets for the Management of MSW

11 Appendix 4 - Other Targets for the Management of MSW

11.1 European and national policies require increases in the proportion of waste from which we recover value through recycling, composting and recovery of energy and that the proportion of waste sent to landfill decreases.

11.2 Strategic sites for waste recycling and recovery facilities have been identified in the Waste Local Plan to help enable the development of waste treatment capacity that will enable achievement of these targets. The targets are being reviewed during the current preparation of the Waste and Minerals Plan in light of the targets and apportionment figures in the South East Plan, Waste Strategy 2007 and other emerging guidance and evidence.

11.3 The targets proposed in the draft Waste & Minerals Plan (October 2011) consultation document are set out in Table A4.1 below.

11.4 Tables A4.1 and show current (including Waste Local Plan) and emerging targets (in the draft Waste & Minerals Plan (October 2011)).

Table A4.1 Comparison of MSW Recycling and Composting Targets

Year	Waste Local Plan	ESCC MWMS	BHCC MWMS	South East Plan	Waste Strategy 2007	WMDF draft Waste & Minerals Plan
2010/11	31.4%	"Minimum 30% recycling of household waste by 2008/09, aiming for 33% by 2010"	-	40%	40%	-
2015/16	38%	"Minimum 33% recycling of household waste by 2015/16, aiming for 40%"	40%	50%	45%	45%
2020/21	-	33%	45%	55%	50%	50%
2025/26	-	33%	-	60%	-	55%

11 Appendix 4 - Other Targets for the Management of MSW

Table A4.2 Comparison of MSW Recovery⁽²⁶⁾ Targets

Year	Waste Local Plan	ESCC Municipal Waste Management Strategy	B&HCC MWMS	Waste Strategy 2007	WMDF draft Waste & Minerals Plan
2010/11	50%	50%	-	53%	-
2015/16	67%	67%	95%	67%	98%
2020/21	-	-	98%	75%	98%
2025/26	-	-	-	-	98%

Appendix 5 - ESCC Enforcement Caseload 12

12 Appendix 5 - ESCC Enforcement Caseload

12.1

Table A4 East Sussex County Council Enforcement Caseload

Quarter	New Cases Received	Cases Resolved	Total Caseload
2004 Q1	13	20	38
2004 Q2	25	15	48
2004 Q3	21	18	51
2004 Q4	10	12	49
2005 Q1	19	11	57
2005 Q2	18	20	56
2005 Q3	13	12	62
2005 Q4	12	19	55
2006 Q1	19	12	62
2006 Q2	10	6	66
2006 Q3	8	6	68
2006 Q4	7	8	67
2007 Q1	21	6	82
2007 Q2	24	17	89
2007 Q3	20	27	82
2007 Q4	17	20	79
2008 Q1	26	30	75
2008 Q2	32	44	63
2008 Q3	32	32	63
2008 Q4	24	39	48
2009 Q1	16	27	37
2009 Q2	26	25	38
2009 Q3	21	35	22
2009 Q4	20	27	15
2010 Q1	23	24	14
2010 Q2	13	18	9
2010 Q3	27	23	13
2010 Q4	14	15	11
2011 Q1	19	14	16
2011 Q2	17	18	15
2011 Q3	25	20	20

13 Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives

13 Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives

Table A6 Summary of Waste and Minerals Indicators

Indicator	Policy Objective (from Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan)	Actual Output 2010/11	Future Action/Comments
M1 Production of primary land-won aggregates	Requirements of Policy M3 of RPG9 (W&M) are reflected in Policy 2d of the Minerals Local Plan which identifies that a landbank of reserves of sand and gravel with planning permission, throughout and at the end of the Plan period sufficient for at least seven years extraction.	Confidential	There are very low levels of viable resources for land won aggregates in the Plan area. There are relatively few sites in production.
M2 Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	The requirements of Policy M1 & M2 in RPG9 (W&M) are reflected in Minerals Local Plan Policy 14 which encourages the re-use of mineral, construction and demolition wastes and the development of facilities for the recovery of secondary aggregates in appropriate locations.	No figures available. The best estimate is 310,000 tonnes for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove.	Revised estimate derived in 2010/11 AMR. Information on the production and use of secondary and recycled materials is limited. There is no formal requirement for figures to be given to the authority. Further analysis and surveys may be necessary. Discussion with Environment Agency required.
W1 Capacity of new waste management facilities by type:	No specific policy on capacity figures for waste management sites. Policy W7 in the South East Plan advocates the need for ensuring that there are sufficient facilities in suitable locations to meet the waste management requirements of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. Support is also given in Policy W11 for the provision of recycling and transfer facilities for the processing and	16,000 tpa CDEW recycling/recovery; 8,000 tpa in CDEW transfer capacity; 6,260 tpa in C&I recycling/composting.	This AMR includes estimates of site capacities for the first time (see Appendix 10). It also records capacity figures for each planning application that is permitted in the monitoring period.

Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives 13

Indicator	Policy Objective (from Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan)	Actual Output 2010/11	Future Action/Comments
W2 Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	<p>storage of construction industry waste which could be used for purposes elsewhere.</p> <p>Policy WLP1 provides targets as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recycling 30% of household waste and recovering 40% of municipal waste by 2005 - recycling 33% of household waste and recovering 50% of municipal waste by 2010 - recycling 40% of household waste and recovering 67% of municipal waste by 2015 <p>South East Plan Policy W6 encourages a wider range of recycling facilities to serve the whole plan area. Policy W5 supports a progressive reduction in the amount of land allocated for landfilling. Policy W6 supports proposals to increase the proportion of household, commercial and other industrial waste that is re-used or recycled.</p>	<p>Recycling/composting rate of 35% achieved for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for household waste.</p> <p>Recovery of municipal waste for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove was 60%.</p>	<p>Waste Local Plan targets for 2010/11 achieved. Further improvements required to achieve more challenging targets for 2015/16.</p> <p>Higher targets are proposed in the draft Waste and Minerals Plan.</p>

Table A5.2 Summary of Local Indicators

Local Indicator	Policy Objective	Actual Output 2010/11	Future Action/Comments
A Aggregate imports and marine dredged material	Policy M2 in the South East Plan seeks to support and encourage the import trade in marine-dredged material and crushed rock aggregates. Policy 9 in the Minerals Local Plan supports the retention and further development of facilities for dealing with sea-borne imported aggregates at North Quay Newhaven and Policy 10 encourages the use of rail	No figures available for the monitoring period. Figures for 1999-2008 shows a recovery in imports of aggregates and stable figures for imports of crushed rock aggregate.	Marine dredged aggregates are the main alternative to land won aggregates in supplying regional needs. ESCC and BHCC rely on marine dredged aggregates to meet

13 Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives

Local Indicator	Policy Objective	Actual Output 2010/11	Future Action/Comments
B Extraction of (and employment in) non-aggregate minerals	<p>transport to distribute aggregates from Newhaven. Policy 11 supports the retention of existing facilities at Rye and Policy 12 similarly supports Mountfield Roadstone plant. Policy 13 supports the development of rail depots.</p> <p>The requirements of Policy M4 in RPG9 (W&M) are reflected in Policy 15 of the Minerals Local Plan supporting the retention and development of existing clay working and clay product manufacturing activities. Policy M4 in RPG9 (W&M) and Policy 26 of the Minerals Local Plan support the continuation of gypsum mining at Mountfield and Brightling.</p> <p>Policy M4 in the South East Plan has the same emphasis as the policy in RPG9.</p> <p>Policy 20 of the Minerals Local Plan identifies that the continuing need for chalk should be met from existing workings at Beddingham, Glynde and Tarring Neville.</p>	<p>Extraction and consumption of clay have dipped but are relatively stable over the longer term.</p> <p>Typical output from the Gypsum mine is 100,000 tonnes per annum. 15-20 million tonnes of gypsum remaining on site which allow sufficient reserves within the mine for at least 30 years of production.</p> <p>There are currently no operational chalk quarry in East Sussex</p>	<p>much of their construction requirements.</p> <p>Continued Monitoring</p> <p>Clay - no figures for 2003 but thereafter to 2010 is available.</p> <p>Oil and gas (hydrocarbons) are not extracted as commercial minerals in East Sussex.</p> <p>No data for chalk.</p>

13.1 The following table summarises the proposed delivery mechanisms and indicators for the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy as set out in the draft Waste and Minerals Plan.

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP1 - Minerals and waste development affecting the South Downs National Park	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA	<p>Planning authorities supporting the SDNPA to determine planning applications</p> <p>Waste industry</p> <p>Minerals industry</p>	<p>All proposals for new waste or minerals development to have regard for the purposes of the SDNP designation.</p> <p>No significant increase in the extent of waste management or minerals production in the SDNP.</p>	High quality design of development relating to waste or minerals developments.

Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives 13

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
<p>WMP2a - Promoting waste prevention, re-use and waste awareness</p>	<p>ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA</p> <p>Preparation of appropriate action plans for waste awareness and prevention strategies, including Municipal Waste Management Strategies and possible Commercial and Industrial waste strategies.</p> <p>Work with local planning authorities to encourage non-waste developments to take place in a manner which prevents waste.</p>	<p>Natural England</p> <p>District/Borough councils</p> <p>Waste operators</p> <p>Waste Collection Authorities</p> <p>Waste Disposal Authorities</p> <p>Businesses (waste producers)</p> <p>Community groups or other organisations involved in waste prevention or sustainable resource use.</p>	<p>Within two years of adoption of this Plan, commence background work to inform the preparation of strategies or action plan.</p> <p>Reduced growth in waste arisings and total waste volumes.</p> <p>Increased number of non-waste developments in the Plan Area which directly involve or support the preparation of materials for re-use, or which use materials or energy derived from waste.</p>	<p>Capacity of existing and new waste management or minerals production facilities in the SDNP.</p> <p>Data on MSW and C&I waste growth, and total waste volumes.</p> <p>Strategies or action plans produced, and formally recognised by the Authorities.</p> <p>Data about local businesses involved in preparing materials for re-use or manufacturing using materials derived from waste.</p>

13 Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP2b - Turning waste into a resource	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Clear explanation from developers about how proposed facility supports movement up the waste hierarchy. Development of capacity allowing management of waste further up the waste hierarchy.	Waste industry	100% development proposals to contribute to movement up the waste hierarchy for waste arising, and waste being managed, within the Plan Area. Meet or exceed the recycling and recovery targets for MSW, C&I, and CDEW waste identified in policy WMP 2b, resulting in increased percentages of waste being recycled, and generally diverted away from land disposal. Consider preparing further guidance for developers about how to demonstrate compliance with this policy.	Annual monitoring report data about capacity for recycling and recovery in the Plan Area. Data on amount of waste being diverted from landfill.
WMP2c - Production of energy from waste	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Development of energy recovery facilities only where there is efficient energy capture including recovery of heat and power for local use where possible. Provision of further guidance for developers to be provided by the Authorities.	Waste industry Environment Agency District/Borough Councils	100% development involving combustion of waste, or of fuel produced from waste, will include efficient energy recovery, and will contribute positively towards meeting UK targets for obtaining energy from renewable, decentralised, or low carbon sources.	Data about energy generated (MW) from waste, or fuel produced from waste, from facilities within the Plan Area. Also the split between energy uploaded to the national grid and energy used onsite or locally.

Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives 13

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
<p>WMP2d - Minimising and managing waste during construction, demolition and excavation</p>	<p>ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA, District/Borough Councils</p> <p>Monitor content of Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs), and Site Waste Minimisation Statements (SWMSs) for all developments requiring planning permission (not just those that involve managing waste or minerals).</p>	<p>Development industry - including architects, project funders, and contractors.</p>	<p>100% of such proposals will investigate benefits for local communities or businesses in terms of supply of local heat and power.</p>	<p>Data about capacity of facilities to recover energy from waste, within the Plan Area.</p> <p>Data about proposals for using heat from waste facilities, eg district heating schemes.</p> <p>Data on quantity of CDEW being disposed of to landfill and being recycled through permitted waste sites.</p> <p>Number of SWMPs and SWMSs being submitted to local planning authorities.</p>

13 Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP2e - Waste management in new development	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA, District/Borough Councils Clear explanation from developers about how the layout and design of proposals takes into account the need for occupiers of the development (households or businesses) to separate waste for recycling.	Development industry - including architects, project funders, contractors. Waste Collection Authorities Waste industry that collect waste from businesses	The layout and design of all new development, particularly non-waste/minerals development, will facilitate separation of household and business waste for recycling, and for collection by the WCA or industry as applicable.	Data about number of bring banks and small-scale community composting sites within the Plan Area. Feedback from WCAs and industry about access for waste collection in development proposals or new developments.
WMP3 - Sustainable provision and use of minerals in the Plan Area	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Identification, and where appropriate allocation, of locations for mineral production, processing of secondary minerals, and for recycling of mineral resources.	Minerals industry Environment Agency Landowners	Reduced amount of primary minerals used, and proportional increase in use of secondary or recycled materials. Sufficient primary and secondary aggregates produced over plan period	Data about land-won minerals extracted in the Plan Area or landed at ports within the Plan Area. Data about C&D waste being recycled at permitted waste sites.

Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives 13

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP4 - Provision of built waste facilities to ensure net self-sufficiency	<p>ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA</p> <p>Development of net additional recycling and recovery capacity within the Plan Area.</p> <p>Indicative capacities will be regularly reviewed to minimise risks of under-provision and to avoid any adverse effect of over-provision.</p> <p>Site Allocations Document will further help guide development of capacity. Until this is adopted, allocations for built facilities in the Waste Local Plan (policies WLP7 and WLP8) will be saved.</p>	<p>Waste industry</p> <p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Landowners</p>	<p>Provide sufficient capacity for recycling and recovery to support movement up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Review yearly the indicative permitted capacities for recycling/composting and publish via the Annual Monitoring Report.</p> <p>Work on a Site Allocations document will commence within 12 months of adoption of the Plan.</p>	<p>Data about the amount of recycling and recovery capacity in the Plan Area, and waste arising within the Plan Area needing to be managed.</p>
WMP5 - Safeguarding waste sites	<p>ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA, District/Borough councils</p> <p>Work with local planning authorities to safeguard existing waste capacity in the most appropriate locations.</p>	<p>Waste industry</p>	<p>Maintain and enhance existing waste management capacity.</p> <p>Waste Consultation Areas to be identified in the Waste Sites document.</p> <p>100% planning applications to District/Borough Councils involving a loss of waste management capacity or potential loss through prejudicing waste operations, Waste Planning Authority to be consulted on.</p>	<p>Data about the amount of existing and permitted waste management capacity.</p> <p>Monitor planning permissions granted by District/Borough Councils contrary to WPA advice about required waste management capacity.</p>

13 Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP6a - Sustainable locations for waste development (excluding land disposal)	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Strategic waste facilities developed in the most sustainable locations. Site searches should look first to the Areas of Focus but there may also be acceptable sites elsewhere for sustainability reasons.	Waste industry Waste disposal authorities	Planning permissions granted by District/Borough Councils contrary to the advice of the Waste Planning Authority in terms of waste management capacity or prejudice to waste facilities, should be minimised to less than 10%.	Locations of new waste management capacity.
WMP6b - More detailed criteria for Waste Development	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Strategic waste facilities developed in the most sustainable locations.	Waste industry Minerals industry	All proposals for strategic facilities to be located consistent with the spatial strategy identified in the Plan, and in the majority of cases consistent with the Areas of Focus in the Key Diagram. Contingency - if monitoring for policy 4a/4b shows insufficient capacity being developed then Areas of Focus and criteria may need to be reviewed. Strategic facilities located consistent with the approach identified in the Plan.	Locations of waste facilities consistent with policy.

Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives 13

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP7a - Land disposal of non-inert waste	<p>ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA, other waste planning authorities within a reasonable distance from the Plan Area.</p> <p>Work with partners at other waste planning authorities to make most efficient use of existing permitted capacity for non-inert landfill.</p> <p>Residual waste managed at existing permitted sites.</p>	<p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Waste industry</p> <p>Waste Disposal Authorities</p>	<p>Need for disposal of waste to land will be minimised, and recovery increased.</p> <p>Safeguard capacity at Pebsham landfill and utilise capacity of non-inert waste landfill or landraise outside of the Plan Area.</p>	<p>Data on amount of waste to landfill within the Plan Area and exported to other areas.</p> <p>Monitor remaining capacity at Pebsham, and at land disposal sites within a reasonable distance from the Plan Area.</p>
WMP7b - Deposit of inert waste on land for beneficial purposes	<p>ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA, District/Borough Councils</p> <p>Where land disposal is necessary then work with partners to maximise benefits to environment and communities.</p>	<p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Waste Industry</p> <p>Natural England</p> <p>Landowners</p>	<p>All proposals for disposal of inert waste to land should have demonstrable environmental and/or community benefits.</p> <p>District/Borough Councils to consult Waste Planning Authority on proposals for ancillary engineering which are exempt from the requirement for an Environmental Permit.</p>	<p>Data about new permissions for deposit of inert waste to land.</p> <p>Data about local authority or Environment Agency enforcement cases regarding deposit of inert waste.</p>
WMP7c - Management of landfill gas	<p>ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA</p>	<p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Waste Industry / landfill site operators</p>	<p>All existing and closed landfills will have active gas management as appropriate.</p>	<p>Number of landfill sites with active gas management.</p>

13 Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP8a - Hazardous waste NB policy may be subject to update following cabinet decision in Jan 2012	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Existing hazardous waste management capacity safeguarded in the most appropriate locations. Hazardous waste exported for management where appropriate.	Waste industry Environment Agency District/Borough councils	Quantity of imported hazardous waste does not exceed that of exported waste.	Amount of heat/energy produced from captured landfill gas (MW). Hazardous waste arisings, imports, management routes and management capacity within the Plan Area. For wastes where there is no specialist facility within the Plan Area, monitor capacity at facilities outside of the Plan Area.
WMP8b - Low level radioactive waste	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA LLRW exported for management where appropriate. The authorities will continue to proactively engage with waste producers and waste operators in the Plan Area.	Waste producers and operators.	Adequate capacity available to manage anticipated LLW waste arisings within the Plan Area, as appropriate according to capacity data at that time. Existing waste management capacity safeguarded in the most appropriate locations.	Data about LLW arisings, imports, management routes, and management capacity within and beyond the Plan Area.

Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives 13

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP9 - Management of wastewater and sewage sludge	<p>More definitively establish trends; consider requirements of any future emerging national strategy for the management of LLW waste streams.</p> <p>ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA</p> <p>Potential sites for additional capacity will be informed by studies undertaken by the EA, Southern Water and Wealden District Council, and will be considered through the Site Allocations document.</p>	<p>Southern Water</p> <p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Natural England</p> <p>Wealden District Council</p>	<p>Work on a Site Allocations document will commence within 12 months of adoption of the Plan.</p> <p>Infrastructure requirements to be recognised in all relevant Infrastructure Delivery Plans</p>	<p>Data about waste water and sewage sludge treatment capacity, and demand</p>
WMP10 - Provision of aggregates	<p>ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA</p> <p>Mineral Sites Document</p>	<p>Landowners</p> <p>Minerals operators</p> <p>Port authorities</p> <p>District/Borough Councils</p> <p>Neighbouring Minerals Planning Authorities</p>	<p>Sufficient land-won permissions to meet the apportionment - 0.1mtpa production of sand and gravel.</p> <p>Maintain a landbank of at least 7 years of planning permission for the extraction of sand and gravel.</p> <p>Maintenance of sufficient supplies of marine dredged and crushed rock imports through the three ports in the Plan area to meet local and regional need.</p> <p>Net wharf capacity is not lost to alternative, non-mineral uses.</p>	<p>Annual supply of land won and marine aggregates.</p> <p>Annual monitoring of wharf status (active or redundant) and capacity.</p> <p>Annual monitoring of landbank for sand and gravel.</p>

13 Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP11 - Provision of gypsum	ESCC Work with partners to safeguard and extend lifespan of land-won reserves and infrastructure including railway line.	Landowners British Gypsum Construction industry District/Borough councils.	Work on a Minerals Sites document will commence within 12 months of adoption of the Plan. Maintain a permitted reserve of underground gypsum at the Robertsbridge works sufficient to last at least 20 years at current production rates. Maintain adequate supplies of gypsum to enable production at the plasterboard factory over the Plan period.	Data about remaining reserves and demands for the plasterboard factory.
WMP12 - Provision of clay	ESCC Implement extensions or the extraction of further reserves within the site	Landowners Brick clay industry	Identification of available clay, sufficient for the next 25 years. Retention of existing sites and continued manufacturing of bricks at these sites.	Data about remaining reserves and demands from brickworks.
WMP13 - Safeguarding resources	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Safeguarding of land-won resources and identifying consultation areas.	District/Borough councils. Minerals industry Environment Agency Natural England	No viable resources sterilised. Work on a Minerals Sites document (to include Minerals Consultation Areas around permitted sites,) will commence within 12 months of adoption of the Plan.	Number of applications for built development on safeguarded or consultation areas

Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives 13

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP14 - Safeguarding railheads and wharves	ESCC & BHCC Identify and safeguard sites and capacities at wharves and railheads.	District/Borough councils and regeneration area partners Port Authorities Minerals industry Waste industry Network Rail	No net loss of wharf/rail capacity in any Port in the Plan Area.	Annual monitoring of wharf status (active or redundant) and existing rail sidings/tracks. Number of applications for built development on safeguarded wharves/rail sidings.
WMP15 - Oil and Gas	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA	Oil and Gas industry National Government Natural England Environment Agency	All proposals should meet the appraisal sequence of the Plan. No detrimental impact to the AONB or any other environmentally sensitive designated site caused by this type of development. Viable resources developed to align with national policy.	Amount of oil/gas produced within the Plan Area.
WMP16 - Restoration	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Review of inactive and dormant minerals permissions where reopening could have an unacceptable impact.	Minerals Industry Waste industry Natural England	All new proposals for waste or minerals development to include plans for high quality restoration.	Monitoring of ROMPs. Reduced number of inactive or dormant minerals sites

13 Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP17 - Transport - road, rail and water	<p>Seek high quality restoration and after-uses of waste and minerals sites.</p> <p>ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA</p> <p>Work with partners to safeguard capacity of rail and wharf facilities for movement of waste/minerals.</p> <p>Where waste or recyclable materials are being transported longer distances to facilities outside of the Plan Area, work with partners of adjoining planning authorities to identify opportunities to reduce road transport (and increase rail/water transport which may be more viable where longer distances are involved).</p> <p>Clear explanation from developers to show how the development has sought to minimise necessary road movements, and how alternatives to road transport have been considered.</p>	<p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Minerals industry Waste industry District/borough councils Network Rail Port Authorities Adjoining planning authorities</p>	<p>All proposals to include an evaluation of transport options and seek to minimise road movements.</p>	<p>which if re-opened could have an unacceptable adverse impact.</p> <p>Completion of restoration of sites in compliance with agreed plans.</p> <p>Annual monitoring of capacity on rail network for freight, and of wharves.</p> <p>Tonnages of waste/minerals diverted from road transport (or equivalent in terms of lorry movements to/from the site which have been saved).</p>

Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives 13

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP18 - Co-location of complementary facilities	<p>Site specific issues to be addressed in Site Allocations document.</p> <p>ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA, and other local planning authorities.</p> <p>Work with partners to encourage associated activities (including non-waste/minerals developments) to be located close together where there are sustainability benefits such as transport or environmental.</p>	<p>Waste industry</p> <p>Minerals industry</p> <p>Reprocessing industries</p>	<p>All proposals involving co-location to clearly set out the benefits.</p> <p>Operational efficiencies for businesses handling waste or related products, or minerals.</p>	<p>Increasing proportion of facilities co-located over the Plan period, with corresponding sustainability benefits.</p>
WMP19 - Community involvement and benefits	<p>Waste industry</p> <p>Minerals industry</p> <p>Local communities and representative groups</p> <p>Industry to engage with host communities more effectively and at earlier stages of development proposals, where applicable.</p>	<p>ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA</p>	<p>Greater engagement by industry with host communities and at earlier stages.</p> <p>Reduced anxiety and mis-understanding for local communities about waste/minerals development proposals. Reduced negative experiences and increased positive benefits secured.</p>	<p>Content of comments received from communities during consultations on planning documents and on planning applications.</p> <p>Proposals incorporate design solutions that provide more mutually-beneficial outcomes for local communities.</p>

13 Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP20 - Opportunities for sustainable waste management and minerals production in other developments	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA, and other local planning authorities. Work with developers to ensure opportunities for incorporating waste management into 'large scale' developments are considered.	Development industry (including non-waste/minerals)	Greater awareness in the wider development industry and planning authorities of the opportunities for incorporating waste management or minerals production into large scale proposals for other types of developments. More efficient waste or minerals developments, designed into non-waste/minerals developments from earlier stages and more efficiently rather than being add-ons. More efficient use of the limited supply of employment sites, especially industrial areas, within the Plan Area.	Number of consultations with developers and with other local planning authorities dealing with large scale non-waste/minerals developments, about incorporating waste or minerals management into developments.
WMP21 - Expansion and alterations to waste facilities	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Encourage alterations to existing facilities where it will support more sustainable waste management and movement up the waste hierarchy	Waste industry Environment Agency	Increased waste management capacity in the Plan Area by making most efficient use of existing sites.	Number of proposals involving existing facilities. Annual monitoring report data about capacity for recycling and recovery in the Plan Area.

Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives 13

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP22a - Design principles for built waste facilities	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Encourage all proposals to be of high quality design.	Waste industry Waste disposal authorities (for contract facilities) Environment Agency	All proposals for new waste facilities to be of high quality design - including taking into account visual aspects and sustainable construction and operation of the facility.	Objections to proposals about design aspects. Refusals of planning permission for design reasons.
WMP22b - Operation of sites	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Industry to prepare statements about proposed construction and operation of sites.	Waste/minerals industry and their contractors involved in construction Environment Agency	100% of proposals for new waste/minerals developments to include a statement or programme about construction and operation of the site. Reduced anxiety and mis-understanding for local communities about waste/minerals development proposals.	Content of comments received from communities living close to waste/minerals facilities, during consultations on planning documents and on planning applications. Ongoing monitoring of conditions.
WMP23a - Climate change	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Industry to prepare statement accompanying proposals to explain how it takes into account mitigation and adaptation to climate change.	Waste/minerals industry	100% of proposals for waste/minerals management, including restoration proposals, to include a statement. All development to continue to take account of climate change during lifetime of the development.	Ongoing monitoring of conditions on waste/minerals developments. Depends on the specific measures proposed for the development, one

13 Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP23b - Resource and energy	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Industry to prepare statement accompanying proposals about efficient use of resources and energy within the development.	Waste/minerals industry Renewable energy suppliers	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions from waste/minerals development. 100% of proposals for waste/minerals management to include a statement. All development to use energy and resources efficiently during lifetime of the development.	example could be annual MW of renewable energy. Annual tonnages of carbon offset by waste facilities. Data about C&I waste generated from operational processes at waste/minerals facilities.
WMP24 - General amenity	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Industry to address protection of amenity in proposals.	Waste/minerals industry Environment Agency Air Quality Partnership District/Borough Councils regulatory roles, such as Environmental Health	Reduced anxiety for local communities about waste/minerals development proposals. Fewer complaints or requests for enforcement action.	Ongoing monitoring of conditions on waste developments. Enforcement cases or complaints about amenity impacts of waste/minerals developments.
WMP25 - Transport	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Industry to address transport considerations in proposals.	Waste/minerals industry Highways Agency	Reduced anxiety for local communities about waste/minerals development proposals.	Ongoing monitoring of conditions on waste developments.

Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives 13

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP26 - Environment	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Industry to address environmental protection in proposals.	Local Highways Authorities Waste/minerals industry Environment Agency Natural England	Fewer complaints or requests for enforcement action. Minimal impact on other road users from waste/minerals-related traffic.	Enforcement cases or complaints about transport related to waste/minerals developments. Ongoing monitoring of conditions on waste developments. Enforcement cases or complaints about environmental assets related to waste/minerals developments.
WMP27a - Flood risk	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Industry to address minimising flood risk in proposals.	Waste/minerals industry Environment Agency	All proposals for new development to take into account flood risk and to be located in the area of lowest flood risk practicable. Locations to be consistent with Environment Agency advice on flood risk grounds.	Planning permissions granted contrary to advice of Environment Agency on flood risk grounds. Updates to the mapping of the locations of waste/mineral developments and

13 Appendix 6 - Summary of Indicators and Local Objectives

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
WMP27b - Groundwater and water quality	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Industry to address water quality protection in proposals.	Waste/minerals industry Environment Agency Southern Water	Development to have no unacceptable negative impact on water quality.	the flood risk vulnerability of the use. Planning permissions granted contrary to advice of Environment Agency on water quality grounds. Environment Agency monitoring/enforcement cases related to water quality in Plan Area.
WMP27b - Groundwater and water quality	ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA Implementation of Development Management polices about water quality protection	Environment Agency	Development to have no unacceptable impact on water quality.	Minimal planning permissions granted contrary to advice of EA on water quality grounds.

Appendix 7 - Existing Operational Sites and Permitted Aggregate Reserves 14

14 Appendix 7 - Existing Operational Sites and Permitted Aggregate Reserves

Table A7.1 Existing Operational Sites and Permitted Aggregate Reserves

Site	Material	Permitted Reserves / tonnes
Nook Beach / Castlewater	Sand and gravel	Confidential due to commercial sensitivities
Stanton's Farm (Novington Sandpit)	Sand and gravel	120,000
Scotney Court	Sand and gravel	750,000
Scotney Court extension / Wall Farm	Sand and gravel	3,230,000
TOTAL		4,100,000

14.1 A new permission for **extraction** of sand at Novington sandpit (Stanton's Farm) was granted in October 2003 and extraction started in September 2007 of approximately 380,000 tonnes of sand & gravel. This is sufficient to contribute to the apportionment figure for the first part of the next decade.

14.2 There are also large scale permitted reserves in the far east of the County, around Scotney Court and Wall Farm. These two permissions, totalling approximately 4.1 million tonnes of sand & gravel, are part of a larger permission in Kent and work started within East Sussex in 2011. These are long term allocations for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove.

14.3 MPS 1 requires a landbank of at least 7 years to be maintained throughout the life of the Plan. The apportionment figure within Policy M3 of the South East Plan required 170,000 tonnes to be produced in the total plan period from 2010 to 2026. Policy M3 of the South East Plan was reviewed in late 2009 and the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes would require an annual apportionment of 100,000 tonnes per annum (see table A7.2 below). The Government has stated that the figures within the Panel report should guide Mineral Planning Authorities, as and when the South East Plan is abolished.

14 Appendix 7 - Existing Operational Sites and Permitted Aggregate Reserves

Table A7.2 Apportionment figures in the South East Plan and Panel Report of the Review of Policy M3

SOUTH EAST PLAN (2010-2026)	SOUTH EAST PLAN Partial Review - Secretary of State's Proposed Changes 2010
Requirement for aggregate reserves over the 17 years in the period remaining, is 0.01Mtpa.	Requirement for aggregate reserves over the 17 years is 0.1Mtpa.
17 x 10,000 = 170,000 tonnes.	17 x 100,000 = 1,700,000 tonnes.

14.4 It is thought that the increased figure could still be met from existing permissions. Whilst the total aggregate reserve has been estimated to amount to in excess of 4 million tonnes, the availability of the mineral will be phased and may be reduced by local environmental constraints. Half of the allocations at Lydd Quarry within East Sussex are taken to travel to Kent, reducing the availability of material in East Sussex to just over 2 million tonnes.

Appendix 8 - Secondary and Recycled Aggregates Facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 15

15 Appendix 8 - Secondary and Recycled Aggregates Facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

15.1 The current best estimate of secondary and recycled aggregates production in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is 310,000 tonnes. This is based on an assessment of secondary and recycled aggregates produced as set out below.

Table A8.1 Recycled Aggregates CDEW Facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Operator	Address
R French & Sons Ltd	Woodland House, Drury Lane, Ponswood Industrial Estate, Hastings
Rabbit Skips	North Quay Road, Newhaven
MDJ Light Brothers	Greystone Quarry, Southerham, Lewes
A M Skip Hire	Hazlebank, London Road, Maresfield
Haulaway Ltd	Premier House, Apex Way, Hailsham
TNC Waste Recycling Ltd (Previously Kingspan Waste Recycling)	Former Bus Depot, Unit 1a, Moulsecoomb Way, Brighton
SITA	Potts Marsh Industrial Estate, Eastbourne Road, Westham
Skip-It Containers	Gate 5, Basin Road South, Portslade
Sussex Skips	Unit 25, Cliffe Industrial Estate, Lewes
G A Skips Ltd	The Old Cement Works, South Heighton, Newhaven
PJ Mini Skips	Cophall Wood Recycling Centre, Hailsham Road (A22) , Polegate
Greenacre Recycling Ltd	16 Tumulus Road, Saltdean, Brighton
Links Waste Management	Ninfield Road, Bexhill
Beach Road, Newhaven	Beach Road, Newhaven
Unit 3	Cradle Hill Industrial Estate, Seaford
Brett Concrete	Brett Drive, Bexhill
Pebsham Waste Recyclables	Freshfield Road, Pebsham
Newhaven Roadstone Ltd	North Quay Road, Newhaven

15 Appendix 8 - Secondary and Recycled Aggregates Facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Operator	Address
Sussex Waste Management Ltd	Whitworth Road, St Leonards on Sea
Mr D Stone	Down Barn farm, Bexhill on Sea
Mr Whitaker	Unit 3, Cradle Hill Industrial Estate
ESCC	Heathfield Depot
ESCC	Cripps Corner Depot
ESCC	Ringmer Depot
ESCC	Mile Oak Depot
ESCC	Sidley Depot
ESCC	Millpond Depot

15.2 The above facilities provide capacity for 630,000 tonnes of capacity for recycling Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste. Some recycled aggregate is also produced by mobile crushing activities associated with demolition projects. The above facilities do not operate at full capacity and it is estimated that around **240,000** tonnes of recycled aggregate is produced from these sources and mobile crushers on demolition sites.

15.3 Additional recycled aggregate may also be produced from the sites listed below. However the use of the materials as replacement aggregate has not been verified.

Table A8.2 Recycled Aggregates (non CDEW) Facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Operator	Facility	Quantity and type of material (tpa)
Wealden District Council	Unit 19 Bellbrook Industrial Estate	Glass
Veolia ES Ltd	Hollingdean MRF and WTS	Glass
Southern Tyre and Rubber Recycling Ltd		Tyres

15.4 In addition, it is estimated that **68,000** tonnes of secondary aggregate are produced from the sources listed below.

Table A8.3 Secondary Aggregates Facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Operator	Facility	Quantity and type of material (tpa)
Ibstock Ltd	Ashdown Brickworks	Reject bricks - 10,000

Appendix 8 - Secondary and Recycled Aggregates Facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 15

Operator	Facility	Quantity and type of material (tpa)
Veolia E S Ltd	Newhaven ERF	Incinerator Bottom Ash - 58,000

16 Appendix 9 - Permitted Mineral Workings in East Sussex 2010/11

16 Appendix 9 - Permitted Mineral Workings in East Sussex 2010/11

Site	Mineral	Operational during AMR period?
Stanton's Farm	Building Sand	Yes
Scotney Court	Sand and gravel	No (Kent side is operational)
Nook Beach	Sand and gravel	No - inactive
Castle Water	Sand and gravel	No - dormant
Scotney Court extension / Wall Farm	Sand and gravel	No - not yet implemented
Rye Bay Foreshore	Sand and gravel for sea defence work	Yes
Ashdown Brickworks	Clay	Yes
Chailey Brickworks	Clay	Yes
Hastings Brickworks	Clay	Yes
Aldershaw Farm	Clay	Yes
Horam Brickworks	Clay	No - not yet constructed
Little Standard Hill Farm	Clay	No
Hamsey Brickworks	Clay	No - dormant, brickworks closed
Cuckmere Brickworks	Clay	No - dormant, brickworks closed
Ludlay Brickworks	Clay	No - dormant, brickworks closed
Brightling Mine / Robertsbridge works	Gypsum	Yes
Tarring Neville	Chalk	No
Filching Quarry	Chalk	No
Meeching Quarry	Chalk	No
North Quay, Newhaven (shared use) Hanson/ Solent Aggregates (UMA)	Aggregate wharf	Yes
North Quay, Newhaven, RMC Aggregates	Aggregate wharf	No
North Quay, Newhaven, Newhaven Roadstone	Aggregate wharf	Yes
North Quay, Newhaven, Vapogro	Aggregate wharf	Yes
Rastrums Wharf, Rye	Aggregate wharf	Yes
Rye Wharf	Aggregate wharf	No

17 Appendix 10 - Permitted Waste Management Sites in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Permit Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Type Description	District	Operational Status	Estimated Capacity / tonnes per annum
South Downs Health NHS Trust	Brighton General Hospital	Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Brighton & Hove	Operational	2,500
Veolia South Downs Limited	Brighton HWRS	Household Waste Amenity Site	Brighton & Hove	Operational	12,000
TNC Waste Recycling Limited	Kingspan Waste Recycling	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Brighton & Hove	Operational	85,000
Brighton & Hove City Council	Waterhall Valley Burn Site	Incinerator	Brighton & Hove	Operational	0
Veolia South Downs Ltd	Hollingdean Lane WTS	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Brighton & Hove	Operational	110,000
Veolia South Downs Lts	Hollingdean Lane MRF	Recycling	Brighton & Hove	Operational	50,000
Argyle Metals Ltd	Argyle Hall	Metal/ELV Facility	Brighton & Hove	Operational	3,000
G E Richardson & Sons Ltd	G E Richardson & Sons Ltd	Metal/ELV Facility	Brighton & Hove	Operational	3,500
Brighton & Hove City Council	Sheepcote Valley	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Brighton & Hove	Non-operational	0
Veolia South Downs Limited	Hove HWRS	Household Waste Amenity Site	Brighton & Hove	Operational	12,500
Veolia South Downs Limited	Hove HWRS	Special Waste Transfer Station	Brighton & Hove	Operational	100
John and Stephanie Penfold	City Recycling Centre	Special Waste Transfer Station	Brighton & Hove	Operational	75,000
Brighton & Hove City Council	Hollingdean Depot	Special Waste Transfer Station	Brighton & Hove	Operational	6,000
Hove Car Spares	Wellington Road	Metal/ELV Facility	Brighton & Hove	Operational	19
Veolia South Downs Limited	Roselands Transfer Station	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Eastbourne	Operational	4,000
MrD Connell	Finnere Auto Spares	Metal/ELV Facility	Eastbourne	Operational	4,999
R French & Sons Ltd	Woodland House	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Hastings	Operational	100,000
Mr Obed Ripley and Mr Obediah Ripley	H Ripley & Co., Hole Farm	Metal/ELV Facility	Hastings	Operational	50,000
Corsi, Alan Francis	Unit A, Roebuck Centre	Metal/ELV Facility	Hastings	Operational	300
Veolia South Downs Ltd	Bulverlythe Road, St Leonards	Waste Transfer Station for Recyclates	Hastings	Operational	5,000
Beddingham Compost Company Ltd	Beddingham Compost Facility	Composting Facility	Lewes	Operational	15,000
George Worms	Brighton Motorama	Metal/ELV Facility	Lewes	Operational	2,500
Veolia South Downs Limited	Newhaven HWRS	Household Waste Amenity Site	Lewes	Operational	7,000
Veolia South Downs Limited	Seaford Household Waste Site	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Operational	7,000
East Sussex County Council	Ringmer Depot	C&D Recycling Station	Lewes	Operational	2,600
MDJ Light Bros Ltd	Greystone Quarry	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Operational	250,000
Veolia South Downs Limited	Lewes HWRS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Operational	4,000
Veolia South Downs Limited	Newhaven ERF	Energy Recovery Facility	Lewes	Operational	210,000
Mr C Burgoyne	More House Farm, Wivelsfield	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Non-operational	0
The Raystead Centre For Animal Welfare Ltd	Peaceways Animal Crematorium	Incinerator	Lewes	Operational	0

Appendix 10 - Permitted Waste Management Sites in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 17

17 Appendix 10 - Permitted Waste Management Sites in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Permit Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Type Description	District	Operational Status	Estimated Capacity / tonnes per annum
Knight P	Fore Hill	Incinerator	Lewes	Non-operational	0
OJB Burgoyne	More House Farm, Wivelsfield	Inert Material Landfill	Lewes	Non-operational	0
C D Jordan & Son Limited	Southerham Wharf	Metal/ELV Facility	Lewes	Operational	130,000
Cooper AA	Chamberlaines Lane	Metal/ELV Facility	Lewes	Operational	2,500
Mr Bryan Thomas & Mr Robert Cowley	Selimeston Auto Spares	Metal/ELV Facility	Lewes	Non-operational	4,999
Sussex Waste Recycling Ltd	The Old Timber Yard	Physical Treatment Facility	Lewes	Operational	75,000
James Leppard & Sons Ltd	Street Sandpit	Physical Treatment Facility	Lewes	Non-operational	0
South East Water Plc	Barcombe Water Treatment Works	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Lewes	Operational	74,999
Kingston Transport (Sussex) Ltd	Canto Containers	Special Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Non-operational	0
Amstech Contracts Limited	Tidy Industrial Estate, Ditchling	Special Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Non-operational	0
F N R Plant Hire	Skim Corner	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Lewes	Non-operational	0
G A Skips Ltd	The Old Cement Works, Newhaven	Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Operational	5,000
Vacant	Unit H, Rich Industrial Estate	Waste Transfer Station for Recyclates	Lewes	Non-operational	0
MDJ Light Brothers Ltd	Unit 18, Cliffe Industrial Estate	WEEE Storage and Treatment Facility	Lewes	Operational	50,000
MDJ Light Brothers Ltd	Unit 19, Cliffe Industrial Estate	Recycling	Lewes	Operational	50,000
Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Pebsham Landfill Site	Co-Disposal Landfill Site	Rother	Operational	360,000 (at Sept 2010)
Veolia South Downs Limited	Mountfield HWRS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Rother	Operational	5,500
Veolia South Downs Limited	Pebsham HWRS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Rother	Operational	15,000
Veolia South Downs Limited	Pebsham WTS	Waste Transfer Station	Rother	Operational	150,000
East Sussex County Council	Sidley Depot	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Rother	Operational	1,250
Mr & Mrs D Padmore	Petley Farm, Battle	Inert Material Landfill	Rother	Non-operational	0
Davis F & Co Ltd	64 London Road	Metal/ELV Facility	Rother	Operational	750
Mssrs G W F, G G A, R G Davis - Trading	Bridge Yard, Five Acre Wood	Metal/ELV Facility	Rother	Operational	750
Mr Keith Bartlett	Bridge Yard Scrap Yard	Metal/ELV Facility	Rother	Operational	4,999
Mr Cyril Saunters	Rye Oil Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Rother	Operational	4,999
Rye Oil Limited	Cripps Corner Depot	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Rother	Operational	0
East Sussex County Council	Former Grain Store, Pebsham Farm, Pebsham Lane, Bexhill	Waste Recycling Centre	Rother	Operational	1,250
Mr & Mrs Worssam	Boathouse Farm	Composting Facility	Rother	Operational	468
KPS Composting Services Ltd	Farningham Road HWRS, Crowborough	Household Waste Recycling & Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	60,000
Veolia South Downs Limited	Maresfield Camp	Household Waste Recycling & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	7,000
Veolia South Downs Limited	Skilton Skip Hire	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	91,000
Thomas and Polly Fuller	Wadhurst HWRS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	4,999
Veolia South Downs Limited	Forest Row HWRS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	2,499
Veolia South Downs Limited	Heathfield HWRS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	2,499
Veolia South Downs Limited	Uckfield Mobile Household Waste Management Facility	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	5,000
Veolia South Downs Limited			Wealden	Operational	1,000

Appendix 10 - Permitted Waste Management Sites in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 17

Permit Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Type Description	District	Operational Status	Estimated Capacity / tonnes per annum
Veolia South Downs Limited	Hailsham HWRS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	4,000
Veolia South Downs Limited	Woodland Centre, Chiddingley	Composting Facility	Wealden	Operational	46,000
East Sussex County Council	Mile Oak Depot	C&D Recycling	Wealden	Operational	1,800
S I T A Wastecare Ltd	Potts Marsh	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	40,000
PJ Mini Skip Hire	Cophall Wood	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	200,000
East Sussex County Council	Millpond Depot A26, Maresfield	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	1,800
Haulaway Ltd	Haulaway Limited	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	100,000
Mr A Mitchell	Hazelbank	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	16,000
Mr M Anstee and Miss T Cornwell	Happy Hunting Grounds	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Landfill	Wealden	Operational	0
Angela Lomanto	Heavenly Paws Pet Funeral Services	Incinerator	Wealden	Operational	0
Wealden District Council	Unit 19, Bellbrook Industrial Estate	Recycling	Wealden	Operational	24,999
John Bourne & Company Limited	Comtec (U K) Limited	Landfill taking other wastes	Wealden	Non-operational	0
MDJ Light Bros. Ltd	Hazelmere	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Operational	64,999
George Daniel Townsend	Briardene	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Non-operational	6,000
Ambrose Porter	Little Rigsford Farm	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Operational	345
Ambrose Porter	The Platt	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Operational	4,999
Clark , Michael John	Elmfield	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Non-operational	4,000
Killick Thomas	Littlewood	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Operational	2,500
H Ripley & Co	H Ripley & Co	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Operational	75,000
Seaboard Power Networks Plc	Chaucer Road Industrial Estate	Special Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Non-operational	0
East Sussex County Council	Heathfield Depot	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Wealden	Operational	2,600
Mr Charlie Burgoyne	Born Again Plastics	Recycling	Wealden	Operational	1,440
Mr Ben Harper	Former HIQ Building, Crowborough	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	1,000
Hav-a-skip Ltd	Whitworth Road, St. Leonards	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Hastings	Operational	25,000
Clearfast Waste Disposal Ltd	25 Moorhouse Road, St Leonards	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Hastings	Operational	1,560
Mr Whitaker	Unit 3, Cradle Hill Ind. Est., Seaford	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Lewes	Operational	6,000
Mr Anthony Cannon	Land at Endeavour Works, Beach Road, Newhaven	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Lewes	Operational	6,200
Mr D Stone	Links Waste Management	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational	25,000
Southern Metal Recycling	Units 1 & 2, North Crescent Industrial Estate, Diplocks Way, Hailsham	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Operational	260
Greenacre Recycling	Units 2G/H, Hawthorn Estate, Avis Way Industrial Area, The Drove, Newhaven	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Lewes	Operational	30,000

18 Appendix 11 - Permitting of Significant Waste Management Capacity in East Sussex 2006/7 - 2010/11

18 Appendix 11 - Permitting of Significant Waste Management Capacity in East Sussex 2006/7 - 2010/11

Table 1

Year	Number of Apps Received	Throughput of received apps	Number Approved	Number Refused	Number pending at end of monitoring period
2006/07	4	Recycling: 59,000tpa Transfer: 94,960tpa	6 (110,000 tpa recycling, 121,000 tpa transfer)	2	4
2007/08	6	Recycling: 25,000tpa , Composting: 15,000tpa, Transfer: 1,860tpa, Landfill: 122,270tpa, Peacehaven WWTW	7 (25,000 tpa recycling, 5,820 transfer, 61,000 tpa composting, 210,000tpa recovery,	None	3 (59,000tpa recycling, 122,270tpa landfill, Peacehaven WWTW)
2008/09	3	25,000tpa CDEW recycling,	6 (59,000tpa recycling, 122,270tpa landfill, Peacehaven WWTW, 25,000tpa CDEW recycling,)	None	None
2009/10	3	74,200tpa transfer	2 (56,200tpa transfer)	None	1 (18,000tpa transfer)
2010/11	3	5,260tpa recycling Replacement Newhaven HWRS	4 (5,260tpa recycling, 18,000tpa transfer)	None	None