

East Sussex Annual Monitoring Report 2008/9

Waste and Minerals

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Introduction

East Sussex County Council, as a Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, provides the planning policies for waste management and minerals production. The Council is required to monitor implementation of these policies by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (P&CPA) and does this by producing an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). This is the fifth such AMR to be produced and covers the period April 2008 to March 2009. AMRs from previous years can be found at the following website:

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

Saved Policies in the Minerals Local Plan (MLP) and the Waste Local Plan (WLP)

All the planning policies in the WLP and MLP have been saved until they are replaced by those in Development Plan Documents within the Waste & Minerals Development Framework.

Progress on the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

A revised timetable for preparing the documents 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.

Waste and Minerals Core Strategy, Minerals Sites and Waste Sites Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

All DPDs are being prepared jointly with Brighton & Hove City Council.

During the monitoring period the Councils undertook an 'Options Testing Dialogue' stage which involved individual meetings with over 40 key stakeholders (e.g. waste management and minerals production companies; other local authorities) to discuss a set of revised Issues & Options. This stage was especially intended to assess 'deliverability' of options to help select the Preferred Strategy for the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy.

A major informal public consultation on the Preferred Strategy commenced on 21 October 2009, on what the preferred way forward should be and the areas of search for locating strategic waste management and disposal facilities.

The timetable for the statutory consultation on the Core Strategy, submission and public examination, as set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is currently being reviewed and a revision to the Scheme will be published in early

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2010. This revision will take into account the extent of comments received during the current consultation on the Preferred Strategy , the need for further work and availability of resources.

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 and several options are being considered in conjunction with Brighton & Hove City Council and the District and Borough Councils of East Sussex. It is intended that an Environment Agency project currently being undertaken to consider the implementation of the new Regulations will also help inform this review.

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

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.`

Performance of Minerals and Waste Policies

National Core Indicators (NCI) for the monitoring of Minerals and Waste Plans are set by the Government's Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG). They allow for the measurement of quantifiable activities affected by planning policies. There are currently four NCI's 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:

Minerals Performance Indicators

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

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' replaces the *Core Output Indicators for Regional Planning* (March 2005), *Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators Update 1/2005* (October 2005) and Table 4.4 and Annex B of the *Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide* (March 2005)

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Actual data is confidential. Policy M3 of the South East Plan requires East Sussex and Brighton & Hove to maintain a landbank of at least seven years extraction through the period to 2026 at a rate of 0.01Mtpa. A Partial Review of the South East Plan is being undertaken and the submitted draft suggests that the apportionment is 0.07Mtpa.

The current operational quarry at Stanton's Farm and potential production at Camber will ensure that East Sussex and Brighton & Hove will meet its current and currently proposed sub-regional apportionment.

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

Information continues to be limited by constraints in national and local surveys. At present the best estimate is 370,000 tonnes per annum. There are thirteen sites with planning permission to produce recycled aggregates in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove, the details of which are provided in Appendix 7. Potential for growth in production of these materials is high. Due to the difficulties with obtaining accurate data and resource constraints it is not currently possible to report on performance against the South East target for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates.

- **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. Although it is limited by wharf capacity, the level of imports of crushed rock to the county is considered substantial.

This is a major issue the Council will address through the Waste and Minerals Development Framework. 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.

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 although the state of the clay industry in East Sussex can best be described as stable but not currently in a state of growth.

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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 now 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.

Waste Performance Indicators

- **NCI W1 – Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities**

Information on new capacity, permitted and operational in 2008/09, is presented in the AMR. The main planning permissions granted in the monitoring period were for a new wastewater treatment works and sludge recycling centre at Lower Hoddern Farm, Peacehaven and the use of the Northern Quadrant of Pebsham Landfill Site for non-inert, non-hazardous waste, providing a much needed further total 489,000 tonnes capacity - equivalent to 122,270 tonnes per annum capacity over 4 years.

Significant new waste management capacity has begun operating as follows:

- Municipal Waste Transfer Station and Household Waste Recycling Site in Maresfield - 85,000 tonnes per annum
- Materials Recovery Facility and Waste Transfer Station, Hollingdean, Brighton - 160,000 tonnes per annum

- **NCI W2 - Municipal Waste Arisings and Managed by Management Type**

Total municipal waste arisings for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove in 2008/9 were 371,145 tonnes. There are annual fluctuations in recorded municipal waste arisings and it remains to be seen whether the continued decrease in arisings since 2007/08 is a 'blip', possibly due to the economic downturn, or the start of a new trend. The WLP has a target to recycle 33% of household waste and recover 50% of municipal waste by 31 March 2011. The recorded household waste recycling/composting rate for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for 2008/9 was 33% and the recovery rate for municipal waste was 55%. Both WLP targets for this period have therefore already been met.

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 municipal waste disposed of to landfill decreased from 57% to 46% over the monitoring period, with the equivalent decrease for household waste being 58% to 46%.

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- **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. National Core Indicators W1 and W2 effectively measure progress towards this objective as set out above.

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

This objective is concerned with increasing the levels of recycling and recovery. NCI 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 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 ensure East Sussex can manage its own waste. NCI W1 helps to measure progress against this objective.

It is important to note that 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 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.

- **Objective E – Minimising Road Traffic**

In 2008/09, 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 2008/09 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 that was identified in last year's AMR has continued. At the end of the third quarter of 2009 the caseload stood at 22, a significant reduction from the 63 recorded for the third quarter of 2008.

Key Findings

- In 2008/9 the amount of household waste recycled (including composted) and the amount of municipal waste recovered for East Sussex exceeded the 2010/11 Waste Local Plan targets.

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- Accuracy of monitoring performance against certain 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. Steps are being taken locally and nationally to improve the quality and availability of waste data.
- Municipal and household waste arisings showed again a marked decrease in the monitoring period. It is uncertain whether this is an ongoing trend or whether this is a further 'blip' caused by the recession. The situation will continue to be monitored.
- Although outside of the monitoring period, it is important to note the 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 significant year on year decline in the number of outstanding enforcement cases, from 75 in 2007/8 to 37 in 2008/9.
- The proposed sub-regional apportionment for aggregates production can be met.
- Aggregate imports have continued to decline.
- There are no active working chalk productions in the County for this monitoring period.
- Progress towards the preparation of DPDs has been made in accordance with the current MWDS. However, prioritisation of the preparation of the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy DPD together with resource constraints has hindered progress with reviews of the Construction and Demolition Waste Supplementary Planning Document and the Statement of Community of Involvement

Key Updates from Last Year's AMR

An indication of the additional areas that will need to be monitored in order to establish performance against the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy, once it has been adopted, has been provided.

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Introduction

Introduction

1.1 Background to East Sussex County Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2008-2009

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 2008 to 31 March 2009, as well as the progress in meeting milestones for the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). This is the fifth AMR to be produced by the County Council.

It should be noted that 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 (LDFs) and Annual Monitoring Reports.

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

- Reviewing progress in preparing the Development Plan Documents than form part of the Waste and Minerals Development Framework against the timetable and milestones in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme;
- assessing the extent to which saved policies in the Waste Local Plan and Minerals Local Plan are being implemented;
- reporting performance against Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators for both waste and minerals

1.2 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. Generally it is from households (from doorstep collections and Household Waste Recycling Sites), from street cleansing, and from public parks and gardens. The arising of over 370,000 tonnes makes up about 19% of all wastes in the plan area.

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 or Planning Policy Statement 12

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- *Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)* from shops, food outlets, businesses, and manufacturing activities makes up about 18% of wastes in the plan area. It is difficult to get an accurate picture of how much C&I waste is produced because there are no requirements on producers of this waste to submit data for statistical purposes. It is estimated that just under 370,000 tonnes was produced in 2006/7.
- *Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D)* is produced from building activity and the amount that arises fluctuates considerably due to economic and social factors, with increases during periods of high development and construction. Like C&I waste, an accurate figure for arisings is difficult to obtain and best estimates suggest that around 1.28 million tonnes was produced in 2005. C&D waste makes up the majority of waste arising in the area and a significant proportion (around 35%) of that is currently sent to landfill.
- *Other wastes* include hazardous waste, liquid waste (other than wastewater), and wastes arising from the agricultural sector. Hazardous waste makes up approximately 1% of the total waste stream and altogether these wastes make up only a small proportion of the wastes generated in the plan area, although they still need to be planned for and often require specialist treatment facilities and stringent environmental controls.

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 is provided in Appendix 10.

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.

1.3 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 proposed National Park comprises an extensive area of chalk and some sand deposits. The largest deposit of gypsum in the United Kingdom is situated at Brightling/Robertsbridge.

A list of minerals workings operational in East Sussex in 2008/9 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.

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1.4 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:

Regional Spatial Strategy

The Regional Spatial Strategy for the south-east is the South East Plan. The South East Plan was published in May 2009 and can be found at the following website:

www.gose.gov.uk/gose/planning/regionalPlanning/?a=42496

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 Development Plan Documents currently being prepared. The saved East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 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.

The Waste Local Plan has the following objectives for sustainable waste management:

- a) To progressively reduce the amount of waste disposed of to land;
- b) To provide an integrated waste management strategy;
- c) To increase recycling and recovery and achieve targets set by Government and the Plan;
- d) To treat and dispose of the Plan area's waste arisings;
- e) To minimise road traffic associated with the transportation of waste and encourage other modes of transport; and
- f) To protect the environment and avoid harm to communities and environmentally important and sensitive land uses.

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 East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Minerals Local Plan sets out sites and areas for future working of aggregates to contribute to meeting requirements from 1996 to 2006, and to maintain a seven year landbank thereafter. It protects and provides for facilities to import and process aggregates. Existing clay working sites are supported and new sites provided for, subject to environmental and other criteria.

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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

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

The structure of the Waste & Minerals Development Framework associated with the current Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) is set out in Appendix 1.

The MWDS was first revised in October 2006 when East Sussex County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council decided to produce a joint document for minerals and waste planning. 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. The current programme for the preparation of DPDs is included in Appendix 2. The full MWDS is available to view on the Council's website at:

www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/download1.htm

Saving Waste and Minerals Local Plan Policies

The Government has agreed to 'save' all policies contained within the Waste and Minerals Local Plans while new policies emerge as part of the WMDF.

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 and several options are being considered in conjunction with Brighton & Hove City Council and the District and Borough Councils of East Sussex. It is intended that an Environment Agency project currently being undertaken to consider the implementation of the new Regulations will also help inform this review.

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

Introduction

Statement of Community Involvement

The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in December 2006. The original intention was to review the document in 2007; however it was later concluded that a formal review was not necessary at that time. Revised regulations and guidance affecting consultation requirements were published in 2008 and 2009 and a review of the SCI is needed to reflect these changes.

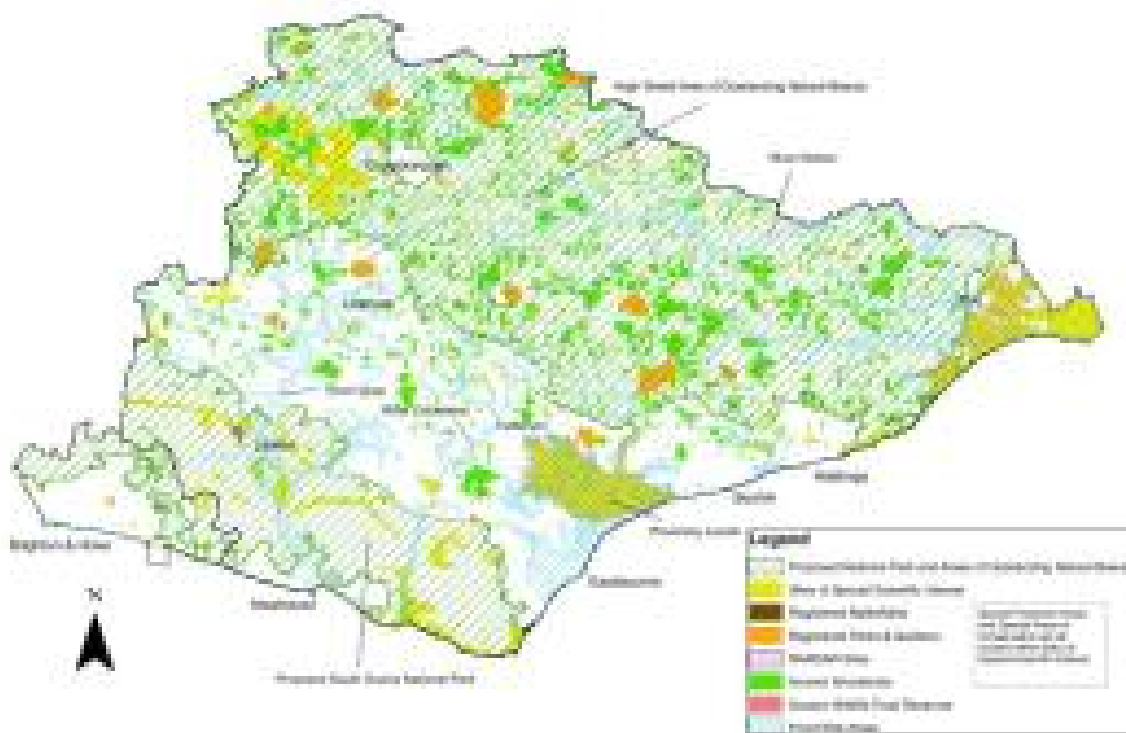
Spatial Issues

2.1 Physical Characteristics of East Sussex

There are two designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), the Sussex Downs and the High Weald, which cover two thirds of the Plan area. The new South Downs National Park will include the area of the existing Sussex Downs AONB. Other tracts of land are designated as being of international and national environmental importance and are shown in Map 1 below. Further detail is provided 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

Map 1 Key Environmental Designations in East Sussex



2.2 Demography of East Sussex

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.

Spatial Issues

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

2.3 Economy

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

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.

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. Eastbourne and Hastings are major tourist destinations.

Progress on the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Progress on the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

3.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Table 1 below shows the programme for the preparation of Development Plan Documents. This is based on the revised 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. These are discussed below

The Waste and Minerals Policy Team has limited resources with only two full-time planners in the team. There is also a part-time Principal Planner but an additional Principal Planner post has not been filled since July 2004. Other authorities nationwide are experiencing similar recruitment difficulties.

During 2008/09, the Government revised its guidance on the preparation of planning documents. The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 came into effect on 27 June 2008, supported by a revised Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12). 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 currently programmed to take place in 2010 with the adoption of the Core Strategy by the County Council and City Council in January 2011.

Due to a high level of interest in the Preferred Strategy consultation document the period for comments was extended by six weeks to 15 January 2010. This extension, together with the levels of response to the consultation will impact on the programme and it is expected that a revised scheme will be published in early 2010.

Progress on the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Table 3.1 Timetable for work detailed in the East Sussex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Local Development Document	2008/09												2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	April to March	April to March	April to March
Waste & Minerals Core Strategy					OTD								P	S E A	
Waste Sites DPD															
Waste Sites Proposals Map															
Minerals Sites DPD															S E
Minerals Sites Proposals Map															S E

Legend

OTD Options Testing Dialogue

P Preferred Strategy consultation

S Submission to Secretary of State

E Public Examination

A Adoption

Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

4.1 Local Objectives for Sustainable Waste Management

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

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 of to land and to ensure the maximum amount of waste practicable is recycled, recovered or reused, so that only residual waste is disposed of in this manner.

In 2008/09 the proportion of municipal waste disposed of to landfill decreased from 57% to 46% over the monitoring period, with the equivalent decrease for household waste being 58% to 46%.

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 disposal to land can therefore be reduced, complementing the aim of Objective A. National Core Indicators W1 and W2 effectively measure progress towards this objective and further information is set out below.

Objective C – Increasing Recycling and Recovery and Achieving Targets

The Landfill Directive requires an increasing amount of waste to be diverted from disposal to land 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. National Core Indicator W2 records progress towards meeting this objective for municipal waste.

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

Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

The purpose of this objective is for the Plan area to aim for 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 ensure East Sussex can manage its own waste. NCI W1 helps to measure progress against this objective.

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

Objective E – Minimising Road Traffic

In 2008/09, 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 2008/09 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 that was identified in last year's AMR has continued. At the end of the third quarter of 2009 the caseload stood at 22, a significant reduction from the 63 recorded for the third quarter of 2008. For more details see Section 5.

4.2 National Core Output Indicators

The two National Core Indicators for waste are:

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

Performance against these indicators is mentioned below.

National Core Output Indicator - W1 Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities

Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

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. Strategic sites for waste recycling and recovery facilities have been identified in the 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 are included in the 'Waste and Minerals Core Strategy - Preferred Strategy' document.

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 show current and emerging targets compared to the WLP targets.

Table 4.1 Comparison of MSW Recycling and Composting Targets

Year	Waste Local Plan	ESCC Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS)	Draft B&HCC MWMS	South East Plan	Waste Strategy 2007	WMDF Core Strategy - Preferred Strategy
2010	33%	"Minimum 30% recycling of household waste by 2008/09, aiming for 33% by 2010"	-	40%	40%	-
2015/16	40%	"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%

Table 4.2 Comparison of MSW Recovery Targets

Year	Waste Local Plan	ESCC Municipal Waste Management Strategy	Draft 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 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.

Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

Policy W7 of the South East Plan 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 4.3 below:

Table 4.3 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

It is important to note that the current level of municipal waste arisings is 371,145 tonnes per annum, significantly less than the figure in Table 4.3.

The Waste Local Plan includes targets for the recycling of household waste and recovery of municipal waste. Details of these targets are set out in Table 4.4 below:

Table 4.4 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%

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.

Planning permissions for waste management facilities, granted within during 2008/09, are detailed in Table 6.5 below. In many cases there is currently limited information available regarding capacity, however Appendix 11 provides a summary of the delivery of significant new waste management capacity in East Sussex from 2003/04 to 2007/08.

Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

Table 4.5 Planning Permissions Granted for Waste Management in the Monitoring Period (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)

Site	Planning Permission Details	Effect on Capacity	Policy Impact
Unit G, Rich Industrial Estate, Newhaven	Change of use from B1 and B8 to waste transfer station	Additional facility for waste transfer	Transfer station for C&I and C&D waste. Policy WLP13
Former HiQ Building, Crowborough Hill, Crowborough	Use of building for storage, sorting and transfer of non-ferrous metals	Additional facility for waste transfer and recycling	Contributes to increasing recycling rates - WLP1. Transfer station for C&I and C&D waste - Policy WLP13
Unit 3, Cradle Hill Industrial Estate, Seaford	Change of use from disused storage unit to a waste transfer station	Additional facility for waste transfer	Transfer station for C&I and C&D waste. Policy WLP13
Hav-a-skip Ltd, Whitworth Road, Hastings	New waste transfer and recycling facility for construction and demolition waste	Additional facility for waste transfer and recycling	Contributes to increasing recycling rates - WLP1. Transfer station for C&D waste - Policy WLP13
Wharf/Berth 1, North Quay, North Quay Road, Newhaven	Importation, storage and processing of mineral, demolition and construction wastes.	25,000 tonnes per annum capacity for transfer of C&D waste	Contributes to increasing recycling rates - WLP1. Transfer station for C&D waste - Policy WLP13
Greystone Quarry, Southerham, Lewes	Development and operation of WEEE storage and processing and a combined Materials Recycling Facility and Waste Transfer Station.	Additional 59,000 tonnes per annum over the existing facility on the site, resulting in an overall throughput of 100,000 tonnes per annum of these combined waste streams.	Contributes to increasing recycling rates - WLP1. Transfer and Materials Recovery Facility. Policy WLP13
Pebsham Landfill, Freshfields, Bexhill Road, Pebsham.	The landfilling of non-inert, non hazardous wastes in the Northern Quadrant. See below for further information	Additional 489,000 m ³ of non-inert landfill capacity.	Landfilling of non-inert waste. Policy WLP20
Lower Hoddern Farm, Peacehaven	Waste Water Treatment works and Sludge Recycling Centre	Provides urgently required enhanced waste water treatment capacity for Brighton & Hove	New waste water treatment capacity required to meet environmental standards. Policy WLP30

Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

Water Treatment Works & Sludge Recycling Centre, Peacehaven

Planning permission has been granted for a new Waste Water Treatment Works & Sludge Recycling Centre at Peacehaven, Wastewater Flow Transfer Infrastructure from East Saltdean to the proposed Wastewater Treatment Works & onward to a new Long Sea Outfall at Friar's Bay, a New Pumping Station at Portobello in Telscombe Cliffs, Sewer Connections and Access Shafts. As the development was a departure from the development plan it was referred to the Secretary of State to consider whether to 'call-in' the application for her own determination. Confirmation was received on September 17 2008 that she had chosen not to do so, and the decision was issued on October 23 2008 following the submission of a satisfactory unilateral obligation.

Pebsham Landfill Site

Planning permission subject to conditions was granted on September 10 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 489,000 cubic metres 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 site reached capacity and engineering work was undertaken to prepare the extension for receiving waste. The site reopened and began accepting waste on November 19 2009.

The Energy Recovery Facility and Waste Transfer Station, North Quay, Newhaven

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 prevention and control permit was issued by the Environment Agency and the facility is now under construction with completion expected in late 2011.

Materials Recovery Facility and Waste Transfer Station, Hollingdean Depot, Brighton

Construction of the Materials Recovery Facility and Waste Transfer Station at Hollingdean has been completed, and the facility began accepting waste in late summer 2008, providing 160,000 tpa waste management capacity. The facility is being mainly used for the management of municipal waste arising in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove.

Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

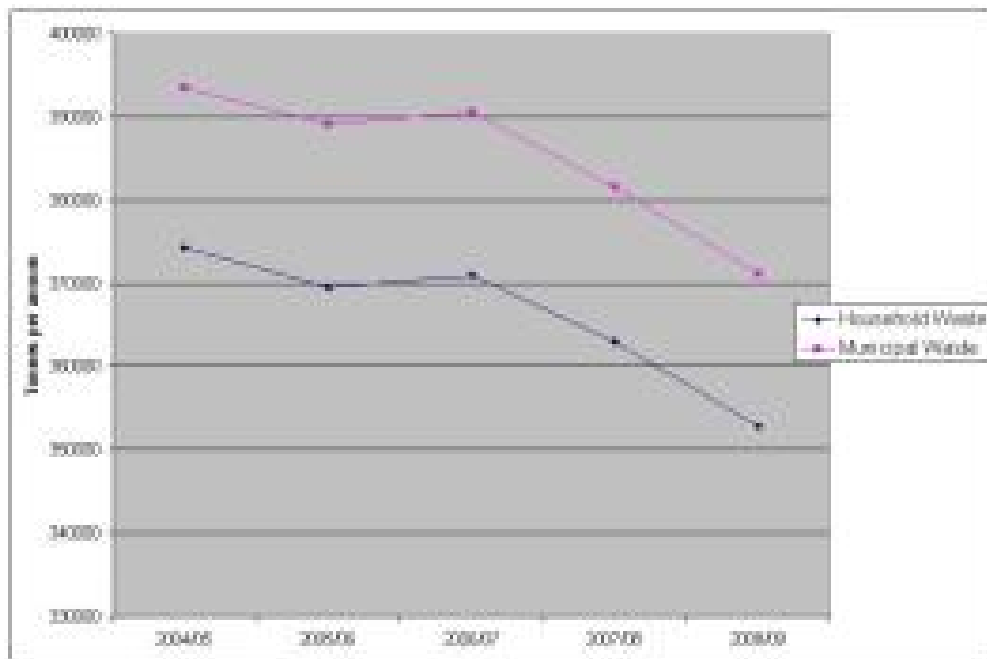
4.3 Municipal Waste Arising

National 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

Total arisings of waste in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove amount to about 1.5 million tonnes per annum, of which approximately 20% is municipal waste. In East Sussex municipal waste comprises household waste plus some trade waste, street sweepings, and parks and gardens waste collected by local authorities. Household waste comes from domestic premises, caravans, residential homes, educational establishments or premises forming part of a hospital or nursing home. The household waste arisings include District & Borough Councils' collected waste from kerbside, waste delivered to Household Waste Recycling Sites and waste brought to recycling facilities. In the monitoring period, household waste comprised approximately 95% of municipal waste.

Combined municipal and household waste arisings for Brighton & Hove and East Sussex for the years 2004/05 to 2008/09 are shown in Figure 4.1 below. There has been a 1% and 1.4% decrease respectively over the five year period.

Figure 4.1 Municipal and Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (2004/05 - 2008/09)



A detailed breakdown of the figures for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is included in Appendix 3.

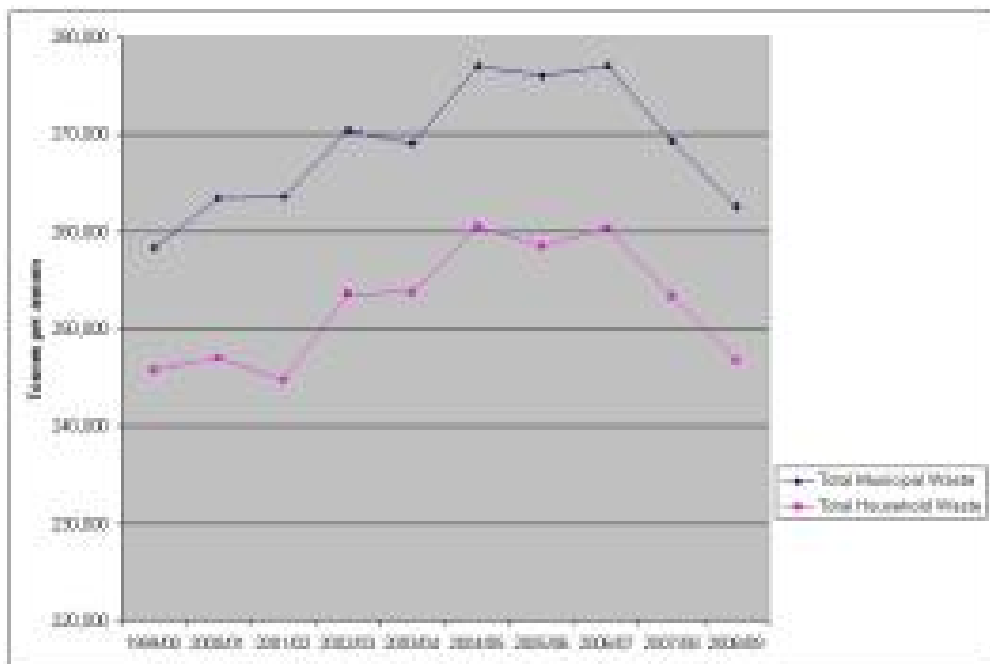
Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

The WLP expects that if no action is taken, over the long term the generation of municipal waste is expected to increase. However, last year's AMR identified a downward trend in levels of arisings, which has continued in 2008/09, with a further decrease in arisings to their lowest level since combined data for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove was first available in 2003/04.

The precise reasons for the decline are unclear. The economic downturn is likely to have had an effect on arisings as there is a relationship between economic growth and growth in waste arisings. It is also suggested that East Sussex County Council's initiatives in providing washable nappies, composters and food waste digesters, as well as encouraging residents to register with the Mailing Preference Service, have reduced waste. Other local and national campaigns aimed at reducing waste and a wider awareness amongst the public of the need to minimise waste are also likely to have had an impact. Furthermore the Council's Permit Scheme for reducing the amount of commercial waste being deposited at household waste sites continues to have an effect. More details on this scheme are included in Appendix 9.

Although a clear short-term 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 is provided in Appendix 3, and graphically represented in Figure 4.2 below. This illustrates the trend in East Sussex since 1999/00, and shows the clear upward trend that was evident until 2006/07, highlighting the need to treat the downward pattern shown in Figure 4.1 with caution.

Figure 4.2 Waste Arisings in East Sussex 1999/00 - 2008/09

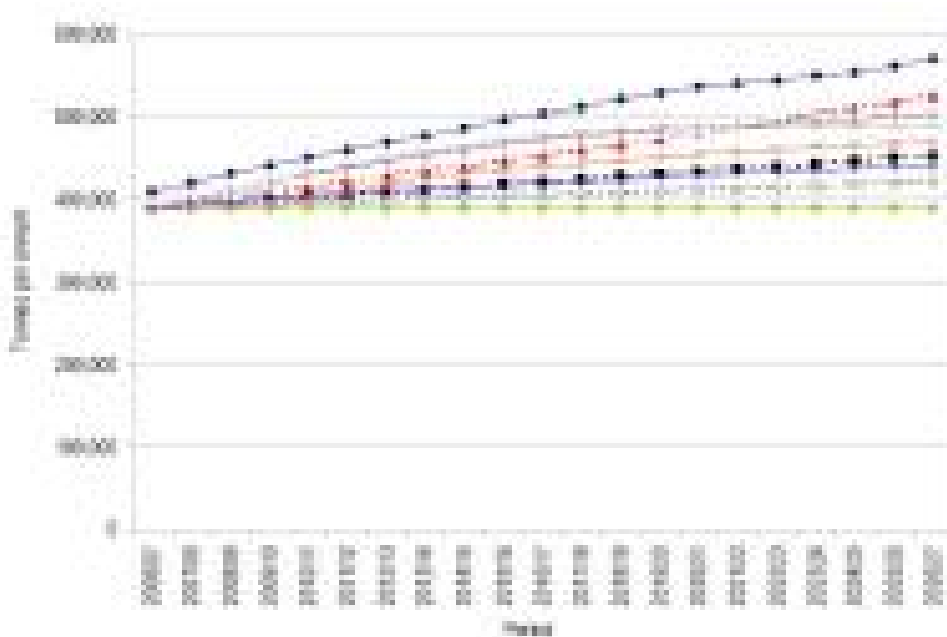


Over the long term municipal waste arisings are still expected to grow with increased population and number of households. Predictions for future waste growth are shown in Figure 4.3 below. A redefinition of what constitutes municipal waste will also

Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

increase arisings to some extent, for example waste from schools, previously classified as commercial and industrial will now be recorded as municipal waste ⁽⁴⁾. More details on these potential growth rates are available in the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Waste & Minerals Development Framework Information Paper 1 (www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/downloadpapers.htm). The situation will be monitored and reported in future AMRs.

Figure 4.3 Potential Scenarios for Future Waste Growth



4.4 Management of Municipal Waste

Tables 4.6 and 4.7 and Figures 4.4 and 4.5 below show the total municipal waste arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove by management approach and the percentage for each management type over the last five years. This indicates a current rate for household waste of 33% recycled/composted, 21% other recovery and 46% sent to landfill. The figure for recovery of municipal waste is 54% with the remaining 46% sent to landfill ⁽⁵⁾.

4 <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/legislation/landfill/targets.htm>

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

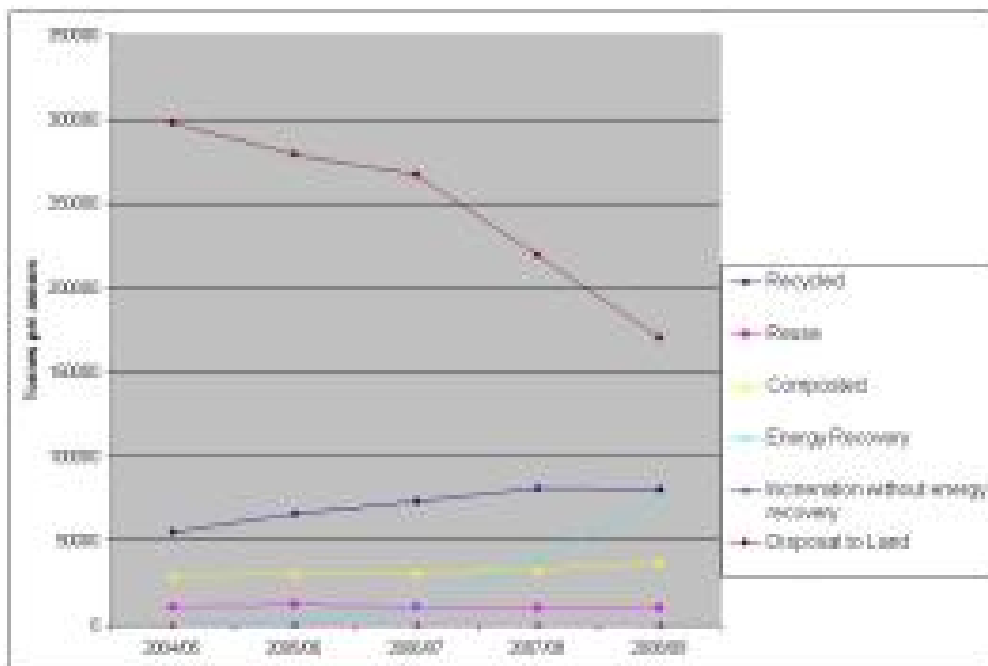
Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

Table 4.6 Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (tonnes)

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Recycled	55,521	66,121	73,650	81,108	80,463
Reuse	11,022	12,230	10,975	10,187	9,714
Composted	29,391	29,910	31,191	33,311	37,027
Energy Recovery	0	2,717	8,295	37,973	73,806
Incineration without energy recovery	181	44	0	0	0
Disposal to Land	297,335	279,125	266,542	219,035	170,135
Total	393,450	389,162	390,563	381,615	371,145

Table 4.7 Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove/%

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Recycled	14%	17%	19%	21%	22%
Reuse	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Composted	7%	8%	8%	9%	10%
Energy Recovery	0%	1%	2%	10%	20%
Incineration without energy recovery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Disposal to Land	78%	76%	68%	57%	46%

Figure 4.4 Management of Municipal Waste 2004/05 - 2008/09

Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

Figure 4.5 Management of Municipal Waste 2004/05 - 2008/09 (percentage)

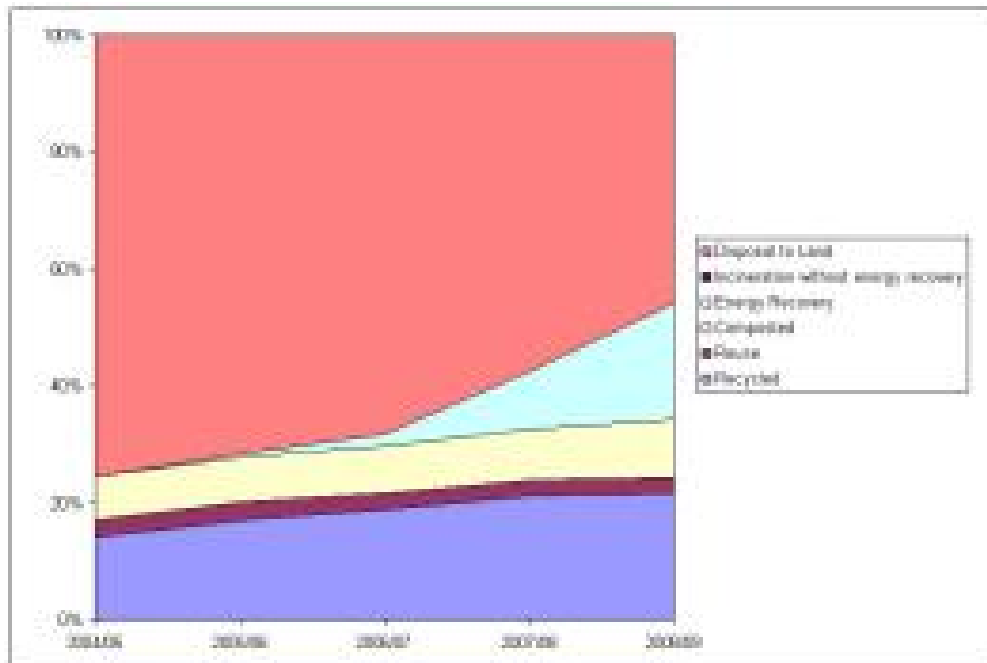


Table 4.8 Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove / tonnes

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Recycled	55,521	66,121	73,650	81,108	80,463
Reused	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Composted	29,391	29,910	31,191	33,311	37,027
Energy Recovery	0	2,717	8,295	37,973	73,806
Incineration without energy recovery	181	44	0	0	0
Disposal to Land	289,232	270,766	257,879	210,601	161,435
Total	374,326	369,558	371,015	362,993	352,731

Table 4.9 Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove / %

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Recycled	15%	18%	20%	22%	23%
Reused	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Composted	8%	8%	8%	9%	10%
Energy Recovery	0%	1%	2%	10%	21%
Incineration without energy recovery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Disposal to Land	77	73%	70%	58%	46%

Table 4.10 below shows how there has been a significant shift away from landfill and towards composting and recycling over the last five years.

Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

Table 4.10 Change in Management of Municipal and Household Waste in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 2004/05 - 2008/09

	Municipal Waste Change 2004/05 - 2008/09	Household Waste Change 2004/05 - 2008/09
Recycled	45%	45%
Reuse	-12%	N/a
Composted	26%	26%
Energy Recovery ⁽⁶⁾	-	-
Disposal to Land	-43%	-44.2%
Total Waste Arisings	-5.7%	-5.8%

European and national policies identify that increases are needed in the proportion of waste from which we recover value through recycling, composting and recovery of energy and that we decrease the proportion of waste sent to landfill.

A key objective of the WLP is to divert waste away from landfill to alternative methods of recycling and recovery further up the waste hierarchy. Policy WLP1 sets targets for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove of recycling 30% of household waste and recovering 40% of municipal waste by 31 March 2006, and 33% and 50% respectively by 2010/11. It can be seen above that both targets for 2011 have been achieved two years early. However higher targets exist for 2015/16, and continued improvement will be necessary if these are to be achieved.

The rates achieved in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove in 2008/09 were as follows:

- Total municipal waste arisings were 371,145 tonnes.
- The household waste recycling/composting rate was 33%.
- The recovery rate for municipal waste was 55%

The continued increase in the proportion of municipal waste being processed through energy recovery facilities is notable. This has now risen to 20% of the total from 10% in 2007/08 and 2% in 2006/07. This waste is being recovered at three separate sites: Portsmouth, Allington in Kent and the SELCHP facility in south-east London. When operational, the 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 has been 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. Municipal waste is currently being disposed of to landfill at Small Dole, West Sussex, rather than Pebsham.

6 Energy recovery levels increased from zero so the increase cannot be quantified as a percentage.

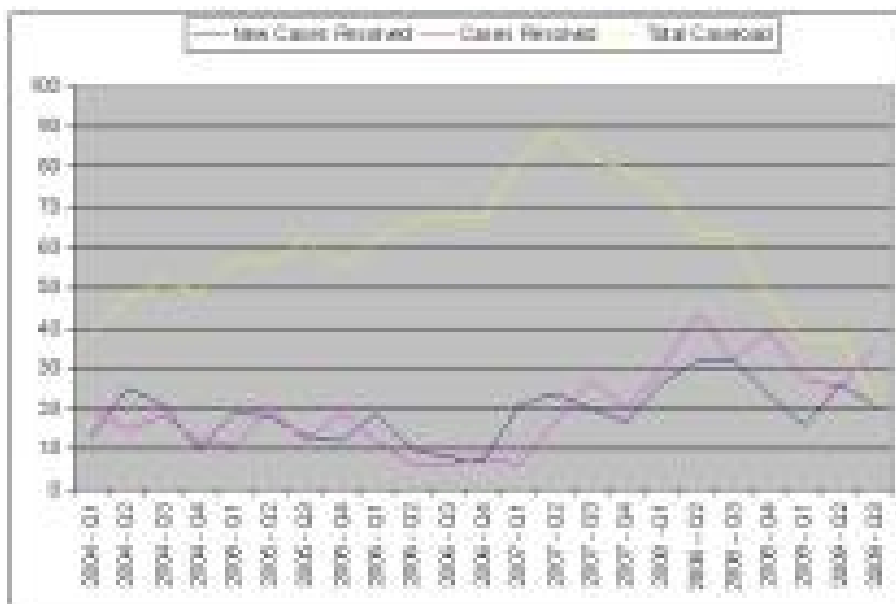
Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

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 they are therefore more ambitious than those in the WLP.

4.5 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 4.6 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 2003.

Figure 4.6 Enforcement Action in East Sussex between 1st Quarter 2003 and 3rd Quarter 2009 (actual data shown in Appendix 4)



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 22 cases outstanding from third quarter of 2008 to the third quarter of 2009. This has been achieved despite the number of new cases received remaining at an historically high level over the year.

Waste - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

The continued high level of new cases received may be due to the County Council strengthening links with the 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 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.

4.6 Key Conclusions - Waste

Municipal waste management in the Waste Local Plan area is still heavily reliant on disposal to land, although this reliance continues to decrease steadily. In the meantime there will continue to be a need for landfill and, with the closure of Beddingham landfill in 2009, there has been an increase in the amount of waste being exported from East Sussex for landfill.

The challenge in future years is to move towards sustainable waste management by providing increased waste management infrastructure reflecting approaches higher up the waste hierarchy. Once operational, strategically important waste facilities at Whitesmith and Newhaven will provide approximately 250,000 tonnes per annum of additional recovery and composting capacity primarily for municipal waste. More facilities and action are needed to deal with the expected increase in waste arisings over the long term and to achieve higher rates of recycling and recovery.

There are annual fluctuations in municipal waste arisings. The figure for 2008/09 for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is 371,145 tonnes. This is lower than the figure for 2007/08, however the long term forecasts are for arisings to increase. The current recycling/composting rate for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for 2008/09 for household waste is 33% and the recovery rate for municipal waste is 55%.

A further significant increase has been observed in the proportion of municipal waste being processed through energy recovery facilities. This has risen to 20% of the total from 2% in 2006/07.

Further specialist reprocessing facilities are needed to achieve the recycling and recovery targets for 2015 identified in the Waste Local Plan. Construction of a new waste water treatment works at Peacehaven to achieve improved levels of treatment in the Brighton & Hove/Peacehaven catchment area has commenced.

The enforcement caseload for the County has declined significantly from a peak of 89 in the second quarter of 2007 to 63 in the third quarter of 2008 and now 22 in the third quarter of 2009 despite a continued high level of cases received. The increase in cases received is indicative of the increasing cost of disposing of waste at authorised sites.

Minerals - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

Minerals - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

5.1 Assessing Performance of Policies

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

Local Indicators (LI) have also been set by the County Council to monitor particular policies or 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 NCIs for minerals and waste are set out in Appendix 5 (Table A.5). The tables include the related policy objective, the target and the actual output achieved (where this is possible). Similar information on Local Indicators is also located in this table. The tables will be used to guide future monitoring.

5.2 National Core Output Indicators for Minerals

National Core Output Indicator –M1 Production of Primary land won aggregates

In June 2003, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) published revisions to the National and Regional Aggregate Guidelines which provided a regional supply figure for land won aggregates. The South East Regional Assembly 'apportions' this figure to each MPA, partly basing the allocation on sales figures. The sub regional apportionment has been incorporated into Policy M3 of the The South East Plan.

Policy M3 requires the Mineral Planning Authority to plan to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of land won extraction of sand and gravel, which is sufficient to deliver 10,000 tonnes per annum up to 2026.

The Government has published the final version of revised National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision for the period 2005 to 2020 and the South East Partnership Board is currently undertaking a partial review of the South East Plan, focusing on the sub-regional allocation of land-won aggregates. The County Council has made submissions on this topic and the Examination in Public (EiP) took place

Minerals - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

in the Autumn of 2009. The report of the Panel has been submitted to Government and recommends a higher level of apportionment for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove - 100,000 tonnes per annum.

The Panel Report recognises 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. The latest 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.

The 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. The Minerals Local Plan requires that a landbank of reserves of sand and gravel with planning permission is maintained, throughout and at the end of the Plan period that would allow at least seven years extraction.

Details of the requirement for aggregate reserves over the period up to 2016, are included in Appendix 6. 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. Permitted reserves north-east of Camber are not likely to commence before 2014 but will contribute towards the apportionment figure within the lifetime of the WMDF.

National Core Output Indicator M2 - Production of secondary and recycled aggregates

National policy is to increase the use of secondary and recycled aggregates as an alternative to reducing reserves of primary aggregates. Recycled aggregate is mainly derived from construction and demolition waste.

Policy M2 of the South East Plan sets a regional target for the increased use of secondary aggregates and recycled materials. The South East Plan sets targets for the use of secondary and recycled aggregates from 6.6mtpa to 7.7mtpa. The allocation for East Sussex County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council is 0.5mtpa. Although the County Council originally objected to the allocation, the Government's proposed modifications to the South East Plan do not alter the figures. The Council supports the increase in use of secondary and recycled aggregates to supplement the use of primary aggregates. We plan to undertake further work to assess the current levels of production at existing permitted sites. This will not provide a complete picture, but will provide a basis to assess existing capacity at fixed sites.

The saved Minerals Local Plan Policy 14 reflects the specific requirements of Policy M2 & M3 of the South East Plan which encourage the re-use of mineral, construction and demolition wastes, and the development of facilities for the recovery of secondary aggregates in appropriate locations.

Minerals - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

Table A7 in Appendix 7 contains a current list of existing secondary/recycled aggregate facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for the monitoring period. These facilities play a vital role in helping to meet the commitment of Policy 14 in the Minerals Local Plan.

Data on the production of secondary and recycled aggregates is limited. The national survey of the arisings and use of construction, demolition and excavation waste as aggregate in England 2007 only provides regional figures. The response rate to the survey prevented the identification of figures at County level.

At present, the best estimate of the annual production of secondary and recycled aggregates for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is 370,000 tonnes for 2003.

Further analysis of data and specific surveys will be required in future in order to identify whether East Sussex and Brighton & Hove will meet the final sub regional target in Policy M2 of the South East Plan. We are planning to work closely with Brighton & Hove and the East Sussex District and Boroughs to report a clearer picture.

Local Indicator A – Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material

East Sussex and Brighton & Hove rely heavily on imports to meet demand for construction aggregates. 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.

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

Table 51 Active Wharves in the WMDF Area

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

Policy M5 of the South East Plan seeks to safeguard wharf and rail facilities for the handling and distribution of imported materials and processed materials.

Minerals Local Plan policies 9 to 13 reflect the requirements of Policy M5.

Table 5.2 below details figures from South East Regional reporting for landings of marine dredged sand and gravel, showing a sharp decrease in aggregates imports into East Sussex, followed by a sharp increase in 2007.

Minerals - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

The gradual decline in 2005 and 2006 seems to be recovering. The Council understands that the earlier decline may be due to a shift away from established dredging practices. Some dredging companies have replaced dredgers with larger vessels that cannot land at North Quay Newhaven, so land outside the plan area. To a lesser extent older processing equipment at the wharves also limits recovery efficiency.

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. The Council is seeking to support importation of materials at existing facilities through safeguarding land and facilities within the Waste and Minerals Development Framework.

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.

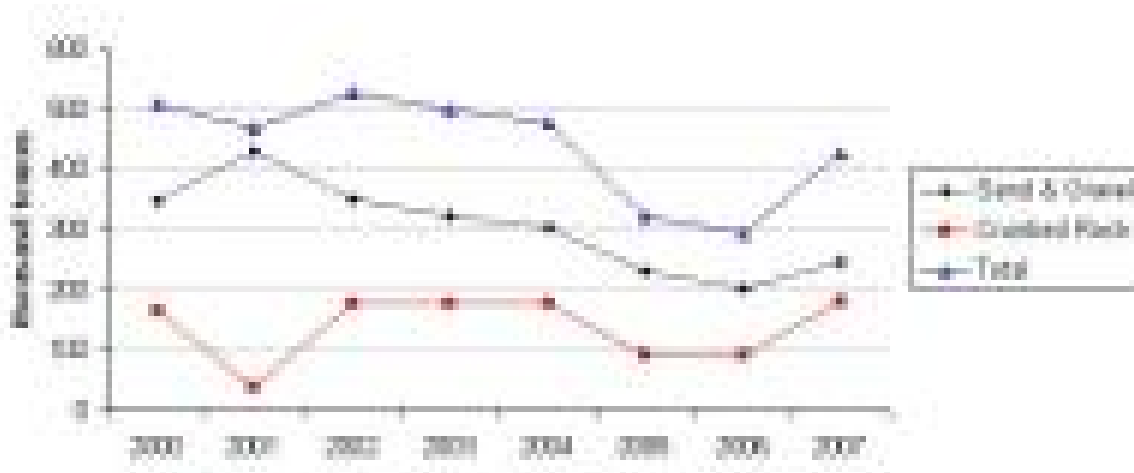
Table 5.2 Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material Landed at East Sussex Ports 2000-2008 / 000 tonnes

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sand and Gravel	346	430	350	323	302	229	202	245	236
Crushed Rock	164	37	176	176	176	93	93	180	145
Total	510	467	526	499	478	322	295	425	381

There are 3 wharves located at Shoreham Harbour that fall within the B&H 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 following graph shows the figures set out in table 5.2 above.

Minerals - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

Figure 5.1 - Aggregate Imports and Marine-Dredged Material

Source: Crown Estates & SEERA Aggregates Monitoring Reports 1999-2005 and East Sussex County Council

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

Substantial deposits of sand and gravel exist on the seabed of the Eastern Channel. As previously reported 7 of the 8 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 limited activity has occurred due to seasonal restrictions in certain application areas and weather constraints in the region ⁽⁷⁾.

It was not made clear in the applications where the sea dredged materials will be landed. East Sussex County Council has been informed that it is unlikely to be at ports within the County due to the large size of vessel required for these deep sea areas of the channel. The most likely destination for the dredged material is wharves situated on the River Thames.

Any further applications will be reported in future AMRs.

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). The Minerals Local Plan contains detailed information on the County's production of these minerals.

Minerals - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

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 states that minerals planning authorities should plan for a permitted reserved 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 is 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.

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 principles of safeguarding these resources, to ensure supply through the plan period. These policies will be monitored in the AMR as and if the Core Strategy is adopted.

Three areas of comparison have been made under the following headings:

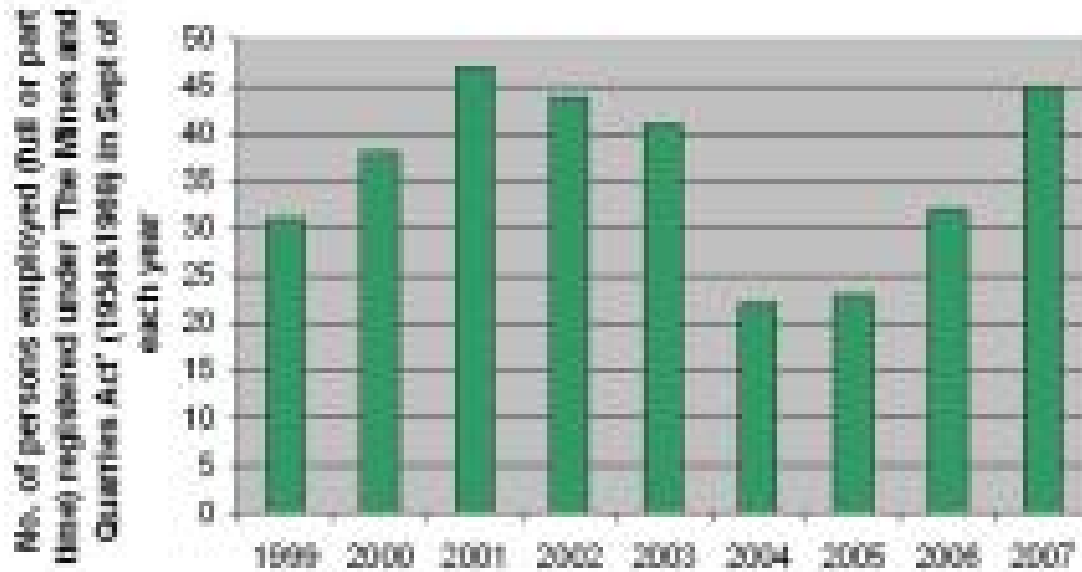
- Employment in Non-Aggregate Mineral Operations 1999-2007
- Production of Clay 1999-2007
- Consumption of Clay 2005 – 2008

A limited number of general themes and trends can be identified without revealing confidential commercial information.

Figure 5.2 below shows a drop in employment in the non-aggregate minerals industry in East Sussex between 2003 and 2004 but a slight rise in 2005. There was a further slight recovery in 2006 and 2007.

Minerals - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

Figure 5.2 - Employment in Non-Aggregate Mineral Operations in East Sussex 1999-2007



Source: PA1007 Primary Production, ONS 1999-2007

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

5.3 Clay

Production of Clay

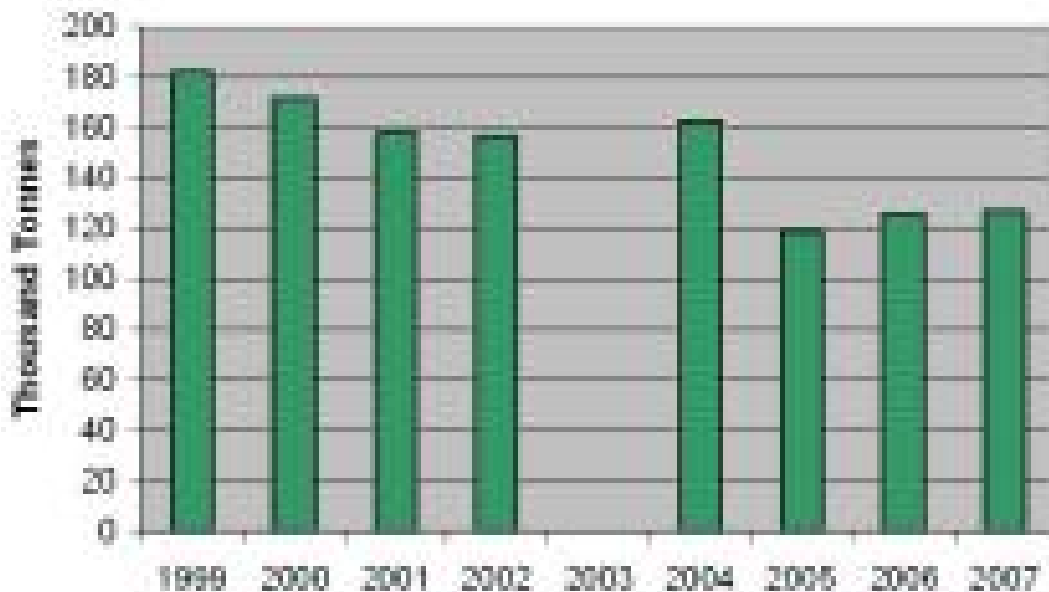
Information about production and reserves at specific sites has also been confidential due to commercial sensitivities .

In 2005 the Council introduced annual monitoring of clay workings in East Sussex. There are 6 clay sites in total. Figure 5d shows the decline in the consumption of clay between 2005 and 2007, a drop of just over 18,500 tonnes. The difference in figures could reflect the use of different data sources and that the clay sites use a cycle of stockpiling to maintain supplies at a constant level.

Minerals - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

From survey information collected by East Sussex County Council, brick clay reserve figures for calendar year 2006 stand at 14.7 million and for 2007 stand at 14.6 million, showing a slow decline. Monitoring of brick clay reserves is important in order for the Council to plan for a continual supply of clay for the building industry in East Sussex and Brighton and Hove. Figures 5.2 and 5.3 are collated by the Office of National Statistics (ONS). The methodology for producing the figures has been revised and figures for 2007 show a more stable picture than previous years. A publicly available figure is not available for 2003, however Figure 5.3 below shows clay production from the rest of the period 1999 to 2007.

Figure 5.3 - Production of Clay 1999- 2006, Source PA1007 Primary Production, ONS 1999-2007

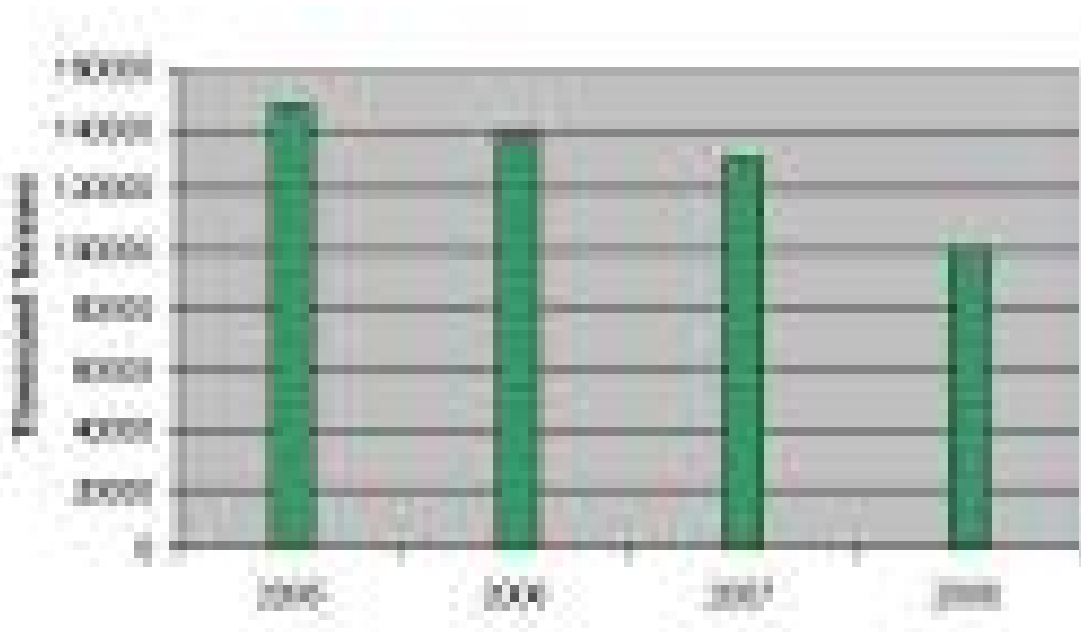


Source: PA1007 Primary Production, ONS 1999-2006

Figure 5c shows that the production of clay remained relatively stable over the five years to 2002, ranging between 120,000 and 180,000 tonnes extracted per annum. The drop in production in 2004 and 2005 seems to stabilise in the 2006 and 2007 data.

Minerals - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

Figure 5d - Consumption of Clay 2005- 2008



Source: East Sussex County Council

5.4 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. Since that time, most chalk workings in the County have provided material for constructional fill and agricultural lime. However, in the Newhaven area the excavated chalk is particularly pure and in the past has been largely used as an industrial raw material. Table 5.3 below shows the status of chalk sites with current/historic production.

Table 5.3 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
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

Minerals - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

Site	Reserves	Comments
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

Table 5.3 above shows that there are currently no operational chalk quarries in East Sussex. Tarring Neville near Newhaven which produced small quantities of chalk annually for specialised use was the last active chalk site in the County and is currently inactive. There have not been any planning applications for chalk extraction in 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.

5.5 Gypsum

Gypsum has been mined and processed at Mountfield since 1876. In the 1960s, a second mine was opened at Brightling with raw material transported to the plant at Mountfield (known as the Robertsbridge Works). This was by means of an aerial ropeway which was replaced in 1989 by an overland conveyor. In the 1960s and 1970s a new plaster mill and a plasterboard manufacturing plant were built and subsequently extended. The Robertsbridge works has direct road access to A2100 and is served by a single rail siding connected to the Charing Cross – Hastings line. This facility is designed to import gypsum in sealed containers as a supply for the Robertsbridge Works. In 1990 mining at Mountfield ceased, the workings being placed on a 'care and maintenance' regime, and all mining was then concentrated at Brightling. The Mountfield Mine has since been abandoned.

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. Current production is 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 currently manufactured at Robertsbridge using imported natural gypsum imported from countries abroad, in particular Spain. In the recent past DSG⁽⁸⁾ 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.

8 desulphogypsum

Minerals - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

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. This meets the proposed requirement in Policy M4 of RPG9 Waste & Minerals. This should meet the requirements of Policy M4 in the South East Plan and it is proposed that continued production will be supported in policies contained within the emerging Waste and Minerals Development Framework.

Minerals - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

5.6 Key Findings - Minerals

revision 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 that have been established:-

Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material

Although imports of marine dredged aggregate dropped 8% between 2005 and 2006 there was a sharp upturn in 2007. This reflects the fluctuating picture seen over the past 10 years. It is expected that imports of aggregate materials will continue to be the main source of aggregates for consumption in East Sussex. 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 now monitors brick clay production every year. Once a longer data set has been established trends and links between production and consumption should be easier to identify.

As previously reported, there was a slight increase in employment in the non-aggregate minerals industry in East Sussex between 2005 and 2006. This continued in 2007 and mirrors the regional view. Figures for the extraction of clay showed a slight recovery on 2005 figures, following the sharp drop between 2004 and 2005. The very small increase in 2007 appears to show the industry is stabilising, although the stockpiling of material can have a significant effect on annual figures.

Land Won Aggregates

The current sub-regional apportionment for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is 10,000 tonnes per annum. This can be met through the current landbank. The Partial Review of the South East Plan relating to aggregates has been submitted to Government. This indicates a revised apportionment of 0.07m tonnes per annum. The recommendation from the Panel of Inspectors is for a higher level of apportionment for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove at 100,000 tonnes per annum. It is still recognised that the plan area is a special case. The proposed higher level of apportionment could be met through the current landbank and further work will be undertaken to confirm this. The Government now has to decide on the Panel's recommendations. The emerging Core Strategy will seek to maintain the required landbank in accordance with national and regional guidance. Appendix 6 details current and future sand & gravel reserve figures. Some data is not available due to confidentiality issues.

Minerals - Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

Information is also limited in relation to secondary/recycled aggregates. At present the best estimate is 370,000 tonnes in 2003 for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. The need for further analysis of data and specific surveys has been established through previous Annual Monitoring Reports. This is being taken forward as part of the evidence base for the W&M Core Strategy and will also inform subsequent Development Plan Documents.

Chalk

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. Much of the resource is within the Sussex Downs AONB and will be under the new National Park designation.

Clay

Clay production is less than that of consumption. The Council intend to report on the situation once a more complete data set is established from the annual survey. The market appeared to stabilise in 2007. The background evidence for the Core Strategy document and information submitted for Review of Mineral Permissions in 2010 will provide a clearer picture of the clay industry in East Sussex.

Review of East Sussex County Council's SCI

Review of East Sussex County Council's SCI

6.1 Review of the SCI

A review of the Council's Statement of Community Involvement was undertaken in 2007 and it was considered that no changes were necessary. Revised regulations affecting the process of consultation on draft Development Plan Documents came into force in June 2008 and March 2009 and in light of this, a review of the SCI is needed. It had been intended that this would be undertaken in 2009/10 and progress will be reported in next years AMR.

Changes to the regulations include those which affect how certain stakeholders should be consulted. An update to the SCI will clarify this and provide an opportunity to align more closely with partner organisations in the East Sussex Strategic Partnership and the District and Borough Local Strategic Partnerships.

Issues for Monitoring

Issues for Monitoring

7.1 Issues for Monitoring

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

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 addition, some waste is managed at sites where operators are exempt from the need to provide waste data.

A new process has been established to record capacity figures for new facilities 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. There is also the issue of how to monitor increases in capacity resulting from new facilities or operational changes that do not require a separate planning permission.

Alternative methods of presenting information have been used in order to allow for some degree of monitoring and, as more information becomes available, the AMR will become more able to present a range of measures to assess progress against targets and policies.

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.

Key Findings of the AMR

Key Findings of the AMR

Key Findings of the AMR

8.1 Key Findings of the AMR

Waste

As with previous years, this year's AMR reports on Brighton & Hove City Council's Waste figures. This is in line with the joint approach to existing and future waste and minerals planning policy being taken by East Sussex County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council.

Municipal and household waste arisings showed again a marked decrease in the monitoring period. It is uncertain whether this is an ongoing trend or whether this is a further 'blip' caused by the recession. The situation will continue to be monitored.

In 2008/9 the amount of household waste recycled (including composted) and the amount of municipal waste recovered for East Sussex exceeded the 2010/11 Waste Local Plan targets.

Accuracy of monitoring performance against certain 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. Steps are being taken locally and nationally to improve the quality and availability of waste data.

Although outside of the monitoring period, it is important to note the significant decline in land disposal capacity from May 2009 which has led to waste which is disposed of in this way being exported from the area.

Minerals

The proposed sub-regional apportionment for aggregates production can be met.

The long term trend for aggregate imports is likely to still be in decline, although there has been an upturn in figures for the last two years.

There were no active working chalk productions in the County for this monitoring period.

Enforcement

There has been a significant year on year decline in the number of outstanding enforcement cases, from 75 in 2007/8 to 37 in 2008/9.

Progress with developing new Waste and Minerals Planning policy

A revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme was submitted to Government which reflected resource issues as well as changes to legislation. Progress towards the preparation of DPDs has been made in accordance with

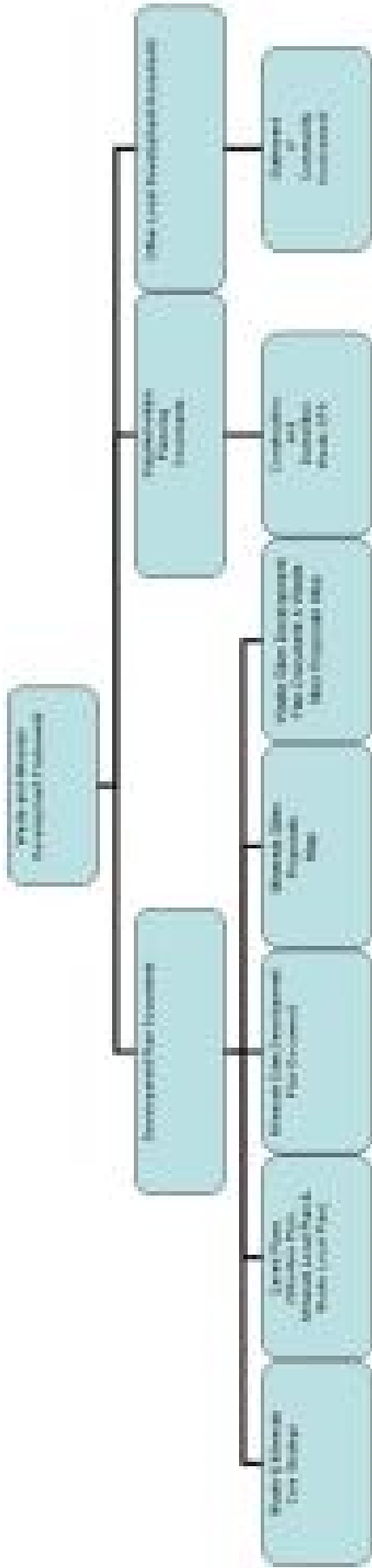
Key Findings of the AMR

this scheme. However, prioritisation of the preparation of the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy DPD together with resource constraints has hindered progress with reviews of the Construction and Demolition Waste Supplementary Planning Document and the Statement of Community of Involvement.

Appendix 1- Structure of the Waste and Minerals Development Framework

Appendix 1- Structure of the Waste and Minerals Development Framework

Figure A1 Waste and Minerals Development Framework Structure (July 2008)



Appendix 2- Programme for the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Appendix 2- Programme for the Minerals and Waste 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	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Recycled	B&H	18,469	23,060	25,796	27,316	27,070
	ES	37,052	43,061	47,854	53,792	53,393
Reused	B&H	2,592	3,004	2,900	2,644	2,628
	ES	8,430	9,226	8,076	7,542	7,086
Composted	B&H	4,061	3,920	3,753	3,857	3,889
	ES	25,330	25,990	27,439	29,454	33,138
Energy Recovery	B&H	0	1,544	2,609	12,037	22,668
	ES	0	1,173	5,687	25,937	51,138
Incineration without energy recovery	B&H	0	0	0	0	0
	ES	181	44	0	0	0
Disposal to Land	B&H	91,322	82,595	78,507	66,456	52,350
	ES	206,013	196,571	187,943	152,480	117,785
Total Waste Arisings	B&H	116,444	114,122	113,564	112,310	108,605
	ES	277,006	276,065	276,999	269,305	262,540

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

	Authority	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Recycled	B&H	16	20	23	24	25
	ES	13	16	17	20	20
Reused	B&H	2	3	3	2	2
	ES	3	3	3	3	3
Composted	B&H	3	3	3	3	4
	ES	9	9	10	11	13
Energy Recovery	B&H	0	1	2	11	21
	ES	0	0	2	10	19
Incineration without energy recovery	B&H	0	0	0	0	0
	ES	0	0	0	0	0
Disposal to Land	B&H	78	72	69	59	48
	ES	74	71	68	57	45

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

	Authority	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Recycled	B&H	18,469	23,060	25,796	27,316	27,070
	ES	37,052	43,061	47,854	53,792	53,393
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	4,061	3,920	3,753	3,857	3,889
	ES	25,330	25,990	27,439	29,454	33,138
Energy Recovery	B&H	0	1,544	2,609	12,037	22,668
	ES	0	1,173	5,687	25,937	51,138
Incineration without energy recovery	B&H	0	0	0	0	0
	ES	181	44	0	0	0
Disposal to Land	B&H	91,302	82,554	78,474	66,378	52,325
	ES	197,930	188,212	179,405	144,223	109,110
Total	B&H	113,833	111,078	110,632	109,587	105,952
	ES	260,493	258,480	260,385	253,406	246,779

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

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

	Authority	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Recycled	B&H	16	21	23	25	26
	ES	14	17	18	21	22
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	4	3	4	4
	ES	10	10	11	12	13
Energy Recovery	B&H	0	1	2	11	21
	ES	0	0	2	10	21
Incineration without energy recovery	B&H	0	0	0	0	0
	ES	0.1	0.02	0	0	0
Disposal to Land	B&H	80	74	71	61	49
	ES	76	73	69	57	44

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

Appendix 5- Review of Core Output Indicators with Reference to Development Plan Policies

Appendix 5- Review of Core Output Indicators with Reference to Development Plan Policies

Table A5.1 Review of Core Output Indicators with reference to development plan policies

Core Output Indicator	Policy Objective (from Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan)	Actual Output 2008/09	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.		Future AMRs will aim to record capacity figures for each planning application that is permitted in the monitoring period.
W2 - Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	Policy WLP1 states at part c) that: "Proposals shall form part of an integrated strategy for waste management and where appropriate contribute to meeting or exceeding targets of: - recycling 30% of household waste and recovering 40% of municipal waste by 2005	Recycling/composting rate of 33% achieved for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for household waste in 2008/09. Recovery of municipal waste for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove was 55% in 2008/09.	Waste Local Plan targets for 2010/11 achieved two years early. Progress is being made towards targets. Significant applications for new MSW management facilities have been approved and these have been or are being constructed.

Appendix 5- Review of Core Output Indicators with Reference to Development Plan Policies

Core Output Indicator	Policy Objective (from Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan)	Actual Output 2008/09	Future Action/Comments
	<p>- recycling 33% of household waste and recovering 50% of municipal waste by 2010</p> <p>- recycling 40% of household waste and recovering 67% of municipal waste by 2015”</p> <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>		

Review of Local Indicators with reference to development plan policies

Local Indicator	Policy Objective	Actual Output 2008/09	Future Action/Comments
A Aggregate imports and marine dredged material	Policy M2 in the South East Plan seeks to support and encourage the import trade in marine-dredged material and crushed rock aggregates. Policy 9 in the Minerals Local Plan supports the retention and further development of facilities for dealing with sea-borne imported aggregates at North Quay Newhaven and Policy 10 encourages the use of rail transport to distribute aggregates from Newhaven. Policy 11 supports the retention of existing facilities at Rye and Policy 12 similarly supports Mountfield Roadstone plant. Policy 13 supports the development of rail depots.	No figures available for the monitoring period. Figures for 1999-2008 shows a recovery in imports of aggregates and stable figures for imports of crushed rock aggregate.	Marine dredged aggregates are the main alternative to land won aggregates in supplying regional needs. ESCC and BHCC rely on marine dredged aggregates to meet much of their construction requirements.
B Extraction of (and employment in) non-aggregate minerals	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 Mountfield and Brightling.	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.	Continued Monitoring No figures for chalk. Clay – no figures for 2003 but thereafter to 2007 is available.

Appendix 5- Review of Core Output Indicators with Reference to Development Plan Policies

Local Indicator	Policy Objective	Actual Output 2008/09	Future Action/Comments
	<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>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 quarries in East Sussex</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

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

Appendix 5- Review of Core Output Indicators with Reference to Development Plan Policies

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
Ensure sufficient land is allocated for waste facilities to meet an identified need	SO2	Identification and allocation of suitable strategic locations in the Core Strategy. Engagement with landowners of identified and allocated locations.	X sites for large scale recovery facilities. Y sites for small scale recovery facilities. Z sites for land disposal facilities (actual no.s to be determined)	Emerging waste growth and minimisation effect data. Allocated waste sites remain available for waste development.
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.	Number of planning applications Number of planning permissions

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.	% waste targets as set out in policy	Waste management data

Appendix 5- Review of Core Output Indicators with Reference to Development Plan Policies

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	X sites for large scale recovery facilities. Y sites for small scale recovery facilities. (actual no.s to be determined)	Allocated sites remain undeveloped and available for waste development.

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
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	100% of new facilities to be located within the areas of search on the proposals map.	Development control decisions

Appendix 5- Review of Core Output Indicators with Reference to Development Plan Policies

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
		Preparation of Waste Sites document Municipal Waste Management Strategies	Commence preparation of Site Allocations document within 1 year of adopting Core Strategy	
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

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

Appendix 5- Review of Core Output Indicators with Reference to Development Plan Policies

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

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 SO4 SO5 SO7	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.

CS7 Wastewater treatment works capacity and sewage sludge treatment capacity

Appendix 5- Review of Core Output Indicators with Reference to Development Plan Policies

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 capacity within the Core Strategy Area should be promoted	SO3	Further identification of need in AMR. Identification of need in C&I waste strategy.	Following types of facilities developed: - 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.	Hazardous waste management capacity
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

Appendix 5- Review of Core Output Indicators with Reference to Development Plan Policies

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 Engagement with allocated locations landowners	Meet landbank requirements over plan period	Sufficient primary aggregates produced over plan period
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- Review of Core Output Indicators with Reference to Development Plan Policies

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 in the Plan area - contribute to local, regional and national aggregates provision	SO3 SO4	Safeguarding existing land won permissions, recycling facilities, marine wharves and Broomhill North under M2. Increase recycling through W3?	Achievement of apportionment level - 0.01 mtpa production of sand and gravel over the period until 2026 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	Land-won aggregate sites implemented and producing aggregate in line with predicted rates and dates Safeguarded sites remain in permitted use or are implemented in line with anticipated production. Overall wharf capacity is not lost to alternative uses

Appendix 5- Review of Core Output Indicators with Reference to Development Plan Policies

Proposed Policy Aim	Proposed Spatial Objective	Proposed Delivery Mechanism	Proposed Delivery Target	Proposed Delivery Indicator
			Increase of recycled aggregates supply over Plan period (through policy W..??)	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	SO4	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

CS12 Gypsum

Appendix 5- Review of Core Output Indicators with Reference to Development Plan Policies

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 constraints present in the Plan area	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. A viable resource is found but applications cannot be granted due to material planning considerations. There is no detrimental impact to the AONB or any other environmentally sensitive designated site caused by this type of development Viable resources are discovered and developed to align with national policy.

Appendix 5- Review of Core Output Indicators with Reference to Development Plan Policies

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

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

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 over the next 10 years. This is sufficient to ensure that the 10,000 tonnes per year apportionment figure for permitted reserves will be met.

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 2015. These are therefore long term allocations for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove, although in due course they will start to count towards the landbank allocations for the aggregates apportionment figure for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove.

Two apportionment figures need to be considered; 0.01Mtpa as stipulated in the South East Plan 2009 and a contingency figure of 0.07Mtpa as currently proposed in the draft revised apportionment submitted by the South East England Partnership Board.

MPS 1 requires a landbank of at least 7 years to be maintained throughout the life of the Plan.

While the total aggregate reserve has been estimated to amount to in excess of 4 million tonnes, the availability of the mineral will be phased. In simple numerical terms the current size of the landbank may be calculated from Table 9 in Section 4.

SOUTH EAST PLAN (2010-2026)

Requirement for aggregate reserves over the 17 years of the Plan remaining, is 0.01Mtpa. Hence: $17 \times 10,000 = 170,000$ tonnes.

Reserves available from 2014 from the deposits at Camber for the remainder of the Plan Period are 4.405Mt. This more than meets the requirement for the period of the plan, draft level of apportionment and 7 year landbank. No new allocations are required to meet the apportionment.

SOUTH EAST PLAN Partial Review (0.07mtpa to 2026)

Appendix 6- Existing Operational Sites and Permitted Aggregate Reserves

Requirement for aggregate reserves over the 17 years in the period remaining, is 0.07Mtpa. Hence: $17 \times 70,000 = 1,190,000$ tonnes.

Reserves available for the latter part of the Plan Period are 4.405Mt. This more than meets the requirement for the period of the Plan.

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. We are planning a local review of production of secondary and recycled aggregates at permitted sites within the County and will report on the findings in next year's AMR.

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
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
Vacant	Units G & H, Rich Industrial Estate, Avis Way, Newhaven, BN9 0DU
PJ Mini Skips	Cophall Wood Recycling Centre, Hailsham Road (A22), Polegate, BN26 6RE
Sussex Waste Management Ltd	Whitworth Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, TN37 7PZ

Appendix 8- Permitted Minerals Workings in East Sussex 2008/09

Appendix 8- Permitted Minerals Workings in East Sussex 2008/09

Site	Mineral	Operation 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

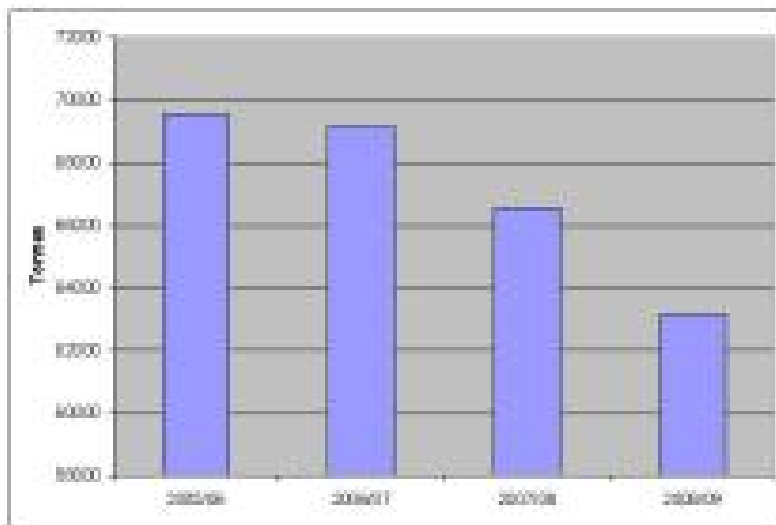
Appendix 9- Household Waste Recycling Site Permit Scheme

Appendix 9- Household Waste Recycling Site Permit Scheme

Previous AMRs have analysed the initial impact of a new permit scheme that had been introduced by the County Council in an attempt to combat the increasing levels of commercial and industrial waste that had been entering the household waste stream at Household Waste Recycling Sites (HWRS). Commercial/trade vans are issued 12 permits per year thus limiting the number of times they are allowed to use household waste sites. The scheme is now more well-established so its impact can be better assessed.

Assessing the direct impact of the scheme is complicated due to the difficulty in accurately establishing whether particular waste deposited is household or trade, however the total waste from HWRSs has decreased as shown in Figure A8, so it is reasonable to assume that the scheme has been successful in diverting commercial waste away from household sites.

Figure A9 Waste delivered to HWRSs 2005/06 - 2008/09



The above graph shows a year on year decrease in waste delivered to Household Waste Recycling Sites since the Permit Scheme was introduced. It appears reasonable to assume that the scheme has had an effect on reducing the amount of commercial waste entering HWRSs.

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

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

Table A10 Existing Waste Management Facilities 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 Ltd	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
Mr D 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

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

Permit Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Type Description	District	Operational Status
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
<i>Vacant</i>	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
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

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

Permit Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Type Description	District	Operational Status
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	Under Construction
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

Appendix 11- Delivery of Significant Waste Management Capacity in East Sussex 2003/04 - 2008/09

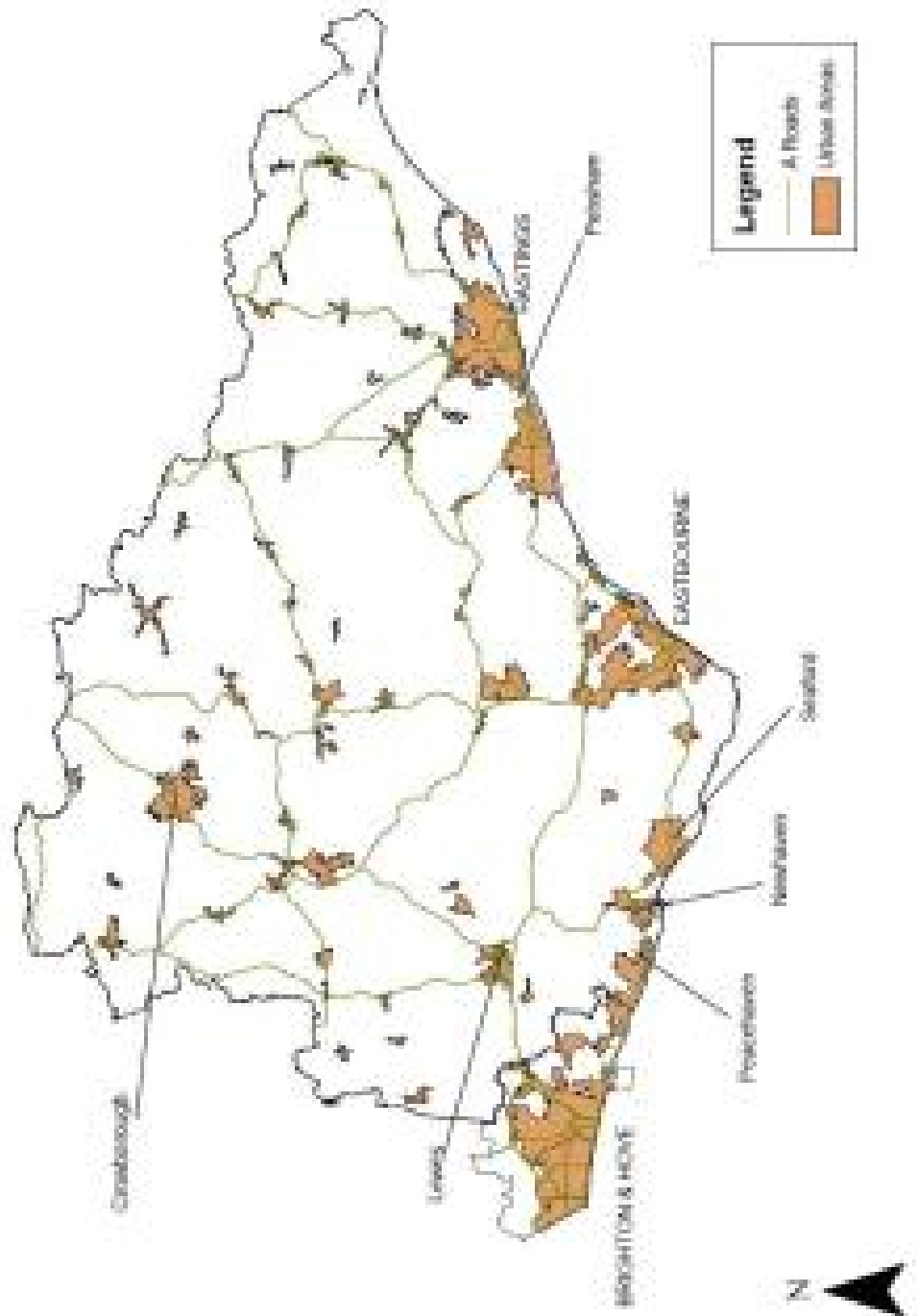
Appendix 11- Delivery of Significant Waste Management Capacity in East Sussex 2003/04 - 2008/09

Table A11 Delivery of Significant Waste Management Capacity in East Sussex 2003/04 - 2007/08

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
2004/05	3	168,000 tpa recycling	2 (58,000 tpa recycling)	1 (120,000 tpa recycling facility)	2 (110,000 tpa recycling)
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

Appendix 12- Waste Management Facilities within East Sussex and Brighton & Hove referred to in Table 4.5

Appendix 12- Waste Management Facilities within East Sussex and Brighton & Hove referred to in Table 4.5



Glossary

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): Part of the Local Development Framework, the AMR will report on the progress of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.

Annual Raised Minerals Inquiry (AMRI): The AMRI compiled by the Department of Communities and Local Government with limited support from the Department of Trade and Industry. It is the only source of data on production of all non-energy minerals won from the land.

Development Plan: Section 38(3) of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 defines the Development Plan as the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy and the Development Plan Documents.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs): Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent Examination. They can include a Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations of land, and Area Action Plans.

Government Office for the South East (GOSE): GOSE advises and acts for Government Ministers on important planning issues affecting the region. They act on behalf of the Department of Communities and Local Government on land use and planning matters in the South East.

Local Development Documents (LDDs): The collective term for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement.

Local Development Framework (LDF): The name for the portfolio of Local Development Documents. It consists of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): A three year project plan setting out the programme for preparing Local Development Documents. All authorities must submit a Scheme to the Secretary of State within six months of commencement of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Local Indicators (LI): A set of indicators developed by the County Council to monitor issues specific to East Sussex.

Minerals Development Plan Document (MDPD): Sets out the vision, objectives and strategy for sustainable minerals development in the area, and will provide the policy framework for development control. Also sets out the existing sites and commitments and any new site allocations for minerals development.

Glossary

Minerals Local Plan (Minerals Local Plan): The overriding objective of the plan is the need to balance the demands for minerals against the need to protect the environment and local amenity. The plan also establishes principles for the appropriate after-use for extraction sites and standards for restoration and aftercare to ensure that mineral sites are returned to beneficial use.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS): County Councils have to produce this Local Development Scheme which is a three project plan covering minerals and waste Local Development Documents.

National Core Output Indicator (NCI): A set of indicators developed by Government to be used to measure the direct effects of policy.

Options Testing Dialogue (OTD): A series of meetings held with key stakeholders from September 2008 to April 2009 to discuss, and 'test', the revised waste and minerals issues and options.

Proposals Map: The adopted proposals map illustrates on a base map all the policies contained in Development Plan Documents, together with any saved policies. It must be revised as each new Development Plan Document is adopted. District and Borough Council Proposals Maps must include any minerals and waste matters.

Regulations: The principal regulations relevant to the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme are Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 and 2009, the Town and Country Planning (Transitional Arrangements) Regulations 2004, and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) England (Amendment) Regulations 2008.

Saved Policies or Plans: Existing adopted development plans were automatically saved for three years from the date of commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. Any old style development plans adopted after commencement of the Act can be saved for three years from their adoption or approval.

South East England Partnership Board: The Partnership Board has responsibilities in the three key areas of advocacy, accountability and regional planning. As Regional Planning Body, they are responsible for proposing strategic planning and transport policies. The Partnership Board is also responsible for commissioning and approving a Regional Strategy which will combine work known previously as the South East Plan and the Regional Economic Strategy.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): The SCI sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of Local Development Documents and development control decisions. The Statement of Community Involvement is not a development plan document.

Glossary

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): Environmental Assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European SEA Directive. (2001/42/EC) requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs): SPDs provide further details in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): SA is a tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors) and required in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act to be undertaken for all local development documents.

Tonnes: A metric ton weighing a little less than an imperial ton (1 ton = 1.016 tonnes).

Waste and Minerals Core Strategy Development Plan Document (WDPD): 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.

Waste Local Plan (WLP): sets out for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove a strategy for management and disposal of all waste types generated in the Plan area, guidance for developers on the type and location of waste facilities required to achieve the strategy and a policy framework to enable the Councils to judge the acceptability of applications for planning permission.

Waste and Minerals Development Framework (W MDF): County Councils are responsible for producing Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks. These are akin to Local Development Frameworks but cover minerals and waste issues.