



East Sussex Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10

Waste and Minerals

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

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. The Council is required to monitor implementation of these policies by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and does this by producing an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). This AMR covers the period April 2009 to March 2010. AMRs from previous years can be found at the following website:

www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/amr1.Htm

1.2 Saved Policies in the Waste and Minerals Local Plans

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.

1.3 Progress on the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

A revised timetable for preparing the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which form the Waste and Minerals Development Framework was published in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) which was brought into effect on 30 October 2008. An update of this programme is needed but has been deferred to summer 2011 due to by the extent of comments on the Preferred Strategy document of the WMDF, and uncertainties arising from the Government review of National Waste Strategy, the potential changes to the planning system, and the implications that will result from the proposed revocation of the South East Plan.

Waste and Minerals Core Strategy DPD

During the monitoring period a major informal public consultation took place on the Councils' 'Preferred Strategy', on the way forward and the areas of search for locating strategic waste management and disposal facilities. The consultation period commenced on 21 October 2009 and closed on 25 January 2010 after twice being extended to ensure all those who wished to comment were able to do so. The process included exhibitions, workshops and meetings with parish councils, the general public and other stakeholders. A summary document of comments received during this consultation and a summary of the analysis of the comments are available at

www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/consultation2009.htm

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Construction and Demolition Waste Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008 came into force on April 6th 2008. These Regulations created a national 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 the new Regulations, however due to constraints on resources it has not been possible to carry out this review.

Statement of Community Involvement

In light of revised Regulations⁽¹⁾ and guidance on consultation, a review of the Council's Statement of Community Involvement is required, however due to constraints on resources it has not yet been possible to review the SCI. In addition, the new Coalition Government intends to make changes to the planning system which may impact on requirements for consultation.

1.4 Performance of Minerals and Waste Policies

National Core Output Indicators (COI) for the monitoring of Minerals and Waste Plans are set by the Government's Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG). They allow for the measurement of quantifiable activities affected by planning policies. There are currently four COIs for minerals and waste⁽²⁾. Performance is also measured against two 'Local Indicators' (LI), set by the Council.

A summary of the performance against the indicators is provided below:

Waste Performance Indicators

COI W1 – Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities

Information on new capacity, permitted and operational in 2009/10, is presented in the AMR.

Significant new waste management capacity has commenced operation as follows:

- Whitesmith Enclosed Composting Facility - 46,000 tonnes per annum

COI W2 - Municipal Waste Arisings and Managed by Management Type

Total municipal waste arisings for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove continued to decline in 2009/10 to 366,744 tonnes. A downward trend in levels of arisings has now been evident for a number of years, although the rate of decline slowed in 2009/10. The individual level of arisings for Brighton & Hove showed a small increase,

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

2 See 'Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008' available at www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/coreoutputindicators2.pdf

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although this was smaller than the decrease for East Sussex, 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 available in 2003/04.

The WLP has a target to recycle 33% of household waste and recover 50% of municipal waste by 31 March 2011. Both targets had already been met two years early in 2008/9 and performance has continued to improve. The recorded household waste recycling/composting rate for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for 2009/10 is 34% and the recovery rate for municipal waste is 60%.

Minerals Performance Indicators

- **COI M1 - The Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates**

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 landbank requirement could still be met from permitted reserves in the early plan period through the operational quarry at Stanton's Farm and potential production at Camber.

- **COI M2 – The Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates**

Information continues to be limited by constraints in national and local surveys although background work for the WMDF is being undertaken to improve the information. At present the best estimate is 370,000 tonnes per annum. There are sixteen sites with planning permission to produce recycled aggregates in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove, the details of which are provided in Appendix 7. There is potential for growth in production of these materials.

- **L1a - Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material**

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 principal constraint on the level of marine landings is 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. The level of imports of crushed rock to the county is considered to be significant, although limited by wharf capacity.

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.

- **L1b - Extraction of and Employment in Non-Aggregate Minerals**

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

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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.

The Gypsum mine at Robertsbridge has approximately 30 years of reserves remaining. Demand for plasterboard products is still growing and the mined gypsum is complementing use of imported DSG (desulphurgypsum).

There are no operational chalk quarries in East Sussex and the emerging Waste and Minerals Core Strategy will be assessing the need to protect existing chalk resource, if demand is likely to remain low.

1.5 Objectives for Sustainable Waste Management

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**

The proportion of both municipal and household waste disposed of to landfill decreased from 46% to 39% over the monitoring period.

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

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. Core Output Indicators W1 and W2 effectively measure progress towards this objective as set out above. Both show that progress is being made in this area.

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

This objective is concerned with increasing the levels of waste recycling and recovery. COI W2, mentioned above, records progress towards meeting this objective for municipal waste.

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

The purpose of this objective is for the Plan area to aim for net self-sufficiency in waste management. Precise data on waste imports and exports is unavailable. The granting of planning permissions for waste management in East Sussex helps contribute to the County managing its own waste. COI W1 helps to measure progress against this objective.

During this monitoring period an important land disposal facility at Beddingham closed in May 2009. Pebsham Landfill site closed in September 2009 although a limited area allowing further landfilling at the site opened in November 2009. Together, this

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has meant that for a time all waste requiring disposal to land was exported from East Sussex. Following the reopening of Pebsham, significant quantities of waste are continuing to be exported for land disposal.

Municipal Solid Waste is also being exported for recovery at facilities outside of the Plan area. This export is likely not be needed once the Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility becomes operational in late 2011.

- **Objective E – Minimising Road Traffic**

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**

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 downward trend in the total enforcement caseload of the County Council observed in recent years has continued. At the end of the third quarter of 2010 the caseload stood at 12, a significant reduction from the 22 recorded for the third quarter of 2009.

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1.6 Key Findings

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

- In 2009/10 the amount of household waste recycled (including composted) and the amount of municipal waste recovered for East Sussex again exceeded the 2010/11 Waste Local Plan targets;
- Municipal and household waste arisings again decreased in the monitoring period. A clear downward trend is now evident, however the rate of decrease slowed this year and the effect of economic recovery on future levels of waste arisings is uncertain;
- There was a significant decline in land disposal capacity from May 2009 which has led to waste which is managed in this way being exported from the area;
- There has been a further decline in the number of outstanding enforcement cases, from 22 at the end of the third quarter of 2009 to 12 for the third quarter of 2010;
- 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 continue to be extracted at sites within the County;
- There continue to be no active working chalk productions in the County for this monitoring period;
- Work on producing a joint Waste and Minerals Core Strategy with Brighton & Hove City Council included a public consultation on the 'Preferred Strategy' stage from 21 October 2009 to 15 January 2010, which resulted in the receipt of over 3,000 comments. Overall, preparation of DPDs has slipped against the timetable in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, due to the volume of responses to the Preferred Strategy and announcements by the new Coalition Government. A revised timetable for their preparation will be published once the implications of changes to the planning system and the review of the National Waste Strategy are clear. This matter was separately considered by the Lead Member at his meeting on 8 November 2010.

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2 The Context and Role of the AMR

2 The Context and Role of the AMR

2.1 Background to East Sussex County Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2009-2010

East Sussex County Council, as a Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). This report monitors the implementation of the policies in the Minerals Local Plan (MLP) and the Waste Local Plan (WLP) for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, as well as the progress in meeting milestones for the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). This is the sixth AMR to be produced by the County Council.

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.

The AMR reports against the following key monitoring tasks⁽³⁾:

- 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 Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives for waste and minerals.

2.2 Existing Planning Policies

Current development plan policies for minerals and for waste are set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, 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).

Revocation of the South East Plan

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. DCLG has issued limited guidance to planning authorities as follows:

3 Guidance on the content of AMRs is provided in the Government's 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide' and Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – FAQs and Seminar Feedback on Emerging Best Practice 2004/05 as well as paragraph 4.47 of Planning Policy Statement 12

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"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⁾

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

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.

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

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 disposal facilities, having regard to environmental and transport criteria. It also includes six key objectives and progress towards these is considered in Section 5.2.

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

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

Minerals Local Plan

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

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

2 The Context and Role of the AMR

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

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

2.3 East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Development Framework

The WMDF is a suite of planning documents that are currently being prepared to replace the WLP and MLP. A Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) is produced by the County Council to provide a timetable for the production of these documents.

The MWDS was first revised in October 2006 when East Sussex County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council resolved to produce a joint plan covering minerals and waste. The scheme was revised in March 2007 and July 2008. The revisions amended deadlines for the completion of the DPDs and the current scheme was brought into effect in October 2008⁽⁶⁾.

Preparation of DPDs has been delayed due to the volume of responses to the Councils' Preferred Strategy and announcements by the new Coalition government. A revised timetable for their preparation will be published once the implications of changes to the planning system and the review of the National Waste Strategy are clear.

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

6 The structure of the WMDF associated with the current MWDS is set out in Appendix 1, the current programme for the preparation of DPDs is included in Appendix 2 and the full MWDS is available to view on the Council's website at www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/download1.htm

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3 Characteristics of East Sussex

3.1 Environmental Designations

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 3.1 below.

3.2 Demography

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.

Population estimates show a steady growth in the number of people living in East Sussex. Included in the table below (Table 2.1) are population projections for East Sussex. These policy based figures take into account housing numbers within the South East Plan. Whilst the population is projected to rise by 2% to 2026, the number of households is projected to rise by nearly 11%, primarily due to an increase in one-person households both above and below retirement age.

Table 2.1 East Sussex Population and Household Projections 2006 to 2026

Year	Population	Households
2007	508,274	226,271
2011	509,406	231,421
2016	511,253	237,866
2021	513,824	244,315
2026	519,334	250,752

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3.3 Economy

The structure of the economy of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove influences the type and quantity of commercial and industrial waste arisings and the need for particular minerals.

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

The area has a relatively narrow economic base, with a high proportion of employment in lower paid service activities. There is a correspondingly low level of employment in high value-added sectors, such as manufacturing and higher-order service industries. Local authorities, health and education services are all major employers. Table 2.2 below provides a comparison of percentages of business units in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove compared to the wider South East and Great Britain.

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

3 Characteristics of East Sussex

Table 2.2 Percentage of business units in 2008 by industry (source: East Sussex in Figures)

Industry	East Sussex and Brighton & Hove	South East	Great Britain
Agriculture, mining and utilities	0.9	0.8	1.0
Manufacturing	4.9	5.0	5.8
Construction	12.4	12.4	11.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18.5	17.7	19.8
Transportation and storage	2.1	3.1	3.5
Accommodation and food service activities	7.5	6.4	7.1
Information and communication	7.7	8.5	6.4
Financial and insurance activities	2.1	2.4	2.6
Real estate activities	3.5	3.4	3.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	13.8	15.8	13.8
Administrative and support service activities	7.8	8.4	7.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.8	0.7	1.0
Education	2.5	2.5	2.6
Human health and social work activities	6.4	4.9	5.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.2	3.1	3.2
Other service activities	4.7	4.9	4.5
All industries and services	100.0	100.0	100.0

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4 Progress on the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

4.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Appendix 2 shows the programme for the preparation of Development Plan Documents included in the MWDS that was brought into effect on 30 October 2008.

The initial Scheme attempted to be robust in predicting the future work programme but also identified at least two high impact risks that could affect progress. Firstly, guidance on the new system was emerging, and, secondly, potential gaps in resources or skills if any of the current staff were to leave. The Waste and Minerals Planning Policy Team has limited resources with only one part time and two full-time planners in the team.

During 2008/09, the Government published revised guidance on the preparation of planning documents⁽⁷⁾ and a revised Planning Policy Statement 12. In this, the Government advises that:

- Core Strategies should make clear spatial choices about where developments should be located and that strategic sites should be allocated in this document.
- The evidence for infrastructure delivery must be strong enough to stand up to independent scrutiny.
- Community engagement in the production of core strategies should be continuous with clearly articulated opportunities for involvement.
- Removal of the need for consultation on a 'Preferred Options' document.

The Councils responded to the requirement for continuous consultation in the early stages of plan preparation by embarking on an 'Options Testing Dialogue' stage in Autumn 2008. This involved ongoing engagement with key stakeholders following consultation on an 'Issues & Options' document in February 2008. This stage was especially intended to assess deliverability of options.

A major public consultation on the preferred strategic options commenced in October 2009. The statutory consultation, submission and public examination are programmed in the MWDS to take place in 2010 with the adoption of the Core Strategy by the County Council and City Council in January 2011.

However, due to a high level of interest in the Preferred Strategy consultation document the period for comments was extended by six weeks to 25 January 2010. The consultation resulted in the receipt of nearly 3000 responses containing a very high number of comments and the analysis of these comments has also elongated the programme. Furthermore, the new Coalition Government intends to make changes to the planning system, as well as carrying out a review of National Waste Strategy, and so the Council does not intend to publish a revised MWDS containing an updated programme until summer 2011.

7 The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (Amendment) Regulations 2008

4 Progress on the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

4.2 Construction & Demolition Waste SPD

The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008 came into force on April 6th 2008. These regulations created a national 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 the new Regulations, however due to constraints on resources it has not been possible to carry out this review.

Implementation of the SPD by local planning authorities in East Sussex has been patchy largely as a result of constraints on resources.

4.3 Statement of Community Involvement

In light of revised Regulations⁽⁸⁾ and guidance on consultation, a review of the Council's Statement of Community Involvement is required, however due to constraints on resources it has not yet been possible to review the SCI. In addition, the new Coalition Government intends to make changes to the planning system which may impact on requirements for consultation.

Key Findings:

- Deadlines in the existing MWDS have been missed;
- New MWDS intended to be published in summer 2011;
- Construction & Demolition Waste SPD and the Statement of Community Involvement have not been reviewed due to constraints on resources.

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

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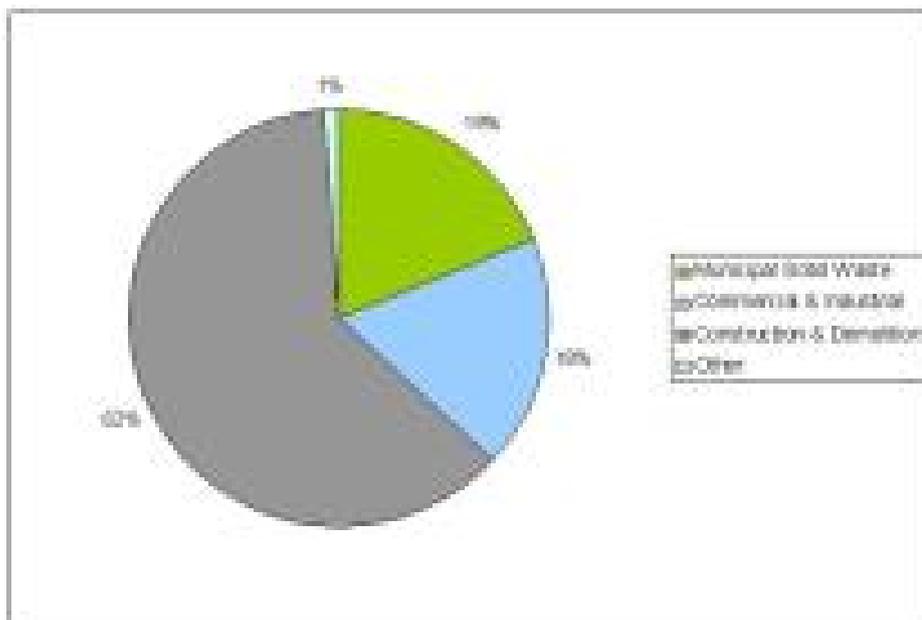
5 Waste - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

5.1 Waste in East Sussex

Over two million tonnes of solid waste are handled in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove each year. The main types are:

- **Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)** is waste that is collected by local authorities and is estimated to make up about 19% 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 18% of wastes in the Plan area.
- **Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D)** is produced from building activity. C&D waste comprises an estimated 62% 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 5.1 Proportion of Solid Waste Arising in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove



The County Council monitors the quantity of municipal waste but it does not directly monitor the quantity of commercial and industrial waste or construction and demolition waste arisings. This data is provided by the Environment Agency and other surveys.

5 Waste - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

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 is provided in Appendix 9.

5.2 Local Objectives for Sustainable Waste Management

Six objectives for sustainable waste management are identified in the Waste Local Plan (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

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.

In 2009/10 the proportion of both municipal and household waste disposed of to landfill decreased from 46% to 39% compared to the previous twelve months.

Objective B – Providing an Integrated Waste Management Strategy

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. Core Output Indicators W1 and W2 effectively measure progress towards this objective and information on these is set out below in Sections 5.3 and 5.7.

Objective C – Increasing Recycling and Recovery and Achieving Targets

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. Core Output Indicator W2 records progress towards meeting this objective for municipal waste.

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

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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. Core Output Indicator W1 helps to measure how much additional capacity has come into operation (see below).

During this monitoring period an important land disposal facility at Beddingham closed in May 2009. Pebsham Landfill site also closed in September 2009 although a limited area allowing further landfilling at the site opened in November 2009. Together, this has meant that for a time all waste requiring disposal to land was exported from East Sussex. Even following the reopening of Pebsham, significant quantities of waste are continuing to be exported for land disposal.

Waste is also being exported to energy recovery facilities in order to meet landfill diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste.

The operation of the new Energy Recovery Facility in Newhaven, which is expected from the end of 2011, will make a significant contribution to meeting this objective by reducing the amount of waste that is being exported to landfill.

Objective E – Minimising Road Traffic

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.

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

Objective F – Protecting the Environment and Communities

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 downward trend in the total enforcement caseload of the County Council observed in recent years has continued. At the end of the third quarter of 2010 the caseload stood at 12, a significant reduction from the 22 recorded for the third quarter of 2009.

5.3 National Core Output Indicators

The two Core Output Indicators for waste are:

5 Waste - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

- COI W1 – Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities
- COI W2 – Amount of Municipal Waste Arising, and Managed by Management Type

Performance against these indicators is recorded below.

Core Output Indicator - W1 Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities

Details of planning permissions granted within the monitoring period which provide new waste management capacity are shown in Table 5.1 below. In many cases there is limited information available regarding capacity, however Appendix 10 provides a summary of the permitting of significant new waste management capacity in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove from 2005/06 to 2009/10.

Table 5.1 Planning Permissions Granted for New Waste Management Capacity in the Monitoring Period (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)

Site	Planning Permission Details	Effect on Capacity	Policy Impact
Endeavour Works, Beach Road, Newhaven	LW/622/CM Use of land as a waste transfer station, including the erection of a building for waste sorting activities.	Additional 6,200 tpa of permitted C&D waste transfer capacity	Transfer station reduces vehicle movements for C&D waste. Policy WLP13 and WLP14
Cophall Wood Waste Transfer Station, Hailsham Road, Polegate	WD/612/CM (Variation of planning condition no.8 on planning permission WD/427/CM to allow the processing and transfer of up to 75,000 tpa (previously 25,000 tpa))	Additional 50,000 tpa of permitted waste transfer capacity	Transfer station reduces vehicle movements for C&D waste. Policy WLP13 and WLP14
Bulverhythe Depot, Bulverhythe Road, St Leonards on Sea.	HS/607/CM Variation of condition 1 (time limit) of planning permission HS/544/CM to allow the permanent use of building 13/14 as a Waste Transfer Station facility.	Allows existing temporary facility to provide waste transfer capacity on a permanent basis	Transfer station reduces vehicle movements for C&D waste. Policy WLP13 and WLP14
25 Moorhurst Road, St Leonards on Sea	HS/592/CM Change of use from general storage and distribution to co-mingled waste materials recycling use (sui-generis) retrospective application.	Additional 1,560 tpa of capacity for dry recyclables (card, cans and glass)	Contributes to increasing recycling rates - WLP1.

Waste - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators 5

Site	Planning Permission Details	Effect on Capacity	Policy Impact
Hazlemere, Three Cups, Heathfield.	WD/587/CM Waste storage and transfer building (retrospective).	Regularisation of existing waste transfer facility	Transfer station reduces vehicle movements for C&D waste. Policy WLP13 and WLP14
Hazlemere, Three Cups, Heathfield.	WD/589/CM Certificate of lawfulness issued for a waste metal recovery, processing and transfer facility.	Regularisation of existing waste processing and transfer facility	Transfer station reduces vehicle movements for C&I and C&D waste. Contributes to increasing recycling rates. Policy WLP13

The total effect on permitted capacity is increases of:

- 56,200 tpa in C&D waste transfer capacity;
- 1,560 tpa in C&I recycling capacity.

5.4 Progress on Major Waste Infrastructure

Waste Water Treatment Works & Sludge Recycling Centre, Peacehaven

Planning permission was issued on October 23 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.

Pebsham Landfill Site

Planning permission subject to conditions was granted on 10 September 2008 for the landfilling of non-inert, non-hazardous waste in the 'Northern Quadrant' of the Pebsham Landfill site. The Northern Quadrant had previously been reserved for inert wastes. This provides for an additional 489,000m³ of capacity which it is estimated will be filled over 4 years at 122,270 tonnes per annum. The site was closed for a period once the existing landfill site reached capacity and engineering work was undertaken to prepare the extension for receiving waste. The site reopened and began accepting waste on 19 November 2009. Information provided by the operator in November 2010 suggests there is 350,000m³ of capacity remaining.

Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility and Waste Transfer Station

Planning consent was issued on 12 November 2007 for an Energy Recovery Facility, together with ancillary infrastructure, including a Waste Transfer Station and an administration and visitor centre at land at North Quay Road, Newhaven. A pollution

5 Waste - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

prevention and control permit was issued by the Environment Agency and the facility is now under construction with completion expected in late 2011. This facility has the capacity to recover 210,000 tonnes per annum of non-hazardous, non-inert waste.

Whitesmith Enclosed Composting Facility

An enclosed composting facility at Whitesmith, near Chiddingley, began accepting waste on 5 October 2009. The facility provides an additional 46,000 tpa of green waste composting capacity, including permission for 1,000 tpa of food waste to be processed. Any expansion of food waste processing would require an amended planning permission.

5.5 Construction & Demolition Waste Arisings

The amount of C&D waste arising can fluctuate considerably due to economic and social factors, and usually increases during periods of high development and construction. Historically, information relating to C&D waste has been very difficult to obtain, however a regional C&D waste arisings figure of 14.25 Mtpa for 2005 was used to inform the South East Plan. Using population data to apportion a segment of this to East Sussex and Brighton & Hove gives a figure of 1.28 Mtpa for the area. However, the Council is currently improving the accuracy of estimates of C&D arisings and interim results suggest this figure may be too high. Efforts to minimise C&D waste and the deteriorated economic situation since 2005 are likely to have had an impact on the level of arisings.

5.6 Commercial & Industrial Waste Arisings

Currently the best estimate of C&I arisings is 367,393 tonnes in 2006/07. It is difficult to produce an alternative robust estimate of commercial waste arisings because the quality of data reporting by commercial waste service providers is generally far lower than for the municipal sector.

Attempts by the County Council to survey waste operators to establish a better estimate of arisings have had a low response. However, the Council is working to improve the accuracy of its estimates of C&I waste arisings. Interim results from this new assessment suggest that around 450,000 tonnes of C&I waste were produced in 2008.

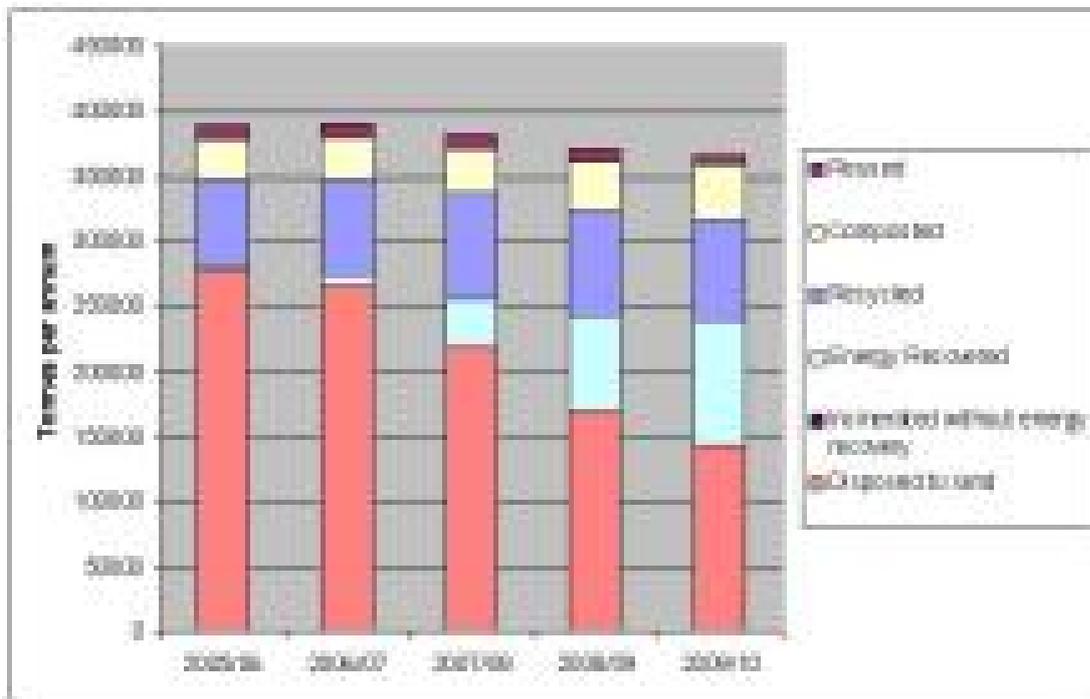
Waste - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators 5

5.7 Municipal Waste Arisings and Management

Core Output Indicator - W2 Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed

Municipal waste arisings and management for Brighton & Hove and East Sussex for the years 2005/06 to 2009/10 are shown in Figure 5.2 below. The downward trend in arisings continued in 2009/10, although the rate of decline has slowed. 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. Detailed figures for both municipal and household waste are shown in Tables 5.3 and 5.4 below. 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⁽⁹⁾.

Figure 5.2 Municipal Waste Arisings and Management 2005/06 - 2009/10



Key municipal waste arisings figures:

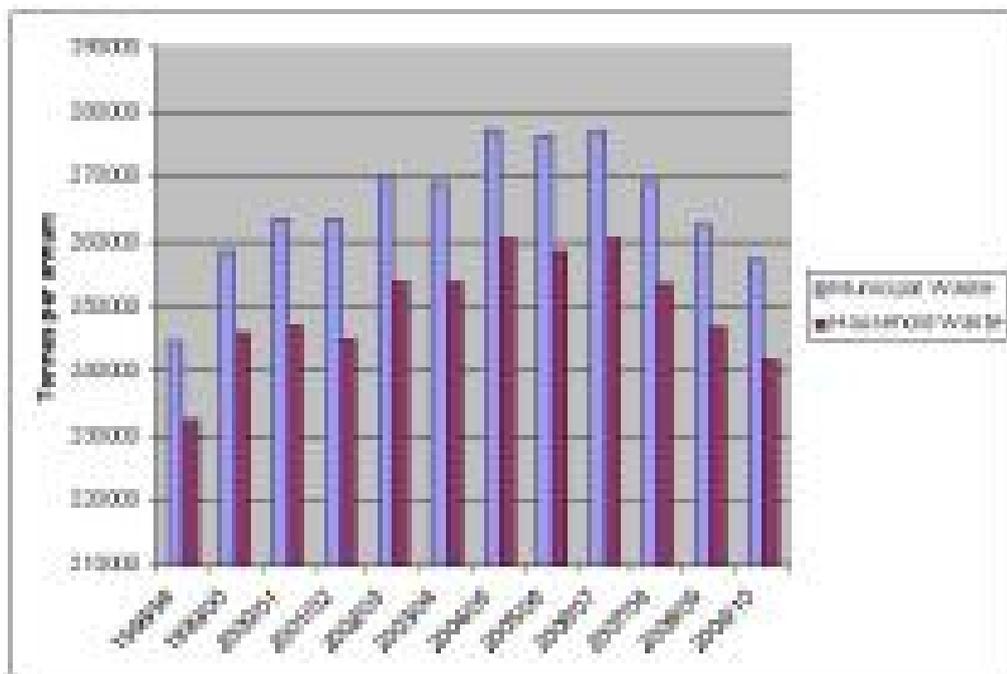
- 366,744 tonnes produced in 2009/10;
- 1% decrease over one year from 2008/09;
- 6% decrease over five years from 2005/06.

5 Waste - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

The precise reasons for the decline are unclear. The economic downturn is likely to have had an effect on arisings as there has historically been a relationship between economic growth and growth in waste arisings. Local and national campaigns aimed at reducing waste and a wider awareness amongst the public of the need to minimise waste, may also have had an effect. In addition, the Council's Permit Scheme for reducing the amount of commercial waste being deposited at household waste sites continues to have an effect.

Although a clear trend is now evident, the current decrease is over too small a period to confidently extrapolate forward to the long-term. Data for East Sussex excluding Brighton & Hove is available to cover a longer period, and graphically represented in Figure 5.3 below. This illustrates the trend in East Sussex since 1998/99, and shows the clear upward trend that was evident until 2006/07, highlighting the need to treat the downward pattern shown in Figure 5.2 with caution. It is also important to note that arisings in Brighton & Hove showed a small increase over the monitoring period.

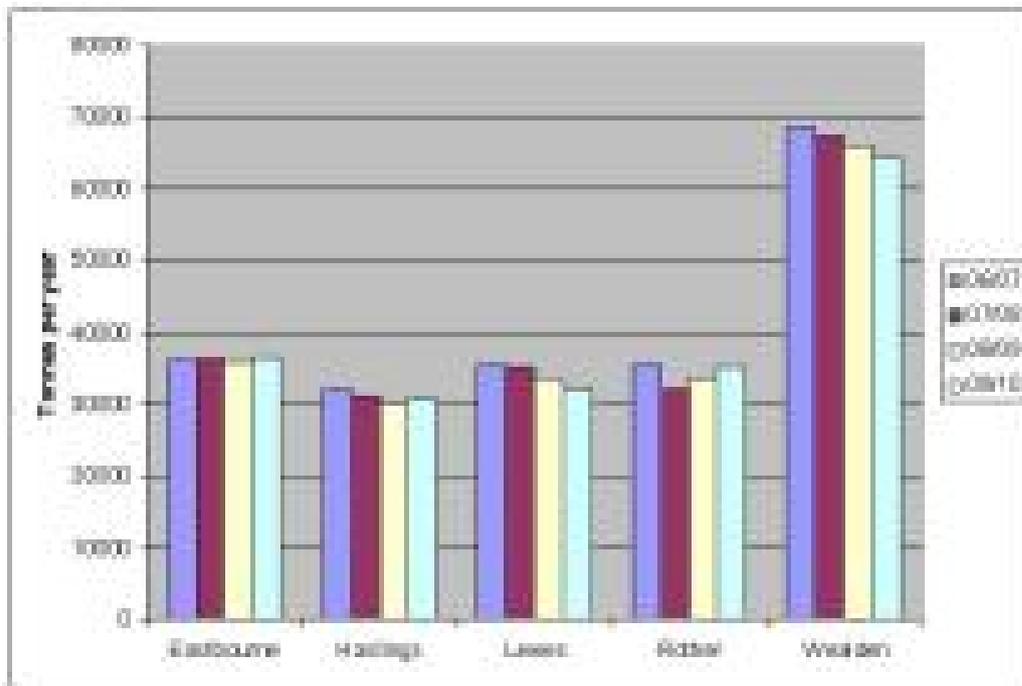
Figure 5.3 East Sussex Municipal and Household Waste Arisings 1998/00 - 2009/10



Variations in the trend exist across the districts and boroughs of the County, as shown in Figure 5.4 below.

Waste - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators 5

Figure 5.4 Waste Arisings by Waste Collection Authority in East Sussex



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.

Over the long term municipal waste arisings are still expected to grow with increased population and number of households. A redefinition of what constitutes municipal waste will also increase arisings to some extent, for example waste from schools previously classified as commercial and industrial will now be recorded as municipal waste⁽¹⁰⁾. The County Council is currently working to establish the most likely level of future growth of waste arisings to support the preparation of the WMDF. The situation will be monitored and reported in future AMRs.

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. Details of these targets are set out in Table 5.2 below:

5 Waste - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

Table 5.2 Waste Local Plan Targets for the Management of Household and Municipal Waste

	Treatment	2005	2010	2015
Household Waste	Recycling/Composting	30%	33%	40%
Municipal Waste	Recycling/Composting	28.5%	31.4%	38%
	Other Recovery	11.5%	18.6%	29%
	Disposal to Land	60%	50%	33%

The continued increase in the proportion of municipal waste being processed through energy recovery facilities is particularly notable. This rose to 26% of the total from 2% in 2006/07. This waste is currently being recovered at three separate sites: Portsmouth, Allington in Kent and the SELCHP facility in south-east London. When operational, the energy recovery facility currently under construction in Newhaven will allow this waste 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 WLP.

Landfill again accounted for the largest proportion of municipal waste management. Landfill capacity in the County was much reduced by the closure of the site at Beddingham in Spring 2009, which leaves Pebsham as the only landfill for non-inert waste operating in East Sussex. Pebsham had an estimated 350,000m³ of capacity remaining in November 2010. However, municipal waste is currently being exported for disposal to landfill at Small Dole, West Sussex, rather than Pebsham. It is understood that the Small Dole site will close in 2011.

In East Sussex and Brighton & Hove in 2009/10:

- The household waste recycling/composting rate was 34%.
- The recovery rate for municipal waste was 60%
- Both targets had been met two years early and performance has continued to improve
- Land disposal of municipal waste reduced further to 39%

Tables 5.3 and 5.4 below, together with Figure 5.2 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⁽¹¹⁾.

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

Waste - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators 5

Table 5.3 Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (tonnes)

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Recycled	66,121 (17%)	73,650 (19%)	81,108 (21%)	80,463 (22%)	77,993(21%)
Reuse	12,230 (3%)	10,975 (3%)	10,187 (3%)	9,714 (3%)	8,659 (2%)
Composted	29,910 (8%)	31,191 (8%)	33,311 (9%)	37,027 (10%)	41,340 (11%)
Energy Recovery	2,717 (1%)	8,295 (2%)	37,973 (10%)	73,806 (20%)	96,198 (26%)
Incineration without energy recovery	44 (0%)	0	0	0	0
Disposal to Land	279,125 (76%)	266,542 (68%)	219,035 (57%)	170,135 (46%)	142,554 (39%)
Total	389,162	390,563	381,615	371,145	366,744

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

Table 5.4 Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove / tonnes

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Recycled	66,121 (18%)	73,650 (20%)	81,108 (22%)	80,463 (23%)	76,899 (22%)
Reused ⁽¹²⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Composted	29,910 (8%)	31,191 (8%)	33,311 (9%)	37,027 (10%)	41,010 (12%)
Energy Recovery	2,717 (1%)	8,295 (2%)	37,973 (10%)	73,806 (21%)	96,198 (28%)
Incineration without energy recovery	44 (0%)	0	0	0	0
Disposal to Land	270,766 (73%)	257,879 (70%)	210,601 (58%)	161,435 (46%)	134,107 (39%)
Total	369,558	371,015	362,993	352,731	348,214

12 Reuse is not classed as household waste as it consists of material such as soil and hardcore

5 Waste - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

5.8 Other Targets for the Management of Municipal Waste

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.

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 Core Strategy in light of the targets and apportionment figures in the South East Plan, Waste Strategy 2007 and other emerging guidance and evidence, and proposed new targets were consulted upon in the 'Waste and Minerals Core Strategy - Preferred Strategy' document.

The waste targets in the WLP are being reviewed as part of the preparation of the Waste & Mineral Development Framework (WMDF), and the targets proposed in the Preferred Strategy consultation document are set out in Table 4.1 above. The level of the proposed targets has been informed by those targets in the South East Plan and Waste Strategy 2007 and are therefore more ambitious than those in the WLP.

Tables 5.5 and 5.6 show current and emerging targets compared to the WLP targets.

Table 5.5 Comparison of MSW Recycling and Composting Targets

Year	Waste Local Plan	ESCC Municipal Waste Management Strategy	B&HCC MWMS	South East Plan	Waste Strategy 2007	WMDF Core Strategy - Preferred Strategy
2010	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%

Waste - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators 5

Table 5.6 Comparison of MSW Recovery Targets

Year	Waste Local Plan	ESCC Municipal Waste Management Strategy	B&HCC MWMS	Waste Strategy 2007	WMDF Core Strategy - Preferred Strategy
2008/09	-	45%	-	-	-
2010/11	50%	50%	-	53%	-
2015/16	67%	67%	95%	67%	70%
2020/21	-	-	98%	75%	82%
2025/26	-	-	-	-	85%

The WLP includes strategic policies for all waste management development (these safeguard existing waste management sites and propose site specific allocations for certain types of waste management facility), general policies for different types of waste facilities, and 'development control' policies, including amenity, environmental and transportation criteria against which all proposals for waste development are assessed.

Policy W7 of the South East Plan, which is currently still in force, requires waste planning authorities to "provide for an appropriate mix of development opportunities to support the waste management facilities required to achieve the targets set out in the strategy". It sets out the annual average tonnages of waste to be managed in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove and these are provided in Table 5.7 below:

Table 5.7 Waste Management Capacity Requirements for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (source: South East Plan)

	2008-10	2011-15	2016-20	2021-25
MSW	391	426	463	499
C&I	446	485	527	560

However, the current level of municipal waste arisings is 366,744 tonnes per annum, significantly less than the figure in Table 5.7.

Policies in the Waste Local Plan which are related to safeguarding and developing capacity of waste management facilities are:

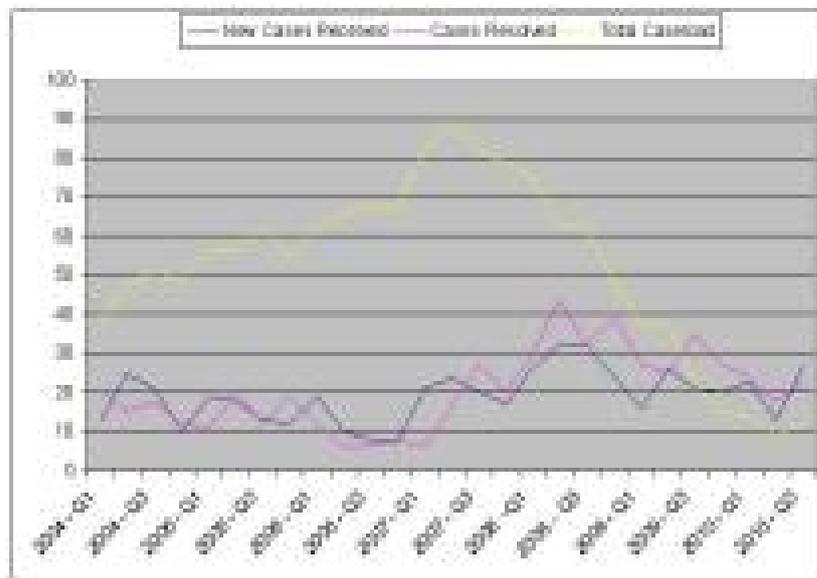
- WLP5 safeguarding sites
- WLP6 expansion or alterations to existing facilities,
- WLP7 site-specific allocation for road to rail transfer facilities.
- WLP8 site-specific allocations for material recovery facilities/waste transfer facilities,
- WLP9 site specific allocations for energy from waste and material recovery facilities, and,
- WLP10 site-specific allocations for waste disposal to land.

5 Waste - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

5.9 Enforcement

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 3 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.

Figure 5.5 Enforcement Caseload in East Sussex



The decline in the number of outstanding cases that was reported in last year's AMR has effectively been a contributing factor in the continued decline that can be seen in the above graph. Fewer outstanding cases has meant that enforcement officers have been able to devote more time to resolving the cases that are outstanding, resulting in the dramatic decline from 63 to 12 cases outstanding from third quarter of 2008 to the third quarter of 2010. This has been achieved despite the number of new cases received remaining at an historically high level over the period.

The continued high level of new cases received may be due to the County Council strengthening links with the Borough and District Councils and the Environment Agency (EA) over recent years. This closer working relationship has led to a higher detection rate for potential breaches of planning control, as incidents that would previously be reported to the EA and Borough and District Councils but not necessarily referred on to the County Council's enforcement team, are now being referred. The increase in cases involving the unauthorised deposit of waste is also indicative of the increasing cost of disposing of waste at authorised sites.

Waste - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators 5

Key Findings - Waste

- 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 3 years. This lack of capacity has led to an increase in the amount of residual waste being exported from East Sussex. However, reliance on landfill continues to decrease steadily and land disposal of municipal waste will decrease sharply once the Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility is complete;
- Municipal waste arisings for 2009/10 for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove are 366,744 tonnes, a continuation of the downward trend that has been evident in recent years;
- The recycling/composting rate for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for 2009/10 for household waste is 34% and the total recovery rate (i.e. diversion from landfill) for municipal waste is 60%;
- 21% of municipal waste was recycled (excluding composting), a decrease of 1%;
- The proportion of municipal waste being processed through energy recovery facilities rose to 26% from 2% in 2006/07. This is currently taking place at facilities outside of the Plan area;
- Work is ongoing to improve the accuracy of estimates of C&I and C&D waste arisings. Interim results suggest around 450,000 tonnes if C&I waste is produced in the Plan and that previous estimates of 1,280,000 tonnes of C&D waste may be too high;
- A 46,000 tpa capacity composting facility has become operational at Whitesmith;
- The Energy Recovery Facility at Newhaven which, once operational in late 2011, will provide 210,000 tonnes per annum of additional recovery capacity, primarily for municipal waste;
- 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 a historic low, with only 12 cases outstanding at the end of the third quarter of 2010.

6 Minerals - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

6 Minerals - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

6.1 Minerals in East Sussex

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.

A full list of minerals workings operational in East Sussex in 2009/10 is provided in Appendix 8.

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

6.2 Assessing Performance of Policies

Government guidance sets out Core Output Indicators (COIs). These indicators provide a way to judge the performance of the policies in working to meet agreed targets. The COIs for minerals are shown in the boxes below.

Local Indicators (LI) have also been set by the County Council to monitor particular policies and activities in East Sussex. These are as follows:

- 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.

The LIs and COIs for minerals and waste are set out in Appendix 5. 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.

Minerals - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators 6

East Sussex has historically low production levels for chalk, but there has been significant extraction of clay in recent years. East Sussex is the only County in the South East to produce gypsum commercially. 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.

Policy M4 of the South East Plan required 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. 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.

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.

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. Policy 26 of the Minerals Local Plan supports the continuation of gypsum mining at Mountfield and Brightling. 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.

The policies in the emerging Core Strategy 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 Core Strategy is adopted.

6.3 Core Output Indicators for Minerals

Core Output Indicator – M1 Production of Primary land won aggregates

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 Policy M3, published in 2010 as a starting point.

The Report of the Panel that reviewed Policy M3, recognised that this area is a special case as the level of production in East Sussex is very low by regional standards. There are valid permissions for sand and gravel extraction in the County but activity is intermittent. 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.

6 Minerals - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

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.

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.

Permitted reserves north-east of Camber are not likely to commence before 2012 but 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. Natural England are consulting on this designation until 13 December 2010 and will report their recommendations to Defra in early 2011.

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

Full details of the requirement for aggregate reserves for the period up to 2016 are included in Appendix 6.

Core Output Indicator M2 - Production of secondary and recycled aggregates

National policy ⁽¹³⁾ 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.

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.

The best estimate of the annual production of secondary and recycled aggregates for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is still 370,000 tonnes for 2003, although the Councils are investigating this further as part of the background work to the Waste and Minerals Development Framework.

The Councils plan to undertake further work to assess the current levels of production at existing permitted sites. This will provide the policy basis to support importation of materials through safeguarding land and facilities.

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

Minerals - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators 6

Appendix 7 contains a current list of existing secondary/recycled aggregate facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for the monitoring period.

Local Indicator A – Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material

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.

There are 3 Ports within the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Plan area. The Port of Shoreham (partial), Newhaven and Rye:

Table 6.1 Active Wharves in the WMDF Area

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

National Policy ⁽¹⁴⁾ 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.

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

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 6.2 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*
Sand and Gravel	346	430	350	323	302	229	202	217	205	174

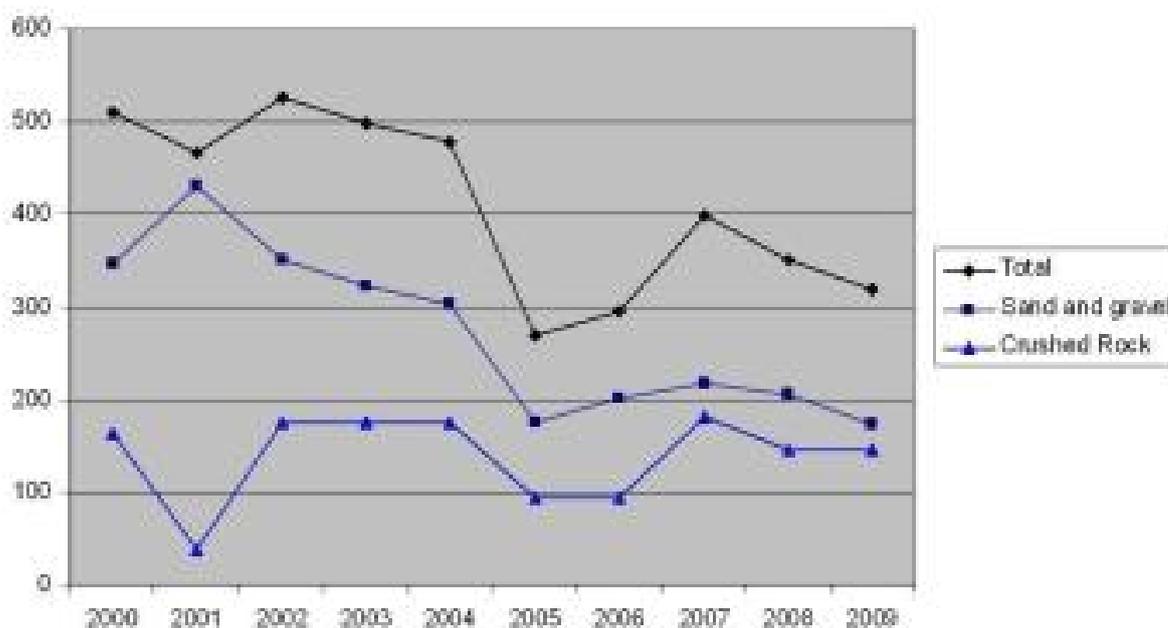
6 Minerals - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Crushed Rock	164	37	176	176	176	93	93	181	145	145
Total	510	467	526	499	478	322	295	398	350	319

*Figures for 2009 have been estimated from Crown Estate and regional data due to lack of local data and confidentiality

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

Figure 6.1 - Aggregate Imports and Marine-Dredged Material



Source: Crown Estates & SEERA Aggregates Monitoring Reports 1999-2008

There are 3 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.

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

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 this has been limited due to market conditions ⁽¹⁵⁾.

Minerals - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators 6

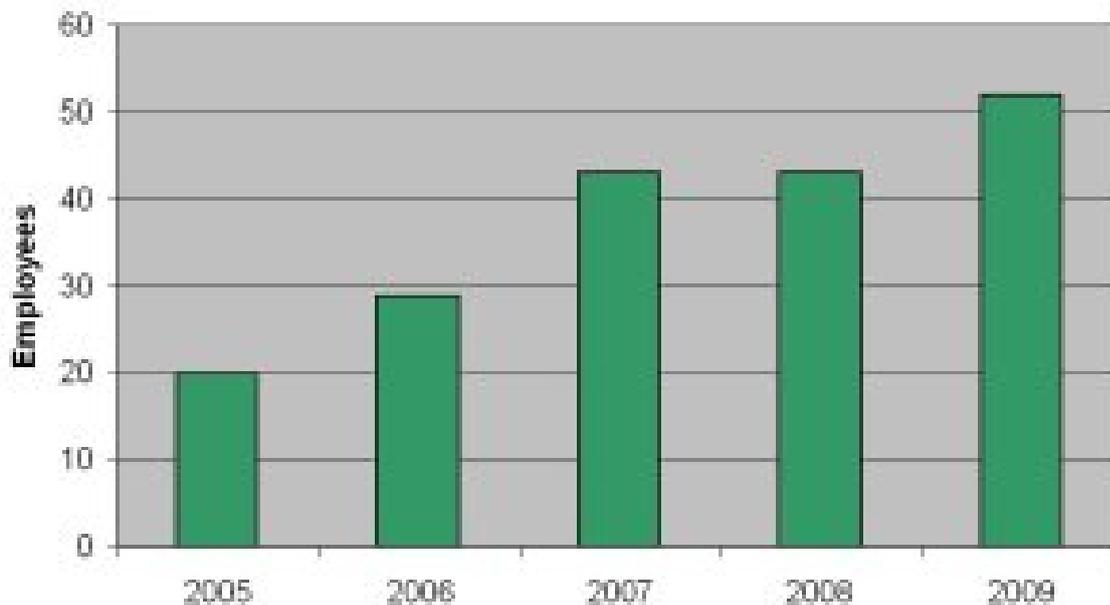
East Sussex County Council understands that dredged material from the Eastern Channel is most often destined for wharves on the River Thames.

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

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.

Figure 6.2 below shows employment in the non-aggregate minerals industry in East Sussex has more than doubled between 2005 and 2009.

Figure 6.2 - Employment in Non-Aggregate Mineral Operations in East Sussex 2005-2009



Source: PA1007 Primary Production, ONS

Clay

Extraction

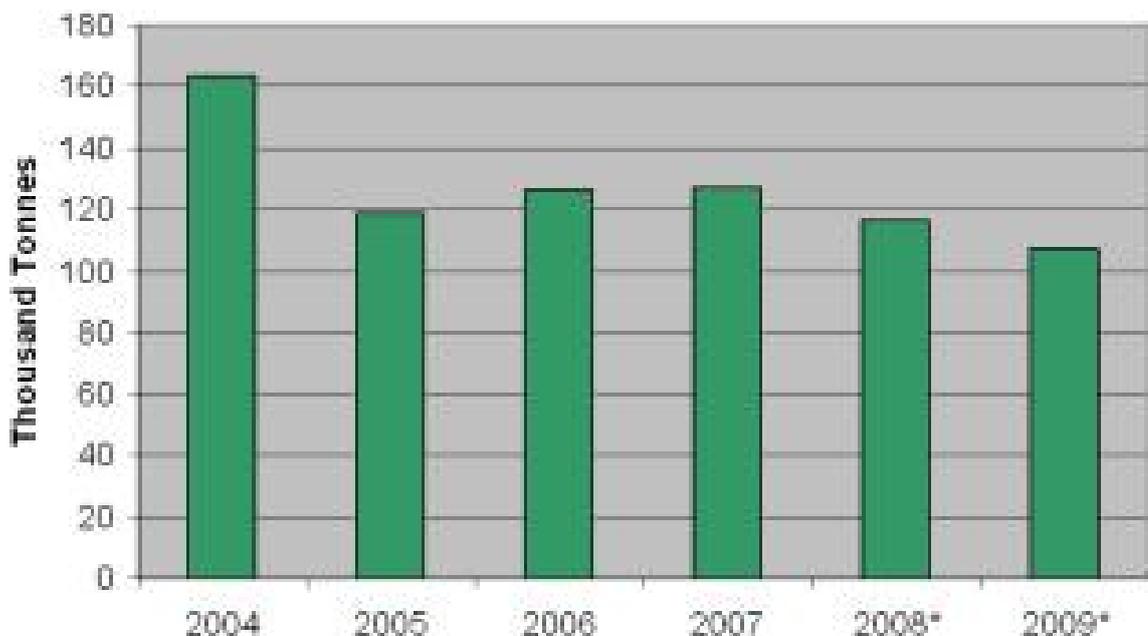
There are six operational clay sites within East Sussex. Figures for clay fluctuate as it is stockpiled for working over many months.

6 Minerals - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

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.

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 and 2009 within Figure 6.3. From permissions granted over the last two years 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 6.3 - Clay Extraction 2004-2009*



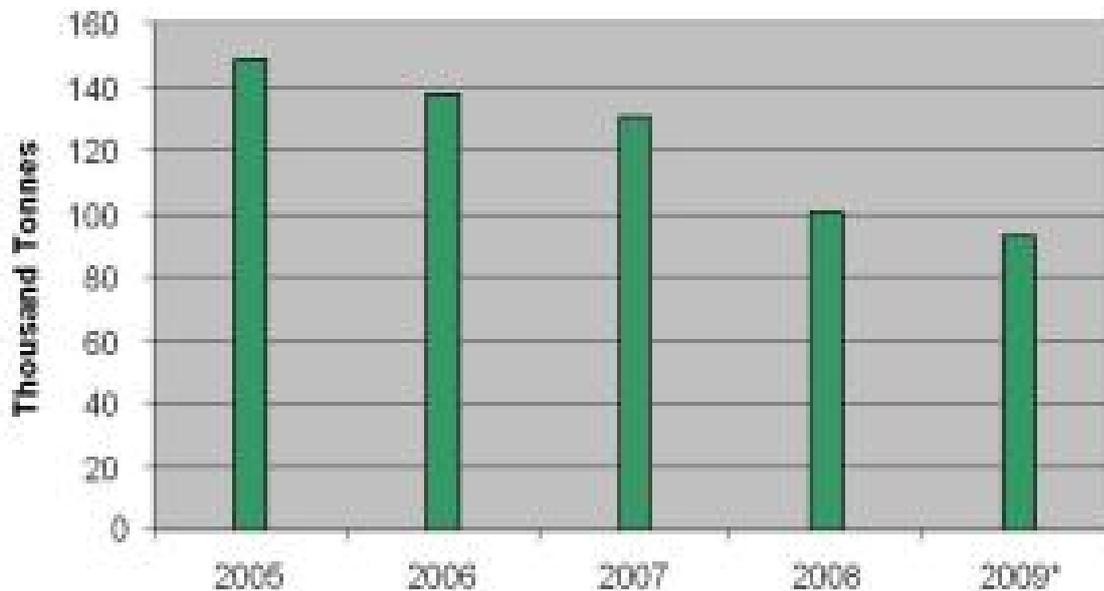
Source: PA1007 Primary Production, ONS 2005-2009.

*Figures after 2008 are estimated from regional information due to lack of data

Figure 6.3 shows that the production of clay remained relatively stable since 2005, following a drop of over 20,000 tonnes from 2004. Figure 6.4 below shows the decline in the consumption of clay between 2004 and 2008. The continued decline estimated for 2009 is taken from regional data.

Minerals - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators 6

Figure 6.4 - Consumption of clay 2005-2009



Source: East Sussex County Council. *2009 data is estimated from regional figures

Chalk

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.

There are no chalk sites in Brighton & Hove. Chalk has been imported from West Sussex for use in the major road construction works on the A27 at Beddingham, and also in smaller amounts for ongoing agricultural use. Table 6.3 below shows the status of chalk sites with current/historic production.

Table 6.3 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

6 Minerals - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

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

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.

Plasterboard and related products are manufactured at Robertsbridge using imported natural gypsum imported from countries abroad, in particular Spain. In the recent past DSG ⁽¹⁶⁾ from Drax (N. Yorks) and West Burton (Notts) power stations have been used. Robertsbridge is furthest from this source of supply and as there has been a shortage of DSG, the plant currently operates on natural gypsum imports. Typically, over 0.3 million tonnes of gypsum are imported to the site by rail.

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.

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 policies contained within the emerging Waste and Minerals Development Framework.

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.

Minerals - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators 6

6.4 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.
- 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 2017).
- The emerging Core Strategy will seek to maintain the required landbank in accordance with national guidance, subject to local environmental testing.
- Appendix 6 details current and future sand & gravel reserve figures although some confidential data cannot be reported.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

- Information is still limited in relation to secondary/recycled aggregates.
- The 2003 figure of 370,000 tonnes for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is still the most reliable figure.

6 Minerals - Context, Local Objectives and Core Output Indicators

- Further analysis of data is being taken forward as part of the evidence base for the W&M Core Strategy.

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 Core Strategy document 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

7.1 Current Monitoring Issues

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.

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).

Obtaining an accurate record of non-municipal waste arisings is also difficult. The County Council undertook a survey of waste facilities in September 2009 in an attempt to accurately establish figures, however the response from operators was very low. As noted in Chapter 4, work is ongoing to establish more accurate data for the C&I and C&D waste streams.

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. In an attempt to alleviate this problem, the Environment Agency is piloting a new 'Electronic Duty of Care' system which tracks waste movements digitally. 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.

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

7.2 Future Monitoring

Appendix 5 sets out the Council's intention to monitor the policies that will form the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy. This reflects the need for the monitoring of the implementation of policies in Development Plan Documents once they have been adopted.

Appendix 2 - Programme for the Waste and Minerals Development Scheme

Appendix 2 - Programme for the Waste and Minerals Development Scheme

Table A2 Programme for the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (October 2008)

Document	Status	Summary	Chain of Conformity	Consultation on preferred strategy	Publication of proposed submission document	Date for submission to SoS	Public examination period	Proposed date for adoption
Waste and Minerals Core Strategy	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.	September - October 2009	February - March 2010	June 2010	September 2010	January 2011
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 Core Strategy	June - July 2010	February - March 2011	July 2011	January 2012	April 2012
Minerals Proposals Map	DPD	Shows on a geographical basis the application of the policies in the Minerals Development Plan Document	In conformity with Core Strategy	N/a	N/a	July 2011	January 2012	April 2012
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 Core Strategy	TBC	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 Core Strategy	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

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

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	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Recycled	B&H	23,060	25,796	27,316	27,070	25,447
	ES	43,061	47,854	53,792	53,393	52,546
Reused	B&H	3,004	2,900	2,644	2,628	1,752
	ES	9,226	8,076	7,542	7,086	6,906
Composted	B&H	3,920	3,753	3,857	3,889	4,312
	ES	25,990	27,439	29,454	33,138	37,028
Energy Recovery	B&H	1,544	2,609	12,037	22,668	30,240
	ES	1,173	5,687	25,937	51,138	65,958
Incineration without energy recovery	B&H	0	0	0	0	0
	ES	44	0	0	0	0
Disposal to Land	B&H	82,595	78,507	66,456	52,350	47,444
	ES	196,571	187,943	152,480	117,785	95,111
Total Waste Arisings	B&H	114,122	113,564	112,310	108,605	109,195
	ES	276,065	276,999	269,305	262,540	257,549

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

	Authority	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Recycled	B&H	20	23	24	25	23
	ES	16	17	20	20	20
Reused	B&H	3	3	2	2	2
	ES	3	3	3	3	3
Composted	B&H	3	3	3	4	4
	ES	9	10	11	13	14
Energy Recovery	B&H	1	2	11	21	28
	ES	0	2	10	19	26
Incineration without energy recovery	B&H	0	0	0	0	0
	ES	0	0	0	0	0
Disposal to Land	B&H	72	69	59	48	43
	ES	71	68	57	45	37

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	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Recycled	B&H	23,060	25,796	27,316	27,070	25,447
	ES	43,061	47,854	53,792	53,393	51,452
Reused	B&H	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
	ES	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Composted	B&H	3,920	3,753	3,857	3,889	4,312
	ES	25,990	27,439	29,454	33,138	36,698
Energy Recovery	B&H	1,544	2,609	12,037	22,668	30,240
	ES	1,173	5,687	25,937	51,138	65,958
Incineration without energy recovery	B&H	0	0	0	0	0
	ES	44	0	0	0	0
Disposal to Land	B&H	82,554	78,474	66,378	52,325	46,470
	ES	188,212	179,405	144,223	109,110	87,637
Total	B&H	111,078	110,632	109,587	105,952	106,470
	ES	258,480	260,385	253,406	246,779	241,744

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

	Authority	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Recycled	B&H	21	23	25	26	24
	ES	17	18	21	22	21
Reused	B&H	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
	ES	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Composted	B&H	4	3	4	4	4
	ES	10	11	12	13	15
Energy Recovery	B&H	1	2	11	21	28
	ES	0	2	10	21	27
Incineration without energy recovery	B&H	0	0	0	0	0
	ES	0.02	0	0	0	0
Disposal to Land	B&H	74	71	61	49	44
	ES	73	69	57	44	36

Appendix 4 - East Sussex County Council Enforcement Caseload

Appendix 4 - East Sussex County Council Enforcement Caseload

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

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Table A5.1 Summary of Core Output Indicators

Core Output Indicator	Policy Objective (from Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan)	Actual Output 2009/10	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 370,000 tonnes for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for 2003.	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 storage of construction industry waste which could be used for purposes elsewhere.	56,200 tpa of new permitted C&D waste transfer capacity; 1,560 tpa of new permitted C&I recycling capacity; 46,000 tpa of operational composting capacity provided by the facility Whitesmith.	Future AMRs will aim to record capacity figures for each planning application that is permitted in the monitoring period.

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Core Output Indicator	Policy Objective (from Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan)	Actual Output 2009/10	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>Policy WLP1 states at part c) that:</p> <p>“Proposals shall form part of an integrated strategy for waste management and where appropriate contribute to meeting or exceeding targets of:</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 34% 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 two years early, further improvements required to achieve more challenging targets for 2015/16.</p>

Table A5.2 Summary of Local Indicators

Local Indicator	Policy Objective	Actual Output 2008/09	Future Action/Comments
A Aggregate imports and	Policy M2 in the South East Plan seeks to support and encourage the import trade in marine-dredged material and	No figures available for the monitoring period. Figures for 1999-2008 shows a	Marine dredged aggregates are the main alternative to land won aggregates in supplying regional

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Local Indicator	Policy Objective	Actual Output 2008/09	Future Action/Comments
marine dredged material	<p>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 transport to distribute aggregates from Newhaven. Policy 11 supports the retention of existing facilities at Rye and Policy 12 similarly supports Mounfield Roadstone plant. Policy 13 supports the development of rail depots.</p>	<p>recovery in imports of aggregates and stable figures for imports of crushed rock aggregate.</p>	<p>needs. ESCC and BHCC rely on marine dredged aggregates to meet much of their construction requirements.</p>
<p>B Extraction of (and employment in) non-aggregate minerals</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 Plans support the continuation of gypsum mining at Mounfield 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>Figures for clay production in 2006 and 2007 showed a slight recovery in production on previous years. Production of clay ranging between 120,000 and 180,000 tonnes extracted per annum over period 1999-2007.</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>Continued Monitoring</p> <p>No figures for chalk.</p> <p>Clay – no figures for 2003 but thereafter to 2008 is available.</p> <p>Oil and gas (hydrocarbons) are not extracted as commercial minerals in East Sussex.</p>

The following tables summarise the proposed delivery mechanisms and indicators for the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy as set out in the Preferred Strategy consultation document.

CS1a - Waste minimisation

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Minimise waste production	SO1, SO8	Within two years of adoption commence background work to inform the preparation of subsequent policy/strategy documents	Data on MSW and C&I total waste volumes

CS1b - Waste minimisation during construction and demolition

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Waste minimisation during construction and demolition	SO1, SO6, SO8	Monitor content of Site Waste Management Plans, and Site Waste Minimisation Statements	All developments requiring planning permission.	Data on quantity of C&D waste being disposed of to landfill and being recycled.

CS2 - The Need for Additional Waste Recovery and Land Disposal Capacity

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Ensure land currently used for waste management is safeguarded against development for non-waste uses.	SO3	Notify planning authorities of need to prevent development of waste facilities for non-waste uses. Object to development of waste facilities for non-waste uses.	Retention of existing waste management capacity	Waste Management Capacity

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Ensure sufficient land is allocated for waste facilities to meet an identified need	SO2	<p>Identification and allocation of suitable strategic locations in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Engagement with landowners of identified and allocated locations.</p>	<p>X sites for large scale recovery facilities.</p> <p>Y sites for small scale recovery facilities.</p> <p>Z sites for land disposal facilities (actual no.s to be determined)</p>	<p>Emerging waste growth and minimisation effect data.</p> <p>Allocated waste sites remain available for waste development.</p>
Ensure sufficient new facilities are developed to meet an identified need	SO2	Identification and allocation of deliverable strategic locations	Number and capacity of operating facilities by given year in accordance with Table W2.	<p>Number of planning applications</p> <p>Number of planning permissions</p>

CS3 – Meeting the need for new waste management capacity in accordance with the waste hierarchy

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Ensure waste is managed as high up the Waste Hierarchy as possible	SO1	Identification and allocation of suitable strategic locations to allow the recovery of waste.	<p>% waste targets as set out in policy</p> <p>X sites for large scale recovery facilities.</p> <p>Y sites for small scale recovery facilities.</p>	<p>Waste management data</p> <p>Allocated sites remain undeveloped and available for waste development.</p>

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
		Preparation of appropriate strategies/policies, including Municipal Waste Management Strategies and possible Commercial and Industrial waste strategies to consider the waste hierarchy	(actual no.s to be determined)	

CS4 Distribution and scale of strategic waste recovery facilities

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Move waste management up the Waste Hierarchy	SO8	Capacity for treatment of residual waste (lower tiers of waste hierarchy) will be monitored Statement from developers how proposed facility supports movement up the waste hierarchy.	Statement to accompany 100% of proposals for new facilities.	AMR; Updates to the need/capacity study
Ensure appropriate scale and distribution of strategic facilities	SO4	Identification of broad locations in the spatial strategy and on proposals map Preparation of Waste Sites document	100% of new strategic facilities to be located in accordance with the spatial strategy and areas of search on the proposals map Commence preparation of Site Allocations document within 1 year of adopting Core Strategy	Development control decisions

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Ensure appropriate distribution of built facilities for management of C&I and MSW	SO4	Identification of broad locations in the spatial strategy and on proposals map Preparation of Waste Sites document Municipal Waste Management Strategies	100% of new facilities to be located within the areas of search on the proposals map. Commence preparation of Site Allocations document within 1 year of adopting Core Strategy	Development control decisions
Identify contingency measures to ensure sufficient capacity	SO2	Identification of criteria for facilities on non-identified sites. Identification of reserve locations that will only be released if contingency is needed.	Review capacity/need data regularly	Development control decisions Annual monitoring report

CS5a Sites for built facilities for recycling and recovery of MSW, C&I and temporary C&D facilities

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Direct development of new built waste facilities to the most appropriate sites	SO4 SO5	Identification of broad Areas of Search in the Spatial Strategy, plus criteria. Waste Sites document	100% of new facilities to be located within the areas of search on the proposals map	Development control decisions Annual monitoring report

CS5b Sites for open air composting and for permanent open air C&D recycling

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Direct development of new open air composting and permanent C&D facilities to the most appropriate sites	SO4 SO5	Identification of broad Areas of Search in the Spatial Strategy, plus criteria	100% of new facilities to be located within the areas of search on the proposals map	Development control decisions Annual monitoring report

CS5c Design of waste facilities to mitigate greenhouse gas impacts

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Minimise impacts of facilities on people and the environment	SO4	Identify criteria for assessment of development proposals Development control policies about design	Proposals should minimise impacts where possible and mitigate where necessary	Development control decisions
Ensure climate change is taken into account in construction, design, and operation of new facilities	SO8	Identify strategic locations in the spatial strategy and proposals map Development control policies about design Statement accompanying proposals	Statement to accompany 100% of proposals for new facilities	Development control decisions

CS6 The need for an appropriate distribution of land disposal facilities for residual waste in suitable locations

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Where there is a demonstrable need, ensure sufficient new land disposal facilities are developed in appropriate locations.	SO2	Identification and allocation of suitable strategic locations for residual disposal to land	Planning permission for land disposal capacity to meet additional demonstrated need.	Number of planning applications in core strategy broad strategic locations. Number of planning permissions in core strategy broad strategic locations.
	SO4			
	SO5			
	SO7			

CS7 Wastewater treatment works capacity and sewage sludge treatment capacity

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Ensure sufficient capacity for wastewater treatment and sewage sludge treatment	SO3	Site allocations document	Commence preparation of Site Allocations document within 1 year of adopting Core Strategy	Development control decisions

CS8 Managing hazardous wastes

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
The development of certain types of hazardous waste management	SO3	Further identification of need in AMR.	Following types of facilities developed:	Hazardous waste management capacity

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
capacity within the Core Strategy Area should be promoted		Identification of need in C&I waste strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land disposal capacity for Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Wastes (SNHRW) arising from construction and demolition; - treatment capacity for healthcare wastes; - treatment capacity for oil wastes; treatment capacity for contaminated soils arising from construction and demolition; - treatment capacity for bottom ash arising from operation ERF; - transfer of hazardous waste. 	
Existing capacity for the management of hazardous waste, including for imports should be safeguarded	SO3	Object to redevelopment of existing hazardous waste management facilities	Existing capacity for the management of hazardous waste is retained.	Hazardous waste management capacity

CS9 Sustainable, efficient, and hierarchical management and use of minerals in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Ensure sufficient land is allocated for land-won minerals to meet landbank	SSO5	Identification and allocation of suitable strategic locations	Meet landbank requirements over plan period	Sufficient primary aggregates produced over plan period

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
		Engagement with allocated locations landowners		
Ensure sufficient facilities are developed to produce/utilise alternative materials	SSO5	Identification and allocation of suitable strategic locations	Sufficient secondary materials produced over the plan period	Sufficient facilities to meet the demand for secondary materials
Promote, where practicable, secondary and recycled alternatives in preference to primary materials,	SSO5	programme of awareness raising encouraging responsibility for reducing the amount of minerals used	Reduced amount of primary minerals used, and increase in use of secondary materials.	Secondary and recycled materials being used in preference to primary materials

CS10a safeguarding of mineral resources

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Timely supply of minerals to meet national and regional and local demand within the limits of the stringent environmental constraints present in the Plan area	SO3 SO4	Safeguarding of land-won resources and identifying consultation areas to safeguard future resource Implementing policies in conjunction with others in the Core Strategy (particularly M4 and M5) as well as criteria based environmental protection and amenity policies to be contained within a future document	Regional and sub-regional targets for land-won resource are set out in the South East Plan	Further (new) applications coming forward for working known resource areas

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Identifying areas where resource is required to meet the apportionment figure (Minerals Safeguarding Areas) and where potential resource is (Minerals Consultation Areas) allows flexibility during the plan period; a time that is likely to see fluctuating demands.

CS10b Safeguarding of wharf and rail facilities

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Timely supply of minerals to meet national and regional and local demand within the limits of the stringent environmental constraints present in the Plan area	SO3 SO4	Safeguarding of sites and capacities at wharves and railheads Implementing policies in conjunction with others in the Core Strategy (particularly M4 and M5) as well as criteria based environmental protection and amenity policies to be contained within a future document	Targets for marine won resource in South East Plan	AMR figures Further (new) applications coming forward for working known resource areas

CS11a contributing to local, regional and national aggregates provision

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Timely supply of minerals to meet national and regional and local demand within the limits of the stringent (extensive?) environmental constraints present	SO3 SO4	Safeguarding existing land won permissions, recycling facilities, marine wharves and Broomhill North under M2.	Achievement of apportionment level - 0.01mtpa production of sand and gravel over the period until 2026	Land-won aggregate sites implemented and producing aggregate in line with predicted rates and dates

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
in the Plan area - contribute to local, regional and national aggregates provision		Increase recycling through W3?	Maintenance of sufficient supplies of marine dredged and crushed rock imports through the 3 ports in the Plan area to meet local (and regional?) over the Plan period until 2026 Increase of recycled aggregates supply over Plan period.	Safeguarded sites remain in permitted use or are implemented in line with anticipated production. Overall wharf capacity is not lost to alternative uses Production rates of recycled/secondary aggregates are maintained and/or increase

CS11b Meeting national requirements and regional development needs for clay

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Ensure that existing sites with short-falls have enough clay for the next 25 years	S03, S04	Implement extensions or the extraction of further reserves within the site Import clay to existing sites	Identification of available clay, sufficient for the next 25 years.	The retention of existing sites and continued manufacturing of bricks at these sites Number of planning applications/permissions
Ensure that a sufficient supply of clay for flood defences is available, if required, whilst retaining necessary reserves for brick-making	S04	Provide clay or alternative materials from existing sites Provide clay or alternative materials from new sites	Meeting any apparent need within the plan period and without prejudicing supply of clay for brick-works.	Appropriate provision for flood defences Number of planning applications/permissions

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

CS12 Gypsum

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Timely supply of minerals to meet national and regional and local demand within the limits of the stringent (extensive?) environmental constraints present in the Plan area - maintain supplies to and from British Gypsum works	S03 S04	Safeguarding reserves, site including railway line from inappropriate development through Issue M2. Considering any applications for imports, processing and production favourably subject to no unacceptable adverse impact	A permitted reserve of gypsum sufficient to last at least 20 years at current production rates should be maintained throughout the plan period in East Sussex. Sufficient supply of gypsum (from various sources) should be ensured to feed the plasterboard factory over the Plan period.	Sufficient reserves of underground gypsum maintained for the Robertsbridge works. Adequate imports of natural, recycled and DSG gypsum to enable production at the plasterboard factory over the Plan period. Sustainable methods of transport used for imports to the site

CS13 On-shore oil and gas exploration, extraction, and development

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Timely supply of minerals to meet national and regional and local demand within the limits of the stringent environmental	S03 S04	Support through core strategy including Issue M4 and criteria based development control policies	There is no delivery target for this option.	Permissions for exploration are subsequently followed up by applications for drilling.

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
constraints present in the Plan area				<p>A viable resource is found but applications cannot be granted due to material planning considerations.</p> <p>There is no detrimental impact to the AONB or any other environmentally sensitive designated site caused by this type of development</p> <p>Viable resources are discovered and developed to align with national policy.</p>

CS14 - Protection of designated areas and reducing the environmental impact of minerals development

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
To protect designated habitats and reduce environmental impact.	SSO4	Core Strategy and Development Control Policies, determining applications.	Not approving mineral development which proposes unacceptable harm. Protecting designated areas from mineral development unless exceptional circumstances prevail.	AMR of applications and approvals.

CS15 - Support sustainable means of transporting minerals within and in and out of the plan area

Appendix 5 - Summary of Core Output Indicators and Local Objectives

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
Encourage sustainable transport of minerals	SSO5	<p>Link to M2 - Safeguarding suitable rail and wharf facilities to encourage sustainable transport in , out and within the plan area.</p> <p>Freight Grants from central government?</p>	<p>Marine dredged aggregates - RSS targets.</p> <p>Apportionment</p>	<p>AMR</p> <p>Aggregates Monitoring Reports</p>

Appendix 6 - Existing Operational Sites and Permitted Aggregate Reserves

Appendix 6 - Existing Operational Sites and Permitted Aggregate Reserves

Table A6 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	380,000
Scotney Court	Sand and gravel	935,000
Scotney Court extension / Wall Farm	Sand and gravel	3,230,000
TOTAL		4,545,000

A new permission for **extraction** of sand at Novington sandpit (Stanton's Farm) was granted in October 2003 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.

There are also large scale permitted reserves in the far east of the County, around Scotney Court and Wall Farm. However these two permissions, totalling approximately 4.2 million tonnes of sand & gravel, are part of a larger permission in Kent and are unlikely to be worked until 2011. These are long term allocations for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove, although they count towards the landbank allocations for the aggregates apportionment figure for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove.

MPS 1 requires a landbank of at least 7 years to be maintained throughout the life of the Plan. The apportionment figure within the South East Plan requires 170,000 tonnes. Policy M3 of the South East Plan was reviewed in late 2009. The Secretary of State's Proposed Changes of Review would require an annual apportionment of 100,000 tonnes per annum. 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.

Appendix 6 - Existing Operational Sites and Permitted Aggregate Reserves

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.

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.

Appendix 7 - Secondary and Recycled Aggregates Facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Appendix 7 - Secondary and Recycled Aggregates Facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

The current best estimate of secondary and recycled aggregates production in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is 370,000 tonnes for 2003.

Table A7 Secondary and Recycled Aggregates Facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Operator	Address
R French & Sons Ltd	Woodland House, Drury Lane, Ponswood Industrial Estate, Hastings, TN38 9BA
Rabbit Skips	North Quay Road, Newhaven, BN9 0AB
MDJ Light Brothers	Greystone Quarry, Southerham, Lewes, BN8 6JN
A M Skip Hire	Hazlebank, London Road, Maresfield, TN22 3EP
Haulaway Ltd	Premier House, Apex Way, Hailsham, BN27 3JF
TNC Waste Recycling Ltd (Previously Kingspan Waste Recycling)	Former Bus Depot, Unit 1a, Moulsecoomb Way, Brighton, BN2 4PB
SITA	Potts Marsh Industrial Estate, Eastbourne Road, Westham , Eastbourne, BN24 5NA
Skip-It Containers	Gate 5, Basin Road South, Portslade
Sussex Skips	Unit 25, Cliffe Industrial Estate, Lewes, BN8 6JL
G A Skips Ltd	The Old Cement Works, South Heighton, Newhaven, BN9 0HS
PJ Mini Skips	Cophall Wood Recycling Centre, Hailsham Road (A22) , Polegate, BN26 6RE
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

Appendix 8 - Permitted Mineral Workings in East Sussex 2009/10

Appendix 8 - Permitted Mineral Workings in East Sussex 2009/10

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

Appendix 9 - Permitted Waste Management Sites in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Appendix 9 - Permitted Waste Management Sites in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Permit Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Type Description	District	Operational Status
South Downs Health NHS Trust	Brighton General Hospital	Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Brighton HWRS	Household Waste Amenity Site	Brighton & Hove	Operational
TNC Waste Recycling Limited	Kingspan Waste Recycling	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Brighton & Hove City Council	Waterhall Valley Burn Site	Incinerator	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Veolia South Downs Ltd	Hollingdean Lane WTS	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Veolia South Downs Lts	Hollingdean Lane MRF	Recycling	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Argyle Metals Ltd	Argyle Hall	Metal/ELV Facility	Brighton & Hove	Operational
G E Richardson & Sons Ltd	G E Richardson & Sons Ltd	Metal/ELV Facility	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Brighton & Hove City Council	Sheepcote Valley	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Brighton & Hove	Non-operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Hove HWRS	Household Waste Amenity Site	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Hove HWRS	Special Waste Transfer Station	Brighton & Hove	Operational
John and Stephanie Penfold	City Recycling Centre	Special Waste Transfer Station	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Brighton & Hove City Council	Hollingdean Depot	Special Waste Transfer Station	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Hove Car Spares	Wellington Road	Metal/ELV Facility	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Roselands Transfer Station	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Eastbourne	Operational
MrD Connell	Finmere Auto Spares	Metal/ELV Facility	Eastbourne	Operational
D Tether	Riverside Metals	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Eastbourne	Non-operational
R French & Sons Ltd	Woodland House	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Hastings	Operational
Mr Obed Ripley and Mr Obediah Ripley	H Ripley & Co., Hole Farm	Metal/ELV Facility	Hastings	Operational
Corsi, Alan Francis	Unit A, Roebuck Centre	Metal/ELV Facility	Hastings	Operational
Veolia South Downs Ltd	Bulverhythe Road, St Leonards	Waste Transfer Station for Recyclates	Hastings	Operational
Beddingham Compost Company Ltd	Beddingham Compost Facility	Composting Facility	Lewes	Operational
George Worms	Brighton Motorama	Metal/ELV Facility	Lewes	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Newhaven HWRS	Household Waste Amenity Site	Lewes	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Seaford Household Waste Site	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Operational
East Sussex County Council	Ringmer Depot	C&D Recycling	Lewes	Operational
MDJ Light Bros Ltd	Greystone Quarry	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Lewes HWRS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Newhaven ERF	Energy Recovery Facility	Lewes	Under construction
Mr C Burgoyne	More House Farm, Wivelsfield	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Non-operational
M D J Light Brothers	Greystone Quarry	Metal/ELV Facility	Lewes	Operational
The Raystead Centre For Animal Welfare Ltd	Peaceways Animal Crematorium	Incinerator	Lewes	Operational
Knight P	Fore Hill	Incinerator	Lewes	Non-operational
OJB Burgoyne	More House Farm, Wivelsfield	Inert Material Landfill	Lewes	Non-operational
C D Jordan & Son Limited	Southerham Wharf	Metal/ELV Facility	Lewes	Operational
Cooper AA	Chamberlaines Lane	Metal/ELV Facility	Lewes	Operational
Mr Bryan Thomas & Mr Robert Cowley	Selmeston Auto Spares	Metal/ELV Facility	Lewes	Non-operational
Sussex Waste Recycling Ltd	The Old Timber Yard	Physical Treatment Facility	Lewes	Operational
James Leppard & Sons Ltd	Streat Sandpit	Physical Treatment Facility	Lewes	Non-operational
South East Water Plc	Barcombe Water Treatment Works	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Lewes	Operational
Kingston Transport (Sussex) Ltd	Canto Containers	Special Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Operational
Amstech Contracts Limited	Tidy Industrial Estate, Ditchling	Special Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Non-operational
F N R Plant Hire	Skim Corner	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Lewes	Non-operational
G A Skips Ltd	The Old Cement Works, Newhaven	Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Operational
Vacant	Unit H, Rich Industrial Estate	Waste Transfer Station for Recyclates	Lewes	Non-operational
MDJ Light Brothers Ltd	Unit 18, Cliffe Industrial Estate	WEEE Storage and Treatment Facility	Lewes	Operational
MDJ Light Brothers Ltd	Unit 19, Cliffe Industrial Estate	Recycling	Lewes	Operational
Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Pebsham Landfill Site	Co-Disposal Landfill Site	Rother	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Mountfield HWRS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Rother	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Pebsham HWRS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Rother	Operational
Veolis South Downs Limited	Pebsham WTS	Waste Transfer Station	Rother	Operational

Appendix 9 - Permitted Waste Management Sites in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Permit Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Type Description	District	Operational Status
East Sussex County Council	Sidley Depot	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Rother	Operational
Mr & Mrs D Padmore	Petley Farm, Battle	Inert Material Landfill	Rother	Non-operational
Davis F & Co Ltd	64 London Road	Metal/ELV Facility	Rother	Operational
Mssrs G W F, G G A, R G Davis - Trading		Metal/ELV Facility	Rother	Operational
Mr Keith Bartlett	Bridge Yard, Five Acre Wood	Metal/ELV Facility	Rother	Operational
Mr Cyril Saunters	Bridge Yard Scrap Yard	Metal/ELV Facility	Rother	Operational
Rye Oil Limited	Rye Oil Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Rother	Operational
East Sussex County Council	Cripps Corner Depot	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Rother	Operational
Mr & Mrs Worssam	Former Grain Store, Pebsham Farm, Pebsham Lane, Bexhill	Waste Recycling Centre	Rother	Operational
KPS Composting Services Ltd	Boathouse Farm	Composting Facility	Wealden	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Farningham Road HWRS, Crowborough	Household Waste Amenity Site	Wealden	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Maresfield Camp	Household Waste Recycling & Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
Thomas and Polly Fuller	Skilton Skip Hire	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Wadhurst HWRS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Forest Row HWRS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Heathfield HWRS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Uckfield Mobile Household Waste Management Facility	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Hailsham HWRS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Woodland Centre, Chiddingley	Composting Facility	Wealden	Operational
East Sussex County Council	Mile Oak Depot	C&D Recycling	Wealden	Operational
S I T A Wastecare Ltd	Potts Marsh	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
PJ Mini Skip Hire	Cophall Wood	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
East Sussex County Council	Millpond Depot A26, Maresfield	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
Haulaway Ltd	Haulaway Limited	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
Mr A Mitchell	Hazelbank	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
Mr M Anstee and Miss T Cornwell	Happy Hunting Grounds	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Landfill	Wealden	Operational
Angela Lomanto	Heavenly Paws Pet Funeral Services	Incinerator	Wealden	Operational
Wealden District Council	Unit 19, Bellbrook Industrial Estate	Recycling	Wealden	Operational
John Bourne & Company Limited	Comtec (U K) Limited	Landfill taking other wastes	Wealden	Non-operational
MDJ Light Bros. Ltd	Hazelmere	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Operational
George Daniel Townsend	Briardene	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Non-operational
Ambrose Porter	Little Rigsford Farm	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Operational
Ambrose Porter	The Platt	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Operational
Clark , Michael John	Elmfield	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Non-operational
Killick Thomas	Littlewood	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Operational
H Ripley & Co	H Ripley & Co	Metal/ELV Facility	Wealden	Operational
Seaboard Power Networks Plc	Chaucer Road Industrial Estate	Special Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Non-operational
East Sussex County Council	Heathfield Depot	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Wealden	Operational
Mr Charlie Burgoyne	Born Again Plastics	Recycling	Wealden	Operational
Mr Ben Harper	Former HIQ Building, Crowborough	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
Hav-a-skip Ltd	Whitworth Road, St. Leonards	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Hastings	Operational
Clearfast Waste Disposal Ltd	25 Moorhouse Road, St Leonards	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Hastings	Operational
Mr Whitaker	Unit 3, Cradle Hill Ind. Est, Seaford	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Lewes	Operational
Mr Anthony Cannon	Land at Endeavour Works, Beach Road, Newhaven	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Lewes	Operational
Mr D Stone	Links Waste Management	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational

Appendix 10 - Permitting of Significant Waste Management Capacity in East Sussex 2005/6 - 2009/10

Appendix 10 - Permitting of Significant Waste Management Capacity in East Sussex 2005/6 - 2009/10

Table A10 Delivery of Significant Waste Management Capacity in East Sussex 2005/06 - 2009/10

Year	Number of Apps Received	Throughput Equivalent of Received Apps	Number of Apps Approved	Number of Apps Refused	Number of Apps Pending at end of year
2005/06	8	Peacehaven WWTW, 26,000 tpa recycling, 46,000 tpa composting, 210,000 tpa Newhaven ERF, 42,000 tpa waste transfer capacity	2 (26,000 tpa recycling)	None	8 (110,000 tpa recycling, Peacehaven WWTW, 46,000 tpa composting 210,000 Newhaven ERF, 42,000 tpa waste transfer capacity)
2006/07	4	59,000 tpa recycling 94,960 tpa waste transfer capacity	6 (110,000 tpa recycling, 121,000 tpa waste transfer capacity)	2 (12,000 tpa waste transfer capacity, Peacehaven WWTW (on appeal))	4 (46,000 tpa composting, 210,000 tpa ERF, 59,000 tpa recycling, 3,960 tpa WTS)
2007/08	6	15,000 tpa composting, 25,000 tpa recycling, 1,860 tpa WTS, 122,270 tpa landfill, Peacehaven WWTW	7 (61,000 tpa composting, 210,000 tpa Newhaven ERF, 5,820 tpa Waste transfer capacity, 25,000 tpa recycling)	None	3 (59,000 tpa recycling, 122,270 tpa landfill, Peacehaven WWTW)
2008/09	3	122,270 tpa landfill, Peacehaven WWTW, 59,000 tpa recycling, 25,000 tpa C&D waste recycling	6	None	None
2009/10	3	74,200 tpa waste transfer capacity	2 56,200 tpa waste transfer capacity	None	1 18000 waste transfer capacity