

East Sussex Annual Monitoring Report 2007/8

Minerals and Waste

East Sussex Annual Monitoring Report 2007/2008 - Minerals and Waste

Executive Summary

Introduction

East Sussex County Council, as a Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (P&CPA) to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). It monitors the implementation of the strategy and minerals and waste policies mainly in the adopted Minerals Local Plan (MLP) and the Waste Local Plan (WLP) for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008, as well as progress in meeting the milestones in the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). This is the fourth AMR to be produced, the first being 2004/2005.

Progress on the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

A revised timetable for preparing documents forming part of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) was brought into effect on 30 October 2008 following an earlier update in April 2007.

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. Revisions were made in the MWDS to the scheduling of proposed DPDs for the next three years. The MWDS revision resulted from the publication of revised regulations and Government guidance in 2008 that included the following:

- Core Strategies should include more details on locations for major developments, including possibly allocating strategic sites.
- More evidence on infrastructure deliverability
- The time horizon for core strategies should be at least 15 years from the date of adoption.
- Stakeholder engagement should be continuous with clear opportunities for involvement.
- Removal of the need for consultation on a separate 'Preferred Options' document.

The Councils are now proposing, amongst other things, embarking on a new 'Options Testing Dialogue' stage in Autumn 2008, involving ongoing engagement with key stakeholders on revised Issues & Options following consultation on an 'Issues & Options' document in February 2008. This stage is especially intended to assess deliverability. Records of discussions will be open to public comment. There will then be a major informal public consultation commencing in September 2009, on what the preferred way forward should be and the outline strategic locations for major waste and minerals development. The statutory consultation on the Core Strategy, submission and public examination will then take place in 2010 and the Core Strategy is intended to be adopted by the County Council and City Council in early 2011 just a few months later than envisaged in the previous MWDS.

Progress on documents continues to be hampered by staff constraints. We are still experiencing problems with employing professionally qualified staff and further resource constraints exist when larger planning applications are being dealt with within development control. This local situation reflects the picture of recruitment difficulties that exists nationally.

Construction and Demolition Waste Supplementary Planning Document

It had been hoped that the implementation of the Councils' Construction & Demolition Waste Supplementary Planning Document (adopted February 2006) would improve the quality of recycled aggregates data. Unfortunately, to date, the Council has been unable to determine accurately the number of site waste management plans (SWMPs) submitted with planning applications across the County, which would enable the Council to judge the impact of the SPD locally. This is in part due to the resource constraints mentioned above.

The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008 came into force on April 6th 2008 creating a national legal requirement for SWMPs to be produced for any project on any one construction site with an estimated cost greater than £300,000 excluding VAT. A review of the SPD is now needed to ensure that this document does not duplicate the requirements of the new Regulations.

Statement of Community Involvement

The Council's Statement of Community Involvement will need to be reviewed following publication of the revised regulations and Guidance mentioned above.

Performance of Minerals and Waste Policies

National Core Indicators (NCI) are set by the Government department Communities and Local Government (CLG) for the monitoring of Minerals and Waste Plans. They allow for the measurement of quantifiable activities affected by planning policies. There are four NCI's for minerals and waste. A revised set of NCIs for local planning authorities to report on in their AMRs was published on 10 July 2008¹. Performance is also measured against two 'Local Indicators' (LI), which monitor areas of particular interest to 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**

Actual data is confidential. Policy M3 in Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) - Waste and Minerals, requires East Sussex and Brighton & Hove to maintain a landbank of permitted reserves for land won sand and gravel sufficient for at least seven years extraction throughout the period to 2016, at a rate of 10,000 tonnes per annum. This target can be met by permitted reserves.

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

¹ 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).

Information continues to be limited because of constraints in national and local surveys. At present the best estimate is 370,000 tonnes per annum. There are twelve sites which 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. Further analysis and collation of data is to be carried out with the District and Borough Councils and following this work it should be possible to report on performance against the proposed Regional Assembly's apportionment target for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates in next year's AMR.

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

Comparison of 2006 figures for landings of marine dredged sand and gravel with previous years is difficult as figures for crushed rock landings were unavailable. A total of 202,000 tonnes of sand and gravel was imported, and it is likely that the total including a quantity of crushed rock is less than the 322,000 tonnes recorded in 2005, continuing the downward trend. This is a major issue the Council needs to take into consideration when developing the Waste and Minerals Development Framework. The expectation is that future imports of aggregate materials and marine dredged material will continue to be the major source for construction use in East Sussex. Further details are provided in Section 5.2 of this AMR.

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

Figures show the relatively stable nature of employment in the non-aggregate minerals sector in East Sussex. The information from the Office of National Statistics shows that clay production is stable. Historically, clay figures have been confidential to protect the small number of clay operators. However, from 2005 the Council began to record more accurate data for brick clay output and reserves via a yearly survey of clay workings in the County. There was only one operational chalk quarry in East Sussex during the monitoring period, however production at this site has now ceased, and the Council is consulting with the owner to determine future use of the chalk permission. There is one site for gypsum mining with approximately 30 years of reserves remaining. Further details are provided in Section 5.2 of this AMR.

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**

The proportion of municipal waste disposed of to landfill decreased from 68% to 57% over the monitoring period, with the equivalent decrease for household waste² being 70% to 58% going to landfill.

- **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

² 95 % of municipal waste is considered household waste

energy recovery from waste to be maximised. National Core Indicators W1 and W2 effectively measure progress towards this objective as set out below.

- **Objective C – Increasing Recycling and Recovery and Achieving Targets**
This objective is concerned with increasing the levels of recycling and recovery NCI W2, mentioned below, record 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, however a number of major planning permissions have been granted in the monitoring period which will help ensure East Sussex is better placed to manage its own waste in future.
- **Objective E – Minimising Road Traffic**
In 2007/08, 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 2007/08 will help reduce the need for waste to be transported out of the County by road.
- **Objective F – Protecting the Environment and Communities**
Further increases to the permitted waste management capacity within East Sussex reduce the prospect of waste being managed at unauthorised sites which cause harm to the environment and communities. An additional Enforcement Officer was recruited in October 2007 to address the steady upward trend in reported illegal activity since 2001. This has led to a decline in total caseload from a peak of 89 in the second quarter of 2007 to 63 in third quarter of 2008, and the noticeable increase in cases resolved over the same period. This reduction is especially important as it is set against a significant increase in the number of new cases received over this period.
- **NCI W1 – Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities**
Information on new capacity, permitted and operational in 2007/08, is presented in the AMR. The main planning permissions granted in the monitoring period were for an Energy Recovery Facility at North Quay Road, Newhaven and a large composting facility at The Woodland Centre, Whitesmith, Chiddingfold. Additionally resolutions were passed on the following planning applications outside the monitoring period:
 - A new wastewater treatment works and sludge recycling centre at Lower Hoddern Farm, Peacehaven and associated infrastructure.
 - Use of the Northern Quadrant of Pebsham Landfill Site for non-inert, non-hazardous waste, providing a much needed further 122,270 tonnes per annum capacity over 4 years.
- **NCI W2 - Municipal Waste Arisings and Managed by Management Type**
Total municipal waste arisings for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove in 2007/8 was 381,615 tonnes. There are annual fluctuations in recorded municipal waste arisings and it remains to be seen whether the marked decrease in arisings in 2007/08 is a 'blip' 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 household waste recycling/composting rate for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for 2007/8 was 31% which is slightly below

the WLP target, however the target should be met if current trends continue. The recovery rate for municipal waste was 43% and the achievement of the WLP recovery target will require the provision of major new facilities such as those at Newhaven and Whitesmith mentioned above.

Saving Policies in the Minerals Local Plan (MLP)

All the policies in the MLP have been saved until they are replaced by those in Development Plan Documents (DPD) within the Waste & Minerals Development Framework (WMDF).

Saving Policies in the Waste Local Plan (WLP)

Under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the policies in the WLP are automatically saved until February 2009. A submission was made to the Government Office for the South East in August 2008 to save all the policies in the WLP. Further information on the request to save the policies is provided in Section 7 of this AMR, with more detailed justifications for the saving of particular policies included in Appendix 9.

Key Findings

- 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. This includes the preparation of Memoranda of Understanding with the Environment Agency.
- The amount of household waste recycled / composted and the amount of municipal waste recovered for East Sussex has now exceeded the 2005/6 WLP targets, and, if current trends continue, is on course to meet those for 2010/11.
- Municipal and household waste arisings show a marked decrease in the monitoring period. However the long-term forecast indicates increasing arisings and the situation will be monitored.
- There has been a decline in the total caseload of illegal activity from a peak of 89 in the second quarter of 2007 to 63 in third quarter of 2008, and the noticeable increase in cases resolved over the same period. This reduction is especially important as it is set against a significant increase in the number of new cases received over this period.
- Target for NCI M1 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 is being made in accordance with the current MWDS.

Key Updates from Last Year's AMR

- Performance against the objectives set out in the Waste Local Plan has been more clearly reported.
- A new list of minerals workings operational in East Sussex in 2007/8 is provided in Appendix 9.
- A new list of sites with planning permission for the management of waste in East Sussex is provided in Appendix 10.

Contents

1 INTRODUCTION	11
1.1 BACKGROUND TO EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL'S ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT (AMR) 2007-2008	11
1.2 THE WASTE AND MINERALS DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK IN EAST SUSSEX	12
2 MINERALS AND WASTE IN EAST SUSSEX- BACKGROUND	14
2.1 MINERALS	14
2.2 WASTE	14
2.3 EXISTING PLANNING POLICIES	14
3 SPATIAL ISSUES	17
3.1 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EAST SUSSEX	17
3.2 DEMOGRAPHY OF EAST SUSSEX	18
3.3 ECONOMY	19
4 PROGRESS ON THE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME	20
4.1 THE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME	20
5 PERFORMANCE OF MINERALS AND WASTE POLICIES - ISSUES AND PROBLEMS	23
5.1 ASSESSING PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES	23
5.2 NATIONAL CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR MINERALS	23
5.3 CLAY	29
5.4 CHALK	31
5.5 GYPSUM	32
5.6 KEY CONCLUSIONS – MINERALS	33
6 LOCAL OBJECTIVES AND NATIONAL CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR WASTE	35
6.1 LOCAL OBJECTIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT	36
6.2 NATIONAL CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS	37
6.3 MUNICIPAL WASTE ARISING	42
6.4 MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTE	47
6.5 ENFORCEMENT	49
6.6 KEY CONCLUSIONS - WASTE	50
7 SAVING OF WASTE LOCAL PLAN POLICIES	52
8 REVIEW OF EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL'S SCI	52

9 ISSUES FOR MONITORING	53
10 KEY FINDINGS OF THE AMR	54
APPENDIX 1–STRUCTURE OF MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (JULY 2008)	55
APPENDIX 2 - REVISED PROGRAMME FOR THE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (APPROVED JULY 2008)	56
APPENDIX 3 - TOTAL MUNICIPAL AND HOUSEHOLD WASTE ARISING MANAGED IN EAST SUSSEX AND BRIGHTON & HOVE 2002/03 – 2007/08	57
APPENDIX 4 - EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL ENFORCEMENT CASELOAD	59
APPENDIX 5 -REVIEW OF CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS WITH REFERENCE TO DEVELOPMENT PLAN POLICIES	60
APPENDIX 6 - EXISTING OPERATIONAL SITES AND PERMITTED AGGREGATE RESERVES	63
APPENDIX 7 - SECONDARY & RECYCLED AGGREGATES FACILITIES IN EAST SUSSEX AND BRIGHTON & HOVE UP TO 31 MARCH 2008	64
APPENDIX 8 – HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING SITE PERMIT SCHEME	65
APPENDIX 9 - PERMITTED MINERALS WORKINGS IN EAST SUSSEX	67
APPENDIX 10- CAPACITY OF WASTE MANAGEMENT SITES IN EAST SUSSEX AND BRIGHTON & HOVE	68
APPENDIX 11- JUSTIFICATIONS FOR SAVING WASTE LOCAL PLAN POLICIES	74
APPENDIX 12- DELIVERY OF SIGNIFICANT WASTE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY IN EAST SUSSEX 2003/04 – 2007/08	84
APPENDIX 13- SITES WITHIN EAST SUSSEX AND BRIGHTON & HOVE REFERRED TO IN TABLES 6.3 AND 6.4	85
GLOSSARY	87

Tables

Table 3.1 - Population and Household Projections (Policy Based) 2006- 2026

Table 4a – Timetable for work detailed in the East Sussex Minerals & Waste Development Scheme

Table 5.1 – Number of Active Wharves in the Plan Area

Table 5.2- Aggregate Imports and Marine-Dredged Material - Incorporating Landings of Marine Borne Aggregates through East Sussex Wharves, 2000-2006

Table 5.3– Status of Sites with Current/Historic Chalk Production

Table 6.1 –Comparison of MSW Recycling/Composting Targets

Table 6.2- Comparison of MSW Recovery Targets

Table 6.3 –RPG9 Waste & Minerals - Annual Average Tonnages of Waste to be Managed in East Sussex& Brighton & Hove

Table 6.4 – Waste Local Plan targets for Recycling of Household Waste and Recovery of Municipal Waste

Table 6.5 - Planning Permissions Granted for Waste Management Facilities in the Monitoring Period (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)

Table 6.6 –Undetermined major applications in the reporting period

Table 6.7 – Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (Tonnes)

Table 6.8 – Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (Percentage)

Table 6.9 – Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (Tonnes)

Table 6.10 – Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (Percentage)

Table 6.11 - Change in Management of Municipal Waste and Household Waste from in Brighton & Hove and East Sussex 2003/04 to 2007/08

Tables in Appendices

Table A.1 – Structure of Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Table A.2- Revised Programme for the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme(March 2007)

Table A.3 –Total Municipal and Household Waste Arisings Managed in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 2002/03 – 2007/08 (Tonnes)

Table A.4 – East Sussex County Council Enforcement Caseload

Table A.5-Review of Core Output Indicators with reference to ‘saved’ policies in the Structure Plan, Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan

Table A.6- Existing Operational Sites and Permitted Aggregate Reserves

Table A.7- Secondary & Recycled Aggregates Facilities in East Sussex

Figures

Figure 3a –East Sussex Population Estimates 2001-2007 (all ages and gender)

Figure 4a - Schedule of work on documents detailed in the East Sussex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme for the monitoring period 2007/08.

Figure 5a - Aggregate Imports and Marine-Dredged Material (2000-2006)

Figure 5b - Employment in Non-Aggregate Mineral Operations in East Sussex 2000-2007

Figure 5c - Production of Clay 1999-2006

Figure 5d – Consumption of Clay 2005-2007

Figure 6.1 – Municipal and Household Waste in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (2003/04 – 2007/08)

Figure 6.2 - Total Municipal Waste Arisings Managed 2003/04 – 2007/08 (Tonnes)

Figure 6.3- Total Municipal Waste Arisings Managed 2003/04 – 2007/08 (percentage)

Figure 6.4- Municipal and Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 2003/04 to 2007/08

Figure 6.5- Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove by Management Type 2003/04 – 2007/08 (percentage)

Figure 6.6- Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex 199/00 to 2007/08

Figure 6.7 – Potential Scenarios for Future Waste Growth

Figure 6.6 – Enforcement Action taken in East Sussex between 1st Quarter 2003 and 3rd Quarter 2008

Figures in Appendices

Figure A8.1- Number of Household Waste Recycling site Permits Issued per month July 2006 to September 2008

Figure A8.2- Waste Delivered to Household Waste Recycling Sites 2005/06 to 2007/08

Maps

Map 1 – Key Environmental Designations in East Sussex

Maps in Appendices

Map 2 – Sites within East Sussex and Brighton & Hove referred to in Tables 6.3 and 6.4

1 Introduction

1.1 *Background to East Sussex County Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2007-2008*

East Sussex County Council, as Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (P&CPA) to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). It monitors the implementation of the strategy and minerals and waste policies in the adopted Minerals Local Plan (MLP) and the Waste Local Plan (WLP) for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008, as well as progress in meeting the milestones in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). This is the fourth AMR to be produced by the County.

It should be noted that this AMR covers only minerals and waste matters. Other forms of development (e.g. housing, employment land) in East Sussex are dealt with by the Borough and District Councils' planning authorities of East Sussex in their own Local Plans and emerging Local Development Frameworks (LDFs). The AMR reports against the background of the following key monitoring tasks set out in the Government's 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide'³:

- reviewing actual progress in terms of Local Development Document preparation against the timetable and milestones in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme;
- assessing the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented;
- where policies are not being implemented, explaining why, and setting out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;
- identifying the significant effects of implementing policies in Local Development Documents and whether they are as intended; and
- setting out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.

In September 2005 the Government published further advice on the preparation of AMR's entitled "Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – FAQs and Seminar Feedback on Emerging Best Practice 2004/05" to supplement the Best Practice Guide, which is taken into account in this AMR. Further guidance from SEERA for June and November 2007 also informed the issues addressed within this year's AMR.

³ Para 3.2 - Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG), March 2005

The Government also published a new Planning Policy Statement 12- Local Spatial Planning in 2008, and guidance on the content of AMRs is given in paragraph 4.47 of that document.

This AMR gives an overall indication of how the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is progressing and how the saved minerals policies in the Structure Plan, Minerals Local Plan and the policies in the Waste Local Plan are performing against National Core Indicators.

1.2 The Waste and Minerals Development Framework in East Sussex

In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Structure Plan 1991- 2011 will be replaced by the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (known as the South East Plan) and the Waste & Minerals Development Framework. The current RSS is Regional Planning Guidance 9 (RPG9) and includes changes by Government to waste and minerals policies published in June 2006 (see 2.3 below).

Saving Waste Local Plan Policies

New Development Planning Documents (DPDs), set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, will replace the Waste Local Plan (WLP) in due course. In the meantime the WLP automatically remains in force until February 2009. In order to save policies in the WLP beyond February 2009 the Council has made a request for their extended use to the Secretary of State. The Council recommended that all the policies set out in the current plan be saved until the new Waste and Minerals Core Strategy and Waste Sites Development Plan Document are adopted, and a response from the Government is awaited. Saving policies in the Plan will ensure it remains part of the statutory decision making framework used to judge future planning applications for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. Further information is provided in Section 7.

Minerals Local Plan

In September 2007 the Government agreed to 'save' all policies contained within the Minerals Local Plan while new minerals policies emerge as part of the WMDF.

Construction & Demolition Waste SPD

The Construction & Demolition Waste Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) remains in force. The new 'Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008' came into force on 6 April 2008 creating a national legal requirement for SWMPs to be produced for any project on any one construction site with an estimated cost greater than £300,000 excluding VAT. A review of the SPD is now needed to ensure that this document does not duplicate the requirements of the new Regulations.

Statement of Community Involvement

The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in December 2006 with the intention to review it in 2007, however it was concluded that a formal review was not necessary at that time. Revised regulations and guidance affecting consultation requirements were published in 2008, and further consideration will now therefore be given to initiating a review of the SCI.

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 the Council decided it would prepare a joint Core Strategy with Brighton & Hove City Council for both minerals and waste. The scheme has since been revised in March 2007 and July 2008, which was brought into effect in October 2008. Both revisions amended deadlines for the completion of the DPDs. The scheme's 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:

<http://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/download1.htm>.

2 Minerals and Waste in East Sussex- Background

2.1 Minerals

The principal mineral deposits are sand and gravel, clay, chalk and gypsum.

Gravel deposits are confined to the coastal areas, which also include extensive areas designated for nature conservation. Clay is worked largely in the clay vale of the Low Weald. An extensive area of chalk comprises the Sussex Downs which is proposed as a National Park. The largest deposit of gypsum in the United Kingdom is situated at one location at Brightling/Robertsbridge within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

A list of minerals workings operational in East Sussex in 2007/8 is provided in Appendix 9.

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 their minerals sites and submits the collated results to the Communities and Local Government (CLG) department. Every four years the survey includes destination information.

2.2 Waste

Waste is generated by households, commerce and industry and from construction and demolition activities in East Sussex. There are various facilities to treat and dispose of waste and these include: recycling centres, transfer stations, processing sites and landfill sites. A list of sites with planning permission for the management of waste in East Sussex is provided in Appendix 10.

The majority of municipal waste is currently disposed of in two landfill sites, one at Pebsham and the other at Beddingham.

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.

2.3 Existing Planning Policies

Current development plan policies for minerals and for waste are set out in Regional Spatial Strategy, Minerals Local Plan, and the Waste Local Plan as well as saved policy MIN 13 in the Structure Plan:

Regional Spatial Strategy

Regional Spatial Strategy is currently provided by Regional Planning Guidance 9 – Chapters 10 and 11 - Waste and Minerals (June 2006). Further details can be found at:

<http://www.gose.gov.uk/gose/planning/regionalPlanning/?a=42496>

Under the 'Act' the Structure Plan was automatically saved until September 2007. Since then certain Structure Plan policies have been 'saved' to avoid any gaps in the development plan before being replaced by South East Plan or WMDF policies. Only one Structure Plan policy was saved for waste and minerals, MIN13 Hydrocarbons, as all other policies are adequately covered in Chapters 10 and 11 of RPG9.

Further guidance on saved structure plan policies can be found at:

<http://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/localplanning/>

The South East Plan, which will replace RPG9 and the Structure Plan, was formally submitted to Government in March 2006. Following an Examination in Public, the Secretary of State considered the report of the EiP Panel and published her proposed changes to the Plan for public consultation between 14 July 2008 and 24 October 2008. It is anticipated that a final Plan will be published in the first half of 2009. As the South East Plan nears completion, added weight should be given to its policies.

Waste Local Plan

The 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 new 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:

<http://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/wastelocalplan.htm>

Minerals Local Plan

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

<http://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

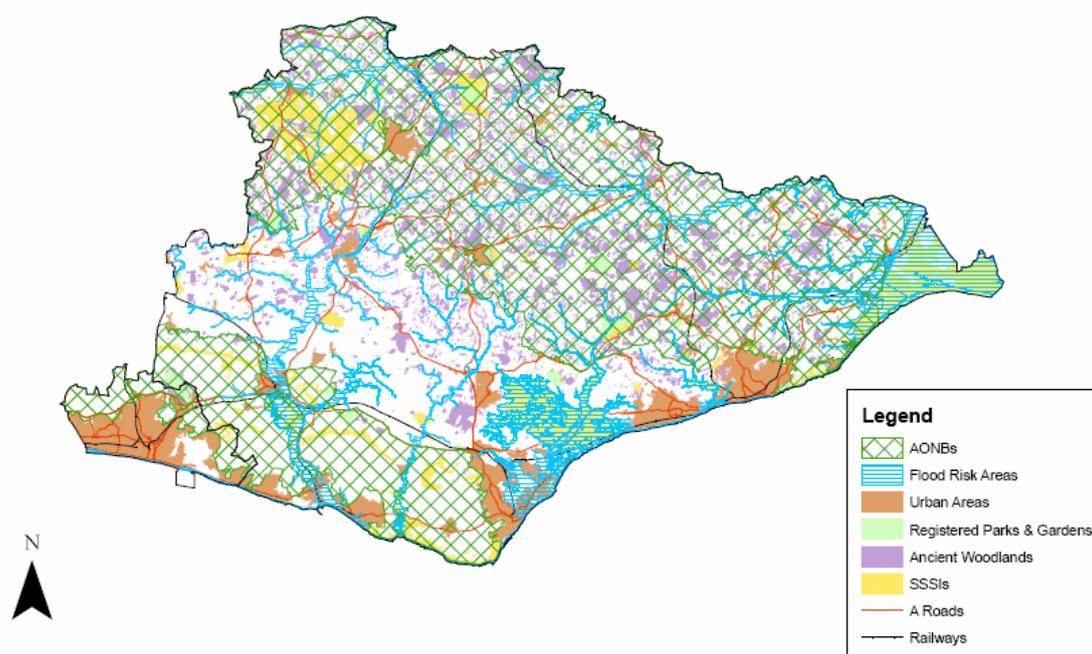
3 Spatial Issues

3.1 Physical Characteristics of East Sussex

A large part of the plan area is covered by areas of international and national environmental importance. 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 Government has proposed the creation of a new “South Downs National Park”, to include the 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:

<http://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/downloadpapers.htm>

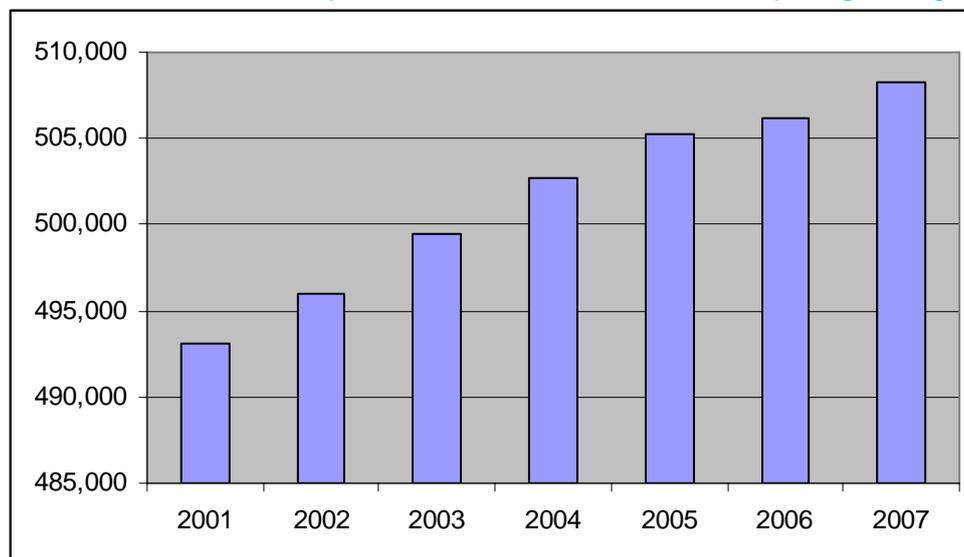
Map 1 – Key Environment Designations in East Sussex



3.2 Demography of East Sussex

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

Figure 3a - East Sussex Population estimates, 2001-2007 (all ages & gender)



Source: East Sussex in Figures

The population estimates above show a steady growth in the number of people living in East Sussex (Figure 3a). Included in the table below (table 3.1) are population projections for East Sussex. These policy based figures take into account housing numbers within the draft South East Plan. What we can be sure of is that the population of East Sussex is increasing and at the end of 2007 was projected to be just over half a million. The total number of households is also set to steadily rise reaching just over a quarter of a million by 2026. While the population is projected to rise by 2% to 2026, the number of households is projected to rise by nearly 11%. This is due to the population ageing, and in particular an increase in one-person households both above and below retirement age.

Table 3.1 – Population & Household projections (policy based) 2006 to 2026

East Sussex		
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

Source: East Sussex County Council

3.3 *Economy*

The WMDF area has a relatively narrow economic base, with a high proportion of employment in lower paid service activities and a correspondingly low level of employment in high value added sectors, such as manufacturing and higher order service industries. The west of the WMDF area retains more manufacturing than the east. Local authorities and the health and education services are all major employers. Tourism and the conference trade is a key element in the local economy, providing an increase in the population of around 10 million visitors per annum and significantly increasing waste to be managed. The potential for retail expenditure is expected to increase by a little over £2000 per capita⁴ in the area although it is not clear whether increased capacity for expenditure can necessarily be linked to increased waste production. The make up of the economy of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove influences the type of commercial and industrial waste arisings and the need for particular minerals production.

⁴ Brighton & Hove Retail Study 2006

4 Progress on the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

4.1 *The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme*

Figure 4a below shows progress on the preparation of Development Plan Documents (DPD) from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 together with the programme for their completion. 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, both of whom are in training and are not yet fully qualified, there is still one post that has not been filled since July 2004. Other authorities nationwide are experiencing similar recruitment difficulties. The situation has also been exacerbated by a high peak waste and minerals planning workload, as work on the Waste and Minerals Development Framework being undertaken in parallel with the processing of several high profile and complex planning applications, as well as other development control pressures.

While these issues have been actively managed, they have inevitably affected the achievement of programme targets.

In addition, the Government has reflected on the lessons learned from the first three years of operation of the P&CPA and has 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 has advised 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 have responded to the requirement for continuous consultation in the early stages by, amongst other things, embarking on a new 'Options

Testing Dialogue' stage in Autumn 2008. This has involved ongoing engagement with key stakeholders on revised Issues & Options following consultation on an 'Issues & Options' document in February 2008. This stage is especially intended to assess deliverability. It will also be open to public comment. There will then be a major public consultation commencing in September 2009, on what the preferred way forward should be and the outline strategic locations for major waste and minerals development. The statutory consultation, submission and public examination will then take place in 2010 and the Core Strategy is intended to be adopted by the County Council and City Council in January 2011 just two months later than envisaged in the previous MWDS.

Figure 4a- Timetable for work detailed in the East Sussex Minerals & Waste Development Scheme

	2007/08												2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Local Development Document	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				IP								I&O	OTD	P	S E A
Minerals Sites Development Plan Document				IP								I&O	OTD		P
Minerals Proposals Map															

Legend	
I&O	Issues and Options consultation
OTD	Options Testing Dialogue
P	Preferred Strategy consultation
S	Submission to Secretary of State
E	Public Examination
A	Adoption
IP	Information Papers Consultation

5 Performance of Minerals and Waste Policies - Issues and Problems

5.1 Assessing Performance of Policies

Government guidance sets out National Core Output Indicators (NCIs) to measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies. It is against these output indicators that performance towards meeting targets can be tested.

The NCIs for minerals and waste have recently been updated⁵. They are shown in the boxes below, together with a commentary on each.

Local Indicators (LI) have also been set by the County Council for 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 NCIs for minerals and waste, including the related policy objective, target and the actual output achieved for each where possible, are set out in Appendix 5 (Table A.5). Similar information on Local Indicators is also located in this table. These tables also 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 Regional Assembly has apportioned the regional supply figure to Mineral Planning Authorities partly based on previous sales. The sub regional apportionment has been incorporated into Policy M3 of the Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) – Waste and Minerals.

Policy M3 requires the County Council to plan to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of land won extraction of sand and gravel, which is sufficient

⁵ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/coreoutputindicators2>

to deliver 10,000 tonnes per annum up to 2016. The Government has now published for comment draft revised National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision for the period 2005 to 2020. The final version will be published in 2009. At the same time the Regional Assembly is currently undertaking a partial review of the South East Plan on the sub-regional allocation of land-won aggregates to which the County Council has made a submission. The outcome of the review and the implications for the WMDF will be reported in next year's AMR.

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.

The level of production in East Sussex is very low by regional standards and 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. There are valid permissions for sand and gravel extraction in the County but activity is intermittent.

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 RPG9. Permitted reserves north-east of Camber are not likely to commence before 2016 but will contribute towards the apportionment figure in due course.

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 RPG9 - Waste & Minerals (W&M) sets a regional target for the increased use of secondary aggregates and recycled materials. The Regional Assembly has proposed sub regional targets for the production of recycled aggregates in its submission draft of the South East Plan which will ultimately replace RPG9 as Regional Spatial Strategy. 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 County Council has decided not to pursue this objection but if further work identifies that the allocation is above local need, then attempts will be made to challenge the position through the WMDF process.

The requirements of Policy M2 & M3 of RPG9 (W&M) are reflected in the saved 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.

Table A.7 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 to be set in the South East Plan. We are planning to work closely with Brighton & Hove and East Sussex District and Borough's 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 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 5.1: Number of Active Wharves in the Plan Area

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

¹ data for aggregate imports at Shoreham Wharf is collected by West Sussex County Council

Policy M5 of RPG9 Waste & Minerals seeks to safeguard wharf and rail facilities for the handling and distribution of imported materials and processed materials.

The Minerals Local Plan has specific policies on sites related to aggregate imports which reflect the requirements of Policy M5. The policy 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 receiving and processing sea-borne imported aggregates at North Quay, Newhaven” and Policy 10 “encourages the use of rail transport to distribution of aggregates from Newhaven”. Policy 11 “supports the retention of existing facilities for receiving and processing sea-borne imported aggregates at the port of Rye”, and Policy 12 similarly “supports the retention of the coated roadstone plant at Mountfield”. Policy 13 “supports the development of rail depots to receive process and distribute construction aggregates”.

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 Sussex⁶.

The Council understands that the decline may partly be due to some companies investing in larger vessels that cannot land at North Quay Newhaven, coupled with old processing equipment at the wharves. This has led to the use of alternative wharves outside the County in Shoreham (West Sussex), Kent and London. This matter is being considered as part of the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy

The expectation is that future imports of aggregate materials and marine dredged material will continue to be the major source for construction use in East Sussex. Therefore the decline in aggregate imports is a major issue the Council must take into consideration and investigate further when developing the Waste and Minerals Development Framework.

Occasional years previous to 2004 have shown higher or lower tonnage amounts, often for a specific reason. The figure for 2001 is markedly higher than for other years, because the main construction phase of the A27 Polegate by-pass occurred in this year, resulting in a higher than usual consumption of aggregates.

Table 5.2 Aggregate Imports and Marine-Dredged Material - Incorporating Landings of Marine Borne Aggregates through East Sussex Wharves, 2000-2006

000 tonnes	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sand & gravel	346	430	350	323	302	229	202
Crushed rock	164	37	176	176	176	93	93 ⁶
Total	510	467	526	499	478	322	295

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

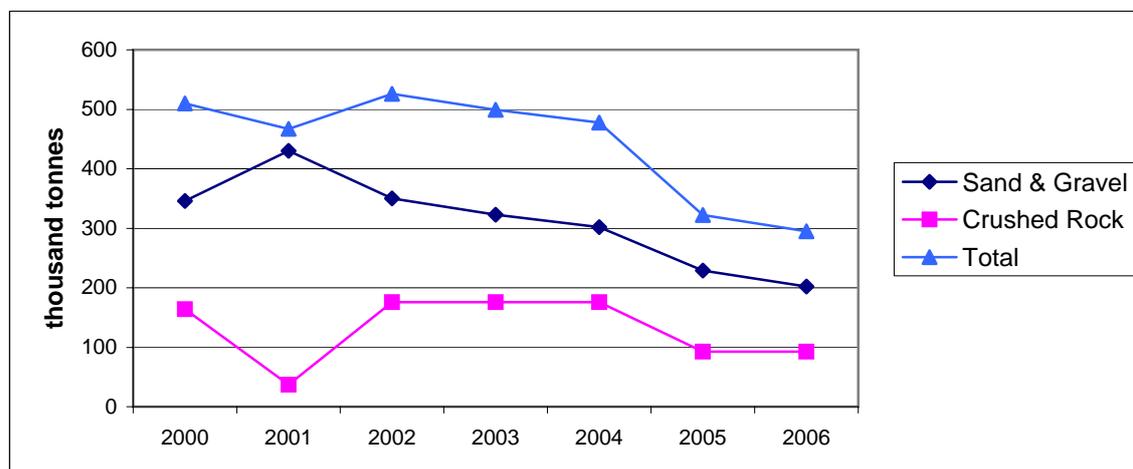
There are 3 wharves located at Shoreham Harbour that fall within the B&H boundary. Historically, Shoreham Harbour data, as a whole, has been

⁶ In 2006 the figures for landings at wharves was collected by MDS Transmodal as part of a SEERA funded study into usage of wharves in the South East. Unfortunately they were unable to obtain figures for crushed rock landings into East Sussex for 2006 and therefore this figure has been obtained by the Council contacting operators directly.

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.

Figure 5A - 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 through the County’s wharves in the monitoring period.

Substantial deposits of sand and gravel exist on the seabed of the Eastern Channel. Last years AMR reported that 6 of the 8 licences for the off-shore seabed area in the East Channel Region had received a ‘Positive Government View’. One further area has received a ‘Positive View’ in 2007/08. 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 (Source: www.eastchannel.info - East Channel Association website).

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.

East Sussex has historically low production levels for chalk, but there has been significant extraction of clay in recent years, and 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 RPG9 states that minerals planning authorities should plan for:

- i) 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, and
- ii) a permitted reserve of gypsum sufficient to last at least 20 years at current production rates.

A reserve is suggested for chalk (for cement manufacture) in Kent and Medway only.

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. The Minerals Local Plan identifies that the continuing need for chalk should be met from existing workings at Beddingham, Glynde and Tarring Neville and that no new sites will be permitted.

Comparison of certain aspects of non-aggregates provision in East Sussex can be made. The three areas of comparison are under the following headings:

- **Employment in Non-Aggregate Mineral Operations 1999-2006**
- **Production of Clay 1999-2006**
- **Consumption of Clay 2005 – 2007**

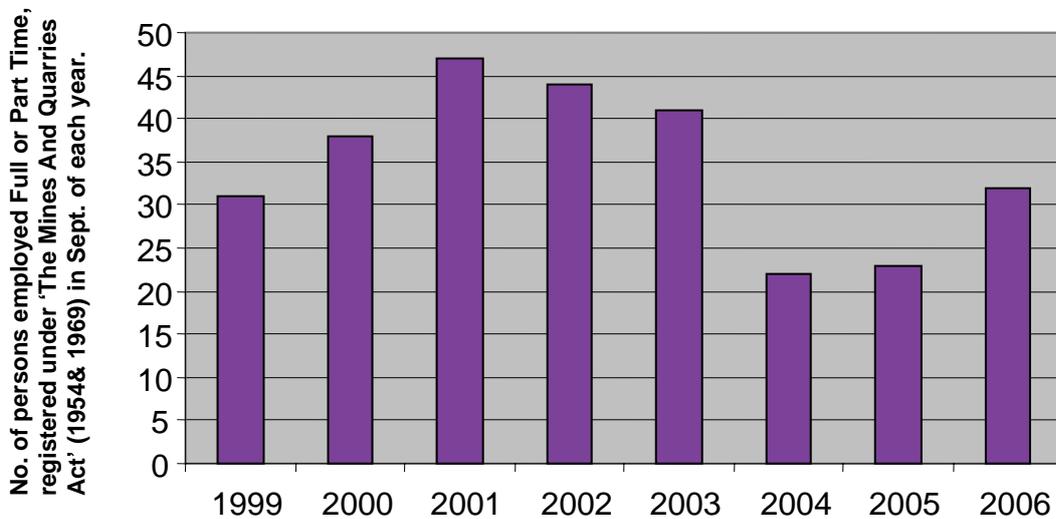
Due to the confidential nature of most of the production and reserves information on non-aggregates operations, it has proved difficult to establish data to provide clear comparisons between production years. However, a

limited number of general themes and trends in non-aggregates production can be identified without revealing confidential commercial information.

Figure 5b 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, reported in last year's AMR. There was a further slight recovery in 2006.

In the absence of a new planning permission for an extraction or associated manufacturing operation over the next year, there is not expected to be any substantial employment growth in this sector of the minerals industry.

Figure 5b - Employment in Non-Aggregate Mineral Operations in East Sussex 1999-2006



Source: PA1007 Primary Production, ONS 1999-2006

5.3 Clay

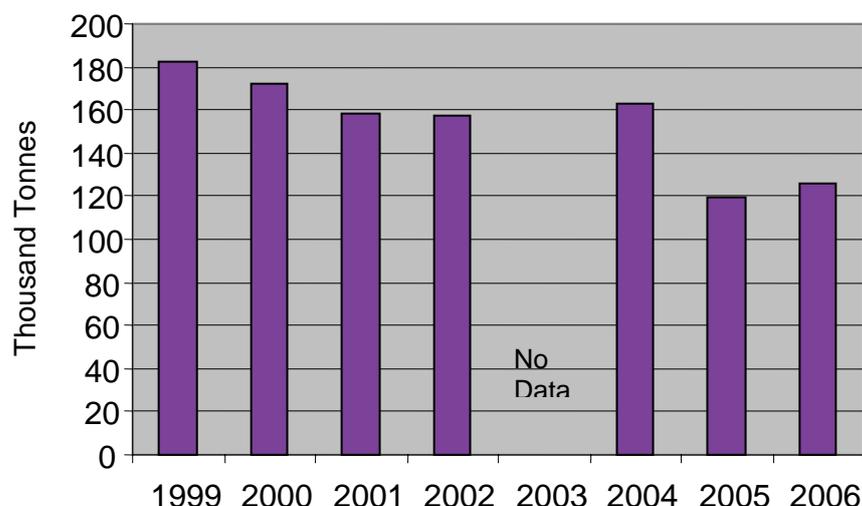
Production of Clay

Historically information about production and reserves at specific sites has been confidential due to commercial sensitivities⁷. Figure 5c below shows clay production from 1999 to 2006. Due to commercial confidentiality, a publicly available production figure for clay for 2003 was not available.

Figures 5b and 5c are collated by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and unfortunately the County Council was unable to obtain figures from ONS for 2007. ONS are expected to release the 2007 figures in January 2009 and we hope to report them in next years AMR.

⁷ The Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) survey provides a broad overview of clay production levels

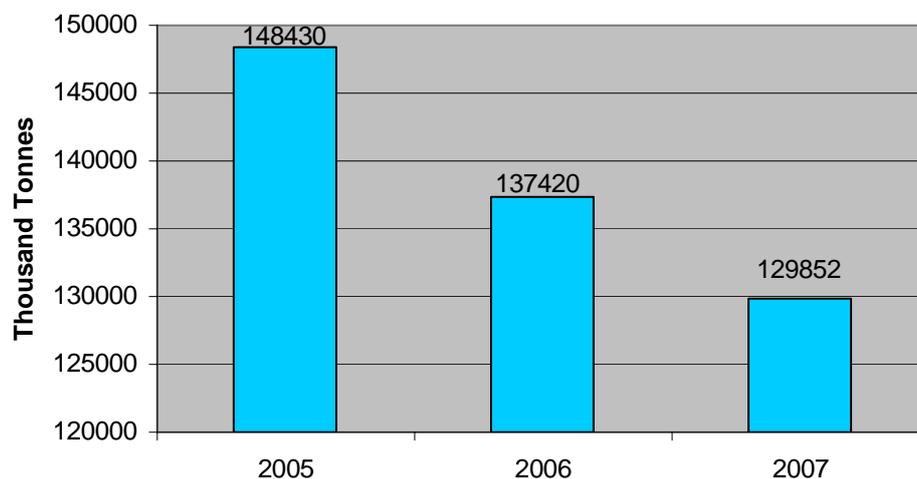
Figure 5c – Production of Clay 1999-2006



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 approximately 120,000 and 180,000 tonnes extracted per annum. Data for 2003 is confidential however, figures between 2004 and 2005 show a drop. This seems to be recovering with the addition of the 2006 data.

Figure 5d – Consumption of Clay 2005-2007



Source: East Sussex County Council

In 2005 the Council introduced annual monitoring of clay workings in East Sussex. There are 6 clay sites in total in East Sussex (none in Brighton & Hove). Figure 5d shows the decline in the consumption of clay between 2005 and 2007, a drop of just over 18,500 tonnes. The production of clay reported by ONS in figure 5c and that of consumption reported in figure 5d, shows that

production was less than consumption. This could relate to the different sources of data, as well as the amount of stockpile existing at clay sites, which could make up the difference. The brick clay reserves figure for 2006 reported in last years AMR was slightly inaccurate. From survey information collected by East Sussex County Council, figures for calendar year 2006 stand at 14.7 million and for 2007 stand at 14.6 million. This shows reserves are declining. 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.

5.4 Chalk

There is a long history of chalk extraction in East Sussex, originally associated with the cement industry. This 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 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 The status of sites with current/historic chalk production

Sites	Reserves	Comments
Tarring Neville	80 years (at past production rates)	Production has now ceased at this site.
Balcombe Pit	No reserves remain	Site fully restored.
Filching Quarry	Some reserves remain. No further working unless schemes submitted and approved by MPA.	Not been worked for a number of years. Amenity, safety and highway issues.
Meeching Quarry	No further working unless schemes submitted and approved by MPA.	Not been worked for some years. Poor access and amenity issues. Land allocated in Lewes Local Plan for residential development.
Beddingham landfill site	Any chalk remaining is for operation and restoration of the site	In the past chalk was extracted as part of the engineering works for the landfill and some of this material was exported for uses off-site.

Source: East Sussex County Council

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

There is a long-established history of gypsum mining in East Sussex. 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) by 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. In 2001 150 000t were mined at Brightling and whilst it recently fell to 80 000t currently output is about 150 000t per year. 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 from Drax (N. Yorks) and West Burton (Notts) power stations have been used but because of the shortage of DSG Robertsbridge being furthest from this source of supply operates on natural gypsum imports. Typically, over 0.3 million tonnes of gypsum are imported to the site by rail.

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

British Gypsum estimate that there are between 15 and 20 million tonnes of gypsum remaining on site which, at current rates of consumption, allows sufficient reserves within the mine for at least 20 years of production. This meets the proposed requirement in Policy M4 of RPG9 Waste & Minerals.

5.6 *Key conclusions – Minerals*

The key issue for mineral working in East Sussex is balancing national, regional and local needs for minerals with the impact on the local environment, much of which includes areas and features of national importance.

It is important that, in support of the local and regional economy, provision should be made for the continued production of all minerals currently exploited commercially in East Sussex, where the minerals exist and where the environmental implications are acceptable.

The AMR reports on two local indicators that have been established:-

Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material

Aggregate imports of marine dredged material dropped 8% between 2005 and 2006 with figures showing a slight decline in sand and gravel in 2006. It is expected that imports of aggregate materials will continue to be the main source of aggregates for consumption in East Sussex and measures to safeguard and improve aggregate imports figures needs to be addressed in the WMDF. This is an issue that needs to be monitored by the County Council.

Extraction of, and employment in non-aggregate minerals

The figures show a slight increase in employment in the non-aggregate minerals industry in East Sussex between 2005 and 2006. Figures for the extraction of clay showed a slight recovery on 2005 figures, following the sharp drop between 2004 and 2005. The Council now monitors brick clay production each year and figures between production and consumption should show clearer trends once a longer data set has been established and future AMRs will report our findings.

With regard to primary land-won aggregates, data was not available due to confidentiality issues. The AMR reports that the sub-regional apportionment figures for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is 10,000 tonnes per annum and a landbank of reserves indicates that this apportionment can be more than met in the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove area. Furthermore this is in line with Policy 2 of the Minerals Local Plan which seeks to maintain a landbank of reserves. Appendix 6 details current and future sand & gravel reserve figures.

One of the areas where limited information is available is in relation to secondary/recycled aggregates. At present the best estimate is 370,000 tonnes in 2003 for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. Further analysis of data and specific surveys are required.

During the monitoring period there was no active chalk extraction.

Clay production is less than that of consumption. The Council hope to report more fully on this in future AMRs once a longer data set on clay consumption has been established.

6 Local Objectives and National Core Output Indicators for Waste

6.1 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 2007/08 the proportion of municipal waste disposed of to landfill decreased from 68% to 57% over the monitoring period, with the equivalent decrease for household waste⁸ being 70% to 58% going to landfill.

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 this 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. NCI W2, mentioned below, record 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, however a number of major planning permissions have been granted in the monitoring period which will help ensure East Sussex is better placed to manage its own waste in future.

⁸ 95 % of municipal waste is considered household waste

Objective E – Minimising Road Traffic

In 2007/08, 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 2007/08 will help reduce the need for waste to be transported out of the County by road.

Objective F – Protecting the Environment and Communities

Further increases to the permitted waste management capacity within East Sussex, as described in Section 6.2 below, reduces the prospect of waste being managed at unauthorised sites which cause harm to the environment and communities. An additional Enforcement Officer was recruited in October 2007 to address the steady upward trend in reported illegal activity since 2001. This has led to a decline in total caseload from a peak of 89 in the second quarter of 2007 to 63 in third quarter of 2008, and the noticeable increase in cases resolved over the same period. This reduction is especially important as it is set against a significant increase in the number of new cases received over this period. For more details see Section 6.5.

6.2 National Core Output Indicators

The National Core Output Indicators for waste were renewed and republished by the Government in 2008. This review resulted in very little change. The two NCIs for waste are now:

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

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

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 RPG9 – Waste & Minerals, the emerging South East Plan, Waste Strategy 2007 and other emerging guidance and evidence.

Tables 6.1 and 6.2 show current and emerging targets compared to WLP targets.

Table 6.1- Comparison of MSW Recycling/Composting Targets

Year	Waste Local Plan⁹ (% household waste diverted from landfill)	Municipal Waste Management Strategy	Regional Policy (RPG9- Waste & Minerals) (% of MSW¹⁰ recycled/composted)
2010	33%	<i>“The councils will collectively achieve a minimum 30% recycling of household waste by 2008/09, aiming for 33% by 2010 in line with the Waste Local Plan”</i>	40%
2015	40%	<i>“The councils will then achieve at least 33% recycling by 2015/16 aiming for 40% recycling in line with the Waste Local Plan”</i>	50%
2020	-	33%	55%
2025	-	33%	60%

Table 6.2- Comparison of MSW Recovery Targets¹¹

Year	Waste Local Plan (% MSW diverted from landfill)	Municipal Waste Management Strategy	Regional Policy (RPG9 - Waste and Minerals)¹² (% of All waste to be diverted from landfill)
2005	40%		64%
2008/9	-	45%	-
2010	50%	50%	71%
2015	67%	67%	79%
2020	-	-	84%
2025	-	-	86%

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.

⁹ No Local Plan target beyond 2015 as the Plan provides a basis for decision making only until this year

¹⁰ Municipal Solid Waste = MSW. MSW is taken to comprise 95% household waste and 5% other wastes collected by a Waste Collection Authority such as street sweepings and municipal parks and gardens waste

¹¹ Recovery targets incorporate the Recycling and Composting targets.

¹² RPG9 provides recovery targets for all wastes. There is no separate recovery target for municipal waste.

Policy W7 of RPG9 – Waste & Minerals 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”. Policy W7 sets out the annual average tonnages of waste to be managed in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove and these are provided in Table 6.3 below:

Table 6.3 – RPG9 Waste and Minerals - Annual Average Tonnages of Waste to be Managed in East Sussex & Brighton & Hove (Thousand Tonnes)

East Sussex & Brighton & Hove	2005-2009	2010-2014	2015-2019	2020-2024	2025
MSW ¹³	400	451	496	537	562
C&I	424	475	519	554	571

Source: Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) Waste & Minerals

The current level of municipal waste arisings is 381,615 tonnes per annum- which is less than the figure in Table 6.3.

The Government’s proposed modifications to the South East Plan contain updates to this table as set out below.

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 6.4 below:

Table 6.4 – Waste Local Plan targets for Recycling of Household Waste and Recovery of Municipal Waste

Type of 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%

Source: East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Waste Local Plan

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.

¹³ assumes 30k tonnes p.a. exports

Planning permissions for waste management facilities, granted within the monitoring period, are detailed in Table 6.5 below. In many cases there is currently limited information available regarding capacity, however Appendix 12 provides a summary of the delivery of significant new waste management capacity in East Sussex from 2003/04 to 2007/08.

Table 6.5 - Planning Permissions Granted for Waste Management Facilities in the Monitoring Period (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)

Site	Planning Permission details	Effects on Capacity	Policy Impact
North Quay Road, Newhaven	Construction and operation of an Energy Recovery Facility together with ancillary infrastructure, including Waste Transfer Station, administration/ visitor centre at land at North Quay Road, Newhaven.	Energy Recovery Facility providing 210,000 tpa capacity for processing non-inert waste from late 2011.	Permission is for a facility within the area of search set out in Policy WLP9. the facility will make a significant contribution towards achieving recovery targets in Policy WLP1
The Woodland Centre, Whitesmith, Chiddingly	Construction and operation of an enclosed composting facility including ancillary infrastructure, visitor centre and woodchipping facility.	Enclosed 'green' waste windrow composting facility providing 46,000 tpa capacity including 1,000 tpa of food waste capacity from early 2010.	Proposal will help achieve landfill diversion targets set out in Policy WLP1 and is in accordance with Policy WLP18
Unit H, Rich Industrial Estate, Newhaven	Change of use from B1 & B8 Uses to Waste Transfer Station	Additional facility for waste transfer	Transfer station for C&I and C&D waste. Policy WLP13
More House Farm, Ditchling Road, Wivelsfield	Part-retrospective development to infill slurry lagoon with inert waste materials	A further 4800m ³ of additional inert capacity, in addition to that already filled.	Improvement of land with inert waste –Policy WLP24
Beddingham Landfill Site, Benimons Road, Beddingham	Variation of condition 2 of planning permission LW/193/CM to operate a green waste composting facility on a permanent basis	Enable existing composting facility to continue to provide 20,000 tpa capacity for green waste on a permanent basis.	Increases recycling on a permanent basis to assist meeting targets. Waste management proposals should contribute to the elimination of disposal of untreated waste to land. Policy WLP1
Unit 18, Cliffe Industrial	Change of use for Waste Electrical and	Increased capacity for	Proposal helps meeting targets set out in Policy

Site	Planning Permission details	Effects on Capacity	Policy Impact
Estate, Lewes	Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Storage, transfer and recycling	recycling waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)	WLP1 and is located within an industrial site. Policy WLP13
Hastings Direct, Conquest House, Collington Avenue, Bexhill	Proposed infill of existing outdoor swimming pool with imported inert waste material	272m3 of additional inert landfill capacity	Improvement of land with inert waste –Policy WLP24
Churchfields (former Spun Concrete site), Harbour Road, Rye	Continued storage of inert hardcore/crushed concrete and intermittent crushing	Enable existing site for storage and crushing of C&D waste to continue for a further 12 months	Recycling facility for C&D waste –Policy WLP14
Ketches Farm, Burnt Oak Road, Crowborough	Part retrospective application to restore landscape by retention of deposited waste materials and proposed landscaping of the site	Additional limited inert waste landfill capacity	Improvement of land with inert waste –Policy WLP24
Tarmac Topblock Ltd., Lower Standard Hill, Ninfield	Proposal to delete condition 2 (re. time limit) of planning permission WD/463/CM (aggregate recycling facility)	Enable existing aggregate recycling facility to continue to provide 25,000 tpa capacity on a permanent basis.	Increases capacity on a permanent basis to increase recycling capacity for construction and demolition waste, continuing to assist in achieving targets in accordance with Policy WLP1 and Policy WLP14

Source: East Sussex County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council planning applications database (2007-2008)

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

The planning application for the 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, was submitted in November 2005 and planning permission was recommended for approval by the Council's Planning Committee in February 2007 subject to departure procedures and the signing of a legal agreement. In March 2007

the Secretary of State decided not to 'call in' the application for her own decision. In November 2007 the Planning Committee gave further consideration to the proposal also taking into account changes that had occurred since February. The Committee resolved that subject to a legal agreement planning permission should be granted. The legal agreement has been completed and planning consent was issued on 12 November 2007. A Public Inquiry into the compulsory purchase of the land for the development began in November 2007 and finished in January 2008. A Judicial Review on five counts was held at the High Court in July 2008 seeking to quash the planning permission for the facility. The Judge refused all five claims and refused leave to appeal. The Court of Appeal has also turned down a request for an oral hearing. The High Court has also awarded £30,000 costs to the County Council.

A pollution prevention and control permit was issued by the Environment Agency in November 2006. However, the Agency is now redetermining the permit application because it agrees that it did not set out its reasoning on carbon dioxide emissions as fully as it could have. The proposed permit was reissued in July 2008 and a final decision is awaited.

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. The facility will provide 160,000 tpa waste management capacity once fully operational.

Undetermined Major Planning Applications at April 2008

Table 6.6 below shows the major planning applications for waste management facilities that were undetermined in April 2008, with an update on the latest position.

Table 6.6 –Undetermined major applications in the reporting period

Site	Planning application details	Date of planning application	Update on progress of these applications
Brighton & Hove Waste Water Treatment Project, Peacehaven	A new wastewater treatment works, sludge recycling centre and other infrastructure to serve Brighton and Hove/	Application was submitted in September 2005.	Subject to certain requirements Planning Committee agreed the proposal on August 8 2008. Confirmation received on September

Site	Planning application details	Date of planning application	Update on progress of these applications
	Peacehaven catchment areas linear site including Lower Hoddern Farm, Peacehaven.		17 2008 that the Secretary of State has chosen not to 'call-in' the application for her own determination. Planning permission issued in October 08
Pebsham Landfill, Freshfields, Bexhill Road, Pebsham	The landfilling of non-inert, non-hazardous wastes in the Northern Quadrant including revisions to phasing, restoration and surface water management schemes	Planning application submitted in November 2007	Planning permission issued in September 2008, but proposal dependant on subsidiary application that is awaiting the completion of a legal agreement

Source: ESCC Planning applications database

Water Treatment Works & Sludge Recycling Centre, Peacehaven

Conditional 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 is a departure from the development plan it was automatically referred to the Secretary of State to considered 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

It should also be noted that a resolution to grant 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 will be filled over 4 years at 122,270 tonnes per annum.

6.3 Municipal Waste Arising

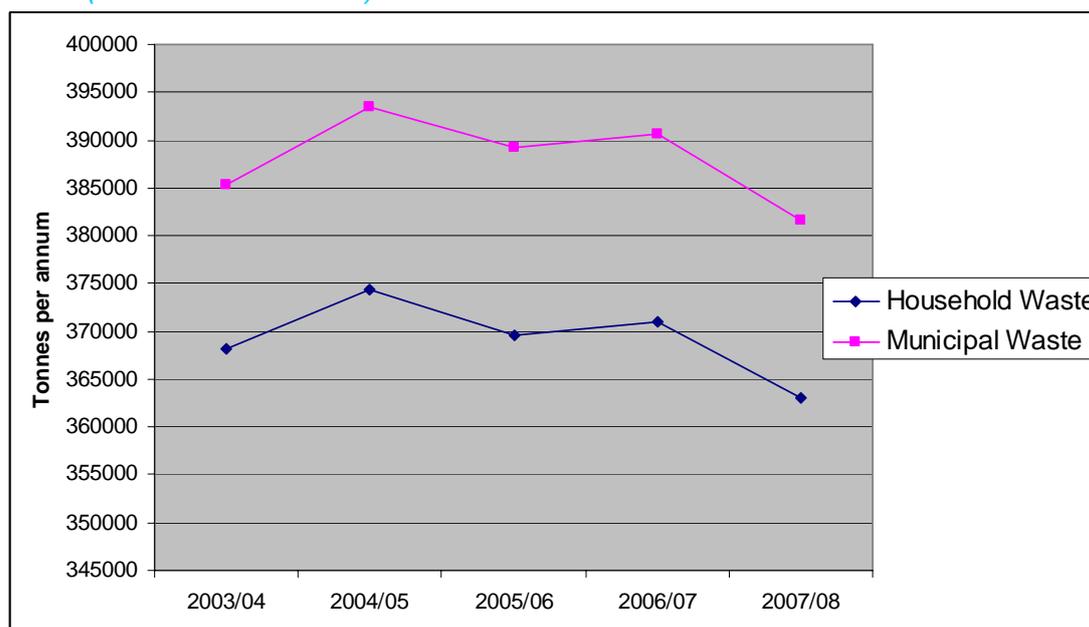
National Core Output Indicator - W2 Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed

Total arisings of waste in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove amount to about 1.5 million tonnes per annum, of which only a quarter 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 year 2003/04 to 2007/08 are shown in Figure 6.1 below. This indicates that there has been a 1% and 1.4% decrease respectively over the five year period.

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

Figure 6.1 – Municipal and Household Waste in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (2003/04 – 2007/08)



Source: ESCC Waste Management Group

Table 6.7 Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (Tonnes)

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Recycled	48331	55521	66121	73650	81108
Reuse	8962	11022	12230	10975	10187
Composted	25399	29391	29910	31191	33311
Energy Recovery	0	0	2717	8295	37973
Incineration without energy recovery	167	181	44	0	0
Disposal to Land	302385	297335	279125	266542	219035
Total Waste Arising	385244	393450	389162	390563	381615

Table 6.8 Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (Percentage)

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Recycled	13%	14%	17%	19%	21%
Reuse	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Composted	7%	7%	8%	8%	9%
Energy Recovery	0%	0%	1%	2%	10%
Incineration without energy recovery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Disposal to Land	78%	76%	72%	68%	57%

Figure 6.4 - Total Municipal Waste Arisings Managed 2003/04 – 2007/08 (Tonnes)

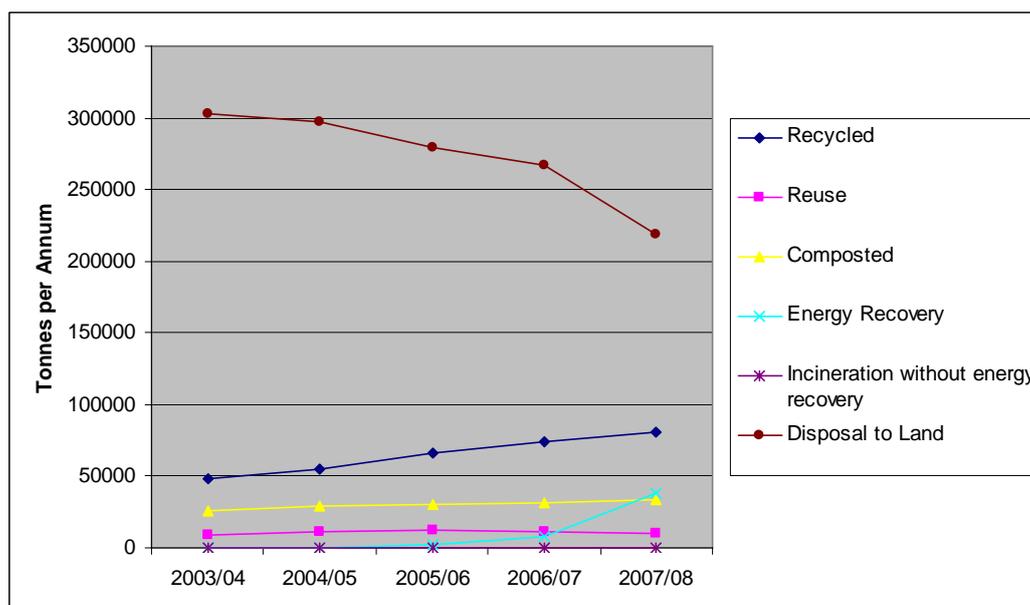


Table 6.9 Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (Tonnes)

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Recycled	48331	55521	66121	73650	81108
Reuse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Composted	25399	29391	29910	31191	33311
Energy Recovery	0	0	2717	8295	37973
Incineration without energy recovery	167	181	44	N/A	N/A
Disposal to Land	294271	289232	270766	257879	210601
Total Waste Arising	368169	374326	369558	371015	362993

Table 6.10 Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (Percentage)

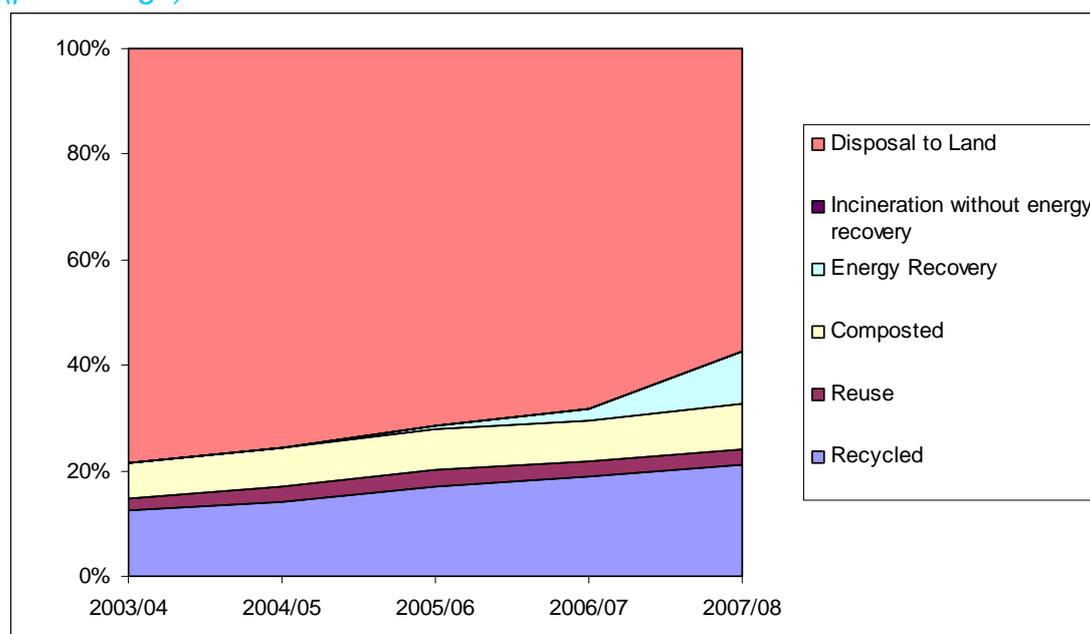
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Recycled	13%	15%	18%	20%	22%
Reuse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Composted	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%
Energy Recovery	0%	0%	1%	2%	10%
Incineration without energy recovery	0%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A
Disposal to Land	80%	77%	73%	70%	58%

Source: ESCC Waste Management Group

*Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Source: ESCC Waste Management Group

Figure 6.5- Total Municipal Waste Arisings Managed 2003/04 – 2007/08 (percentage)



Source: ESCC Waste Management Group

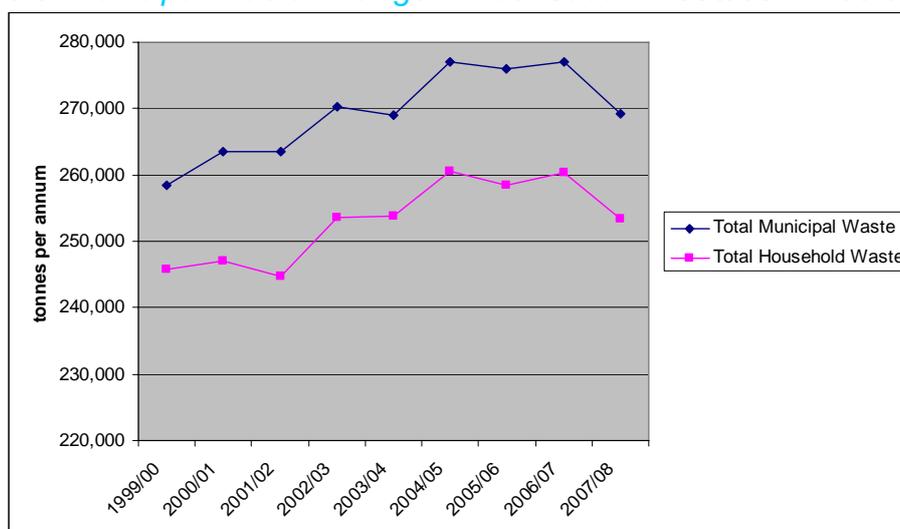
The WLP notes that if no action is taken, the generation of municipal waste is expected to increase in future years¹⁴. However, it also notes that a combination of waste education, waste minimisation, legislation and improved controls could make a real impact on the scale of growth.

Last year's AMR identified a general upward trend in levels of arisings, however monitoring in 2007/08 shows a significant decrease in arisings to their lowest level since combined data for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove has been available.

The precise reasons for the decline are unclear. However it is 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 by an estimated 1,584 tonnes in the monitoring period. Other local and national campaigns aimed at reducing waste are also likely to have had an impact. In addition during 2007/08 the frequency of waste collection in Hastings Borough and Rother District was reduced from weekly to fortnightly and this is likely to have made a further contribution to the measured reduction in arisings. Furthermore the Council's Permit Scheme for reducing the amount of commercial waste being deposited at household waste sites appears to have been successful. More details on this scheme are included in Appendix 8.

However the current decrease is over too small a period to confidently extrapolate forward; figures for future years will show whether this is the start of a downward trend or merely a 'blip'. Data for East Sussex excluding Brighton & Hove is available to cover a longer period and was provided in Appendix 3 of last year's AMR . Updating this data to include 2007/08 shows a more general upward trend, highlighting the need to treat the downward pattern shown in Figure 6.1 with caution. This is shown by Figure 6.6 below, which illustrates the trend in East Sussex since 1999/00.

Figure 6.6 Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex 1999/00 to 2007/08

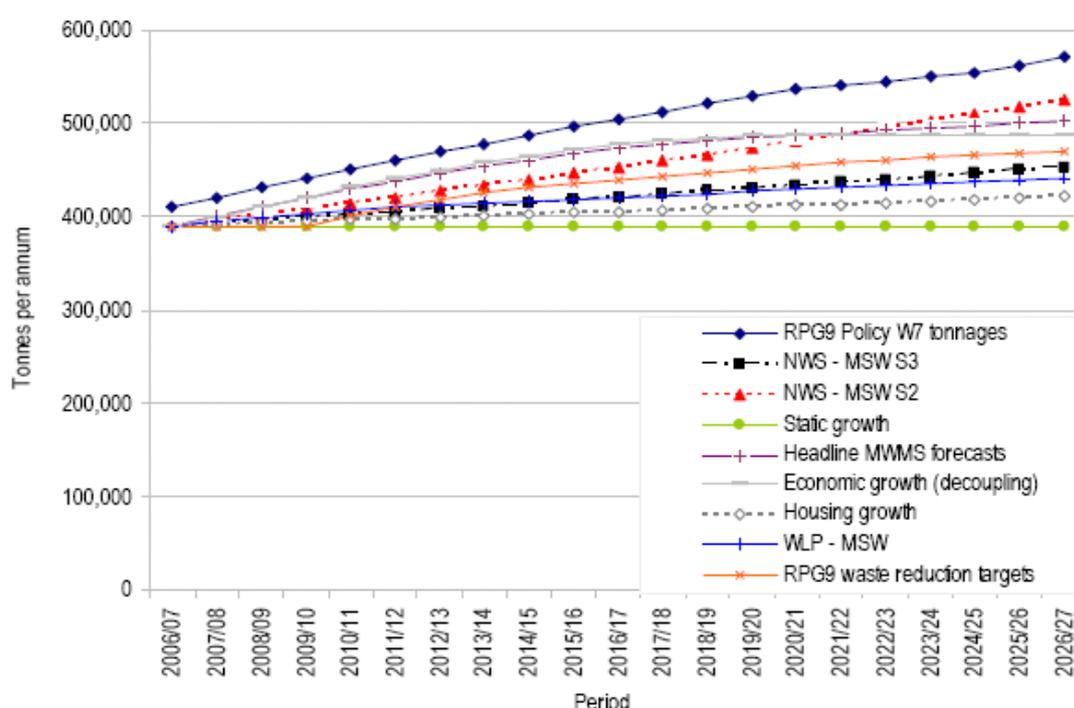


Source: ESCC Waste Management Group (Figures in actual tonnes)

¹⁴ East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Waste Local Plan, paragraph 5.20

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 6.7 below. A redefinition of what constitutes municipal waste will also increase arisings to some extent, for example waste from schools, previously classified as commercial and industrial will now be recorded as municipal waste. More details on potential growth rates are available in the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Waste & Minerals Development Framework Information Paper 1 (<http://esc website/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/downloadpapers.htm>). The situation will be monitored and reported in future AMRs.

Figure 6.7 –Potential Scenarios for Future Waste Growth



6.4 Management of Municipal Waste

Tables 6.7 and 6.8 and Figures 6.4 and 6.5 above show how municipal waste has been managed in the last five years. They show the total municipal waste arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove by management approach and the percentage for each management type. This indicates a current rate for household waste of 31% recycled/composted, 10% other recovery and 58% sent to landfill. The figure for recovery of municipal waste is 43% with the remaining 57% sent to landfill (The Waste Local Plan definition of recovery includes recycling, reuse and composting as well as energy recovery).

Table 6.11 below shows how there has been a significant shift away from landfill and towards composting and recycling over the last five years.

Table 6.11 Change in Management of Municipal Waste and Household Waste from in Brighton & Hove and East Sussex 2003/04 to 2007/08

	Municipal Waste Change 2003/04 – 2007/08	Household Waste Change 2003/04 – 2007/08
Recycled	+68%	+68%
Reuse	+14%	N/A
Composted	+31%	+31%
Energy Recovery ¹⁵	-	-
Disposal to Land	-28%	-28%
Total Waste Arising	-1%	-1.4%

Source: ESCC Waste Management Group

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. Higher targets exist for 2015. The targets set for 31 March 2006 were not achieved, however levels of recycling and recovery had exceeded these targets by 31 March 2008.

The rates achieved in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove by 31 March 2008 were as follows:

- Total municipal waste arisings in 2007/08 were 381,615 tonnes.
- The household waste recycling/composting rate for 2007/8 was 31%.
- The recovery rate for municipal waste was 43%

It should be noted that a significant increase has been observed in the proportion of municipal waste being processed through energy recovery facilities. This has risen to 10% of the total from 2% in 2006/07. This waste is being recovered at three separate sites, with 46% taken to Portsmouth, 44% to Allington, Kent and the remaining 10% to the SELCHP facility in south-east London.

However waste continues to be landfilled and if current patterns of waste management continue, it is estimated that the site for disposal to land at Beddingham will be completed sometime in 2009. Permission has recently been granted for additional non-inert capacity at Pebsham which it is anticipated will take 4 years to fill. Following the closure of Beddingham, Pebsham will be the only landfill for non-inert waste operating in East Sussex.

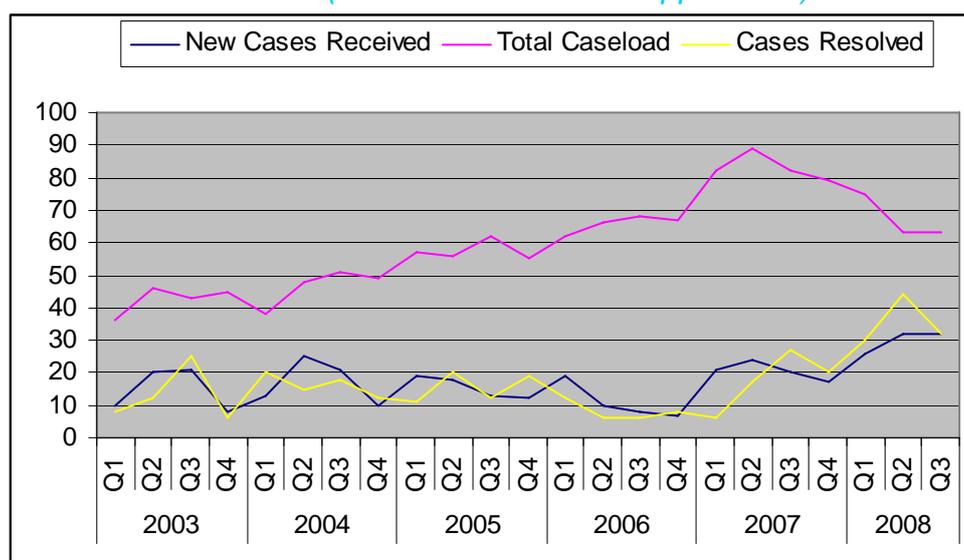
¹⁵ Energy recovery levels increased from zero so the increase cannot be quantified as a percentage.

The waste targets in the WLP are being reviewed as part of the preparation of the Waste & Mineral Development Framework (WMDF). This review will consider the targets in Regional Planning Guidance for South East RPG9 – Waste & Minerals and other changes in waste management arising from national policy, set out in Waste Strategy 2007.

6.5 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 requires the WPA to use statutory enforcement powers to maintain the environmental quality of the Plan area. Figure 6.8 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 6.8 – Enforcement Action taken in East Sussex between 1st Quarter 2003 and 3rd Quarter 2008 (actual data shown in Appendix 4)



Source: East Sussex County Council

An additional Enforcement Officer was recruited in October 2007. The post was temporary for an initial period of twelve months, but has since been extended for a further six months until March 2009. This was to attempt to address the steady upward trend in total caseload that can be observed from the first quarter of 2001. The impact of the second enforcement officer can be seen by the decline in total caseload from a peak of 89 in the second quarter of 2007 to 63 in third quarter of 2008, and the noticeable increase in cases resolved over the same period. This reduction is especially important as it is set against an significant increase in the number of new cases received over this period.

There are several contributing factors to the increase in cases received. The County Council has strengthened 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, and therefore the savings that accrue from unauthorised disposal.

There have been constraints on the amount of officer time available. There have been an unusually large number of complex cases, appeals and court cases in recent years that have proved very time-consuming, and officers have also been diverted to other projects within the department. Support has also been given to the District Councils in their enforcement cases, particularly prosecutions, which is a use of officer time that has no impact on the County Council's own caseload. It is hoped next year's AMR will be able to report a further reduction in the outstanding caseload.

6.6 *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, it is likely that there will be 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.

Strategically important waste facilities at Whitesmith and Newhaven received planning permission, and will provide approximately 250,000 tonnes per annum of additional recovery and composting capacity when operational. 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 reduction, reuse and recycling- in particular further facilities will be needed to achieve the 2010 and 2015 WLP targets.

There are annual fluctuations in municipal waste arisings. The figure for 2007/08 for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is 381,615 tonnes. This is lower than the figure for 2006/07, however the long term forecasts are for arisings to increase. Current recycling/composting rate for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for 2007/08 for household waste is 31% and the recovery rate for municipal waste is 43%.

A significant increase has been observed in the proportion of municipal waste being processed through energy recovery facilities. This has risen to 10% of the total from 2% in 2006/07.

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

There is also a similar challenge as with mineral development to achieve the production of new facilities while balancing the impact on the environment and local amenity.

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, an especially significant reduction as it is set against a dramatic increase in cases received over the second period. The increase in cases received is indicative of the increasing cost of disposing of waste at authorised sites.

7 Saving of Waste Local Plan Policies

The WLP was adopted and came into operation in February 2006. Under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the policies in the WLP are automatically saved until February 2009. A submission was made to the Government Office for the South East in August 2008 to save all the policies in the WLP and a response to this request is expected imminently.

The Government's protocol for handling proposals to save adopted policies states that LPAs will need to demonstrate that such policies reflect the principles of LDFs; are consistent with current national policy and that it is not feasible to replace them by February 2009. Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (PPS12) also sets out criteria that should be met if policies are to be extended.

The background to the Council's consideration for saving policies in the WLP beyond the statutory minimum of three years (i.e. beyond February 2009) before adopting revised policies developed under the new system provided by the P&CPA is set out below.

The Council is requesting the Secretary of State retain all the policies in the Plan even though there has been little activity in relation to some of the issues or sites. This is principally because the policies would be necessary to assess future planning applications; a more detailed justification for each individual policy is set out in Appendix 9.

In addition the Council is still in the progressing with work on the Waste & Minerals Development Framework, and no policies have yet been finalised. However it is very likely that the aims and objectives of the WLP will be in line with the principles of the emerging policy documents. The WLP policies are consistent with national minerals, waste, and other planning policy, and mostly relate to Regional Planning Guidance 9 (RPG9) Waste & Minerals and the emerging South East Plan, although some issues will have to be considered as part of the WMDF. In this respect the WLP policies are considered necessary, interpreting and applying national and regional policy rather than repeating it. The Council has recently revised its MWDS and is not anticipating adopting its Waste and Minerals Core Strategy until 2011. It is intended that this DPD will cover all of the policy areas currently covered by the WLP. WLP policies are therefore needed until the new Core Strategy is in place.

8 Review of East Sussex County Council's 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 consultation on draft Development Plan Documents came into force in June 2008 and in light of this, the need for a review of the SCI in 2009/10 will be considered.

9 Issues for Monitoring

There continues to be a lack of available information for monitoring implementation of the strategy and policies in the Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan. This is due partly to confidentiality issues, but information has also been limited by inadequate surveys. All this has hindered the accurate assessment of figures.

It is difficult to get an accurate assessment of the production levels of non-aggregate minerals. However, these producers are not compelled to provide information on production, reserves and future plans, and, due to the small number of producers of non-aggregate minerals 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 information is provided from 'waste returns' submitted by the waste industry (i.e. the operators of waste facilities) to the Environment Agency. It is often difficult to pinpoint the origin of waste, which will frequently travel between different sites for sorting, bulking up, treatment or disposal. The same waste may therefore enter several waste facilities before it is finally recovered or disposed of, raising the possibility of double-counting. For this reason, in 1998/99 the Environment Agency changed the way it processed data to reduce this potential of double-counting, leading to some further improvement in data accuracy.

A process for recording data as new planning permissions are granted has been established, particularly for capacity figures for new facilities. 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.

10 Key Findings of the AMR

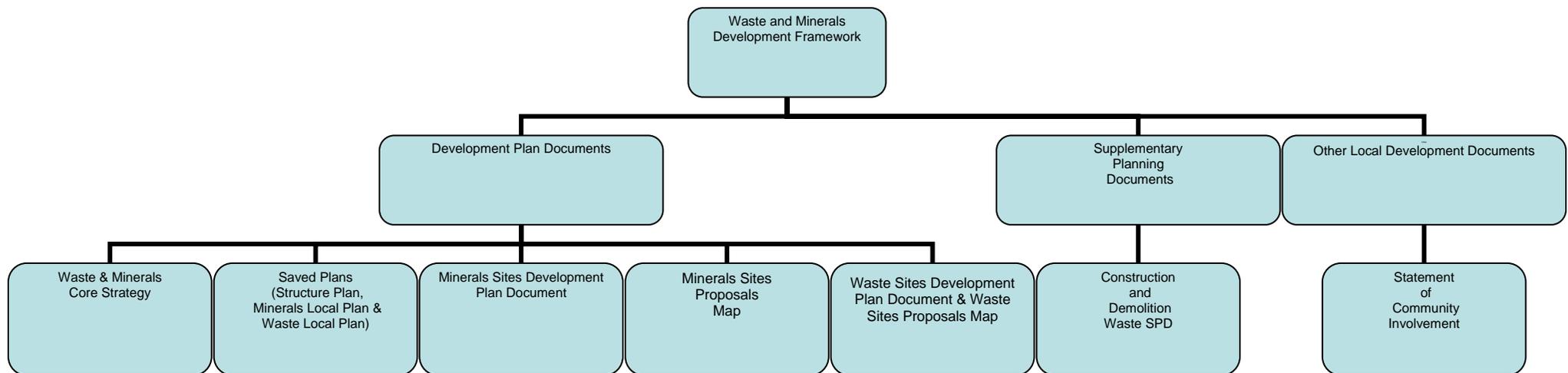
The assessment of progress against the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme shows that a revised programme was submitted to Government which reflected resource issues resulting from challenges and staff constraints as well as changes to legislation. As a result no milestones have been missed.

One of the key priorities for future AMRs will be to ensure up to date information is available for the monitoring period to address the requirements of the NCIs. This may not always have been possible and where the data cannot be presented an explanation will be given and any relevant information presented in order to give an indication to assist in addressing the NCIs.

This years AMR and future AMRs continue to report on Brighton & Hove City Council's Waste figures in line with the Joint Waste and Minerals Development Framework being produced by East Sussex County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council..

Key findings specifically relating to minerals and waste are detailed in Sections 5.6 and 6.6 respectively.

Appendix 1– Table A.1 Structure of Minerals and Waste Development Framework (July 2008)



Appendix 2 - Table A.2- Revised Programme for the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (approved July 2008)

Document Title	Status	Brief Description	Chain of Conformity	Consultation on preferred strategy	Publication of proposed submission document	Date for Submission to SofS	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 Structure Plan / RPG9 Waste & Minerals and national PPSs. The South East Plan will be considered when adopted.	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 Structure Plan / RPG9 Waste & Minerals and national PPSs. The South East Plan will be considered when adopted. 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 Structure Plan / RPG9 Waste & Minerals and national PPSs. The South East Plan will be considered when adopted. 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 - Table A.3 Total Municipal and Household Waste Arisings Managed in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 2002/03 – 2007/08

Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (Tonnes)

	Authority	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Recycled	B&H		15,251	18,469	23,060	25,796	27,316
	ESCC	29,306	33,080	37,052	43,061	47,854	53,792
Reuse	B&H		1,791	2,592	3,004	2,900	2,644
	ESCC	N/A	7,474	8,430	9,226	8,076	7,542
Composted	B&H		3,032	4,061	3,920	3,753	3,857
	ESCC	20,932	22,367	25,330	25,990	27,439	29,454
Energy Recovery	B&H		0	0	1544	2,609	12,037
	ESCC	4,036	0	0	1,173	5,687	25,937
Incineration without energy recovery	B&H		0	0	0	0	0
	ESCC	N/A	167	181	44	0	0
Disposal to Land	B&H		96,122	91,322	82,595	78507	66,456
	ESCC	216,111	205,959	206,013	196,571	187,943	152,480
Total Waste Arising	B&H		116,197	116,444	114,122	113,564	112,310
	ESCC	270,385	269,047	277,006	276,065	276,999	269,305

Municipal Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (%)

	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	B&H	ESCC										
Recycled		11	13	12	16	13	20	16	23	17	24	20
Reuse		N/A	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Composted		8	3	8	3	9	3	9	3	10	3	11
Energy Recovery		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	11	10
Incineration without energy recovery		N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposal to land		80	83	77	78	74	72	71	69	68	59	57

Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (Tonnes)

	Authority	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Recycled	B&H		15,251	18,469	23,060	25,796	27,316
	ESCC	29,306	33,080	37,052	43,061	47,854	53,792
Reuse	B&H		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	ESCC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Composted	B&H		3,032	4,061	3,920	3,753	3,857
	ESCC	20,932	22,367	25,330	25,990	27,439	29,454
Energy Recovery	B&H		0	0	1,544	2,609	12,037
	ESCC	4,032	0	0	1,173	5,687	25,937
Incineration without energy recovery	B&H		0	0	0	0	0
	ESCC	0	167	181	44	0	0
Disposal to Land	B&H		96,106	91,302	82,554	78,474	66,378
	ESCC	199,294	198,165	197,930	188,212	179,405	144,223
Total Waste Arising	B&H		114,390	113,833	111,078	110,632	109,587
	ESCC	253,568	253,779	260,493	258,480	260,385	253,406

Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (%)

	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	B&H	ESCC										
Recycled		12	13	13	16	14	21	17	23	18	25	21
Reuse		N/A	N/A	N/A								
Composted		8	3	9	4	10	4	10	3	11	4	12
Energy Recovery		2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	11	10
Incineration without energy recovery		N/A	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.02	0	0	0	0
Disposal to land		79	84	78	80	76	74	73	71	69	61	57

Source: ESCC Waste Management Group (Figures in actual tonnes)

Appendix 4 – Table A.4- East Sussex County Council Enforcement Caseload

	New Cases Received	Cases Resolved	Total Caseload
2003 - Q1	10	8	36
2003 - Q2	20	12	46
2003 - Q3	21	25	43
2003 - Q4	8	6	45
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

Appendix 5 - Table A.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 2007/2008	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 RPG9 (W&M) 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. Policy W6 supports the establishment of a strategic network of waste management facilities. 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.

Core Output Indicator	Policy Objective (from Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan)	Actual Output 2007/2008	Future Action/Comments
<p>W2 - Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.</p>	<p>Policy Waste Local Plan1 states at part c) that:</p> <p>“Proposals shall form part of an integrated strategy for waste management and where appropriate contribute to meeting or exceeding targets of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recycling 30% of household waste and recovering 40% of municipal waste by 2005 - recycling 33% of household waste and recovering 50% of municipal waste by 2010 - recycling 40% of household waste and recovering 67% of municipal waste by 2015” <p>RPG9 (W&M) Policy W9 & W10 encourages a wider range of recycling facilities to serve the whole plan area. Policy W7 supports a progressive reduction in the amount of land allocated for landfilling. Policy W13 supports proposals to increase the proportion of household, commercial and other industrial waste that is re-used or recycled.</p>	<p>Recycling/composting rate of 31% achieved for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for household waste in 2007/08.</p> <p>Recovery of municipal waste for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove was 43% in 2007/08.</p>	<p>Progress is being made towards targets. Significant applications for new waste management facilities have been approved.</p>

Local Indicator	Policy Objective	Actual Output 2005/2006	Future Action/Comments
<p>A Aggregate imports and marine dredged material</p>	<p>Policy M5 in RPG9 (W&M) 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.</p>	<p>No figures available for the monitoring period. Figures for 1999-2005 shows a decrease in marine dredged aggregate imports over the last few years and stable figures for imports of crushed rock aggregate.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>B Extraction of (and employment in) non-aggregate minerals</p>	<p>The requirements of Policy M4 in RPG9 (W&M) are reflected in Policy 15 of the Minerals Local Plan supporting the retention and development of existing clay working and clay product manufacturing activities. Policy M4 in RPG9 (W&M) and Policy 26 of the Minerals Local Plans support the continuation of gypsum mining at Mountfield and Brightling.</p> <p>Policy 20 of the Minerals Local Plan identifies that the continuing need for chalk should be met from existing workings at Beddingham, Glynde and Tarring Neville.</p>	<p>Figures for clay production in 2006 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 1999-2006.</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>Continued Monitoring No figures for chalk.</p> <p>Clay – no figures for 2003 but thereafter to 2006 is available.</p> <p>Oil and gas (hydrocarbons) are not extracted as commercial minerals in East Sussex.</p>

Appendix 6 - Table A.6 Existing Operational Sites and Permitted Aggregate Reserves

Site	Material	Permitted Reserve
Nook Beach/ Castlewater	Sand & Gravel	*
Stantons Farm(Novington Sandpit)	Sand & Gravel	380,000 tonnes
Scotney Court	Sand & Gravel	935,000 tonnes
Scotney Court Extension/ Wall Farm	Sand & Gravel	3,230,000 tonnes
		Total: 4,545,000 tonnes

* Confidential figure to protect operator commercial interests(Source: ESCC)

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 approximately 2025 at the earliest, due to the phasing of extraction operations. 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.

Requirement for aggregate reserves over the 16 years in the period included in Regional Planning Guidance for South East RPG9 – Waste and Minerals, i.e. 2001-2016 inclusive

$16 \times 10,000 = 160,000$ tonnes.

Therefore, East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is required to make provision to ensure sufficient permitted reserves of **160,000 tonnes** of construction aggregate sand & gravel in a period up to 2016.

Mineral Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) Planning Guidance gives advice on the calculation of landbanks. The relevant calculation for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is therefore:

$$380,000^{16} \div 10,000 = 38 \text{ years}^{17}$$

This more than meets the requirement for a 7 year landbank.

¹⁶ The permission at Novington has been assumed as the only supply pre 2016

¹⁷ Total permitted reserve divided by annual apportionment compared to the need for a 7 year landbank

Appendix 7 - Table A.7 Secondary & Recycled Aggregates Facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove up to 31 March 2008

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

Operator	Address
R French & Sons Ltd	Drury Lane, Ponswood Industrial Site, St Leonards
Rabbit Skips	North Quay Road, Newhaven
M D J Light Bros	Greystone Quarry, Southerham, Lewes
P J Mini Skips	Cophall Wood, nr Polegate
A M Skip Hire	Hazlebank, nr Maresfield
Haulaway	Diplocks Way, Hailsham
Kingspan Recycling	Moulsecoomb Way, Brighton
SITA WTS	Potts Marsh, Eastbourne
Skip-It Containers	Gate 5, Basin Road South, Portslade, Brighton
Sussex Skips	Cliffe Industrial Estate, Lewes
G.A. Skips Ltd	The Old Cement Works, Newhaven
Newlink Skips	Avis Way Industrial Estate, Newhaven

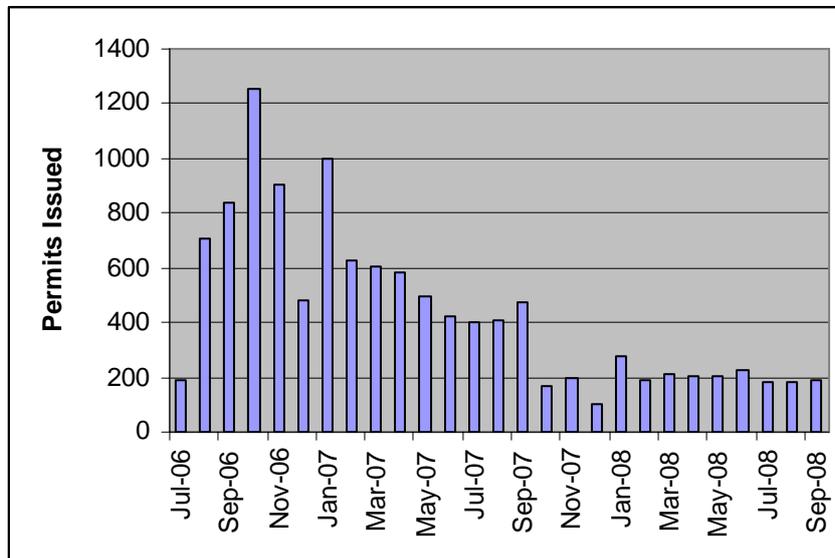
Source: East Sussex County Council Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2005, 2006 and 2007, and Planning Applications

Appendix 8: Household Waste Recycling Site Permit Scheme

Last year's AMR 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.

The total number of permits issued during 2007/08 was 9,437. Figure A8.1 shows the trend in the number of new permits issued on a monthly basis since the scheme began in 2006. This shows a gradual downward trend, and a leveling off of the pattern since the fourth quarter of 2007.

Figure A8.1: Number of Permits issued per month July 2006-September 2008



Source: East Sussex County Council Waste Management Group

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 A8.2, so it is reasonable to assume that the scheme has been successful in diverting commercial waste away from household sites.

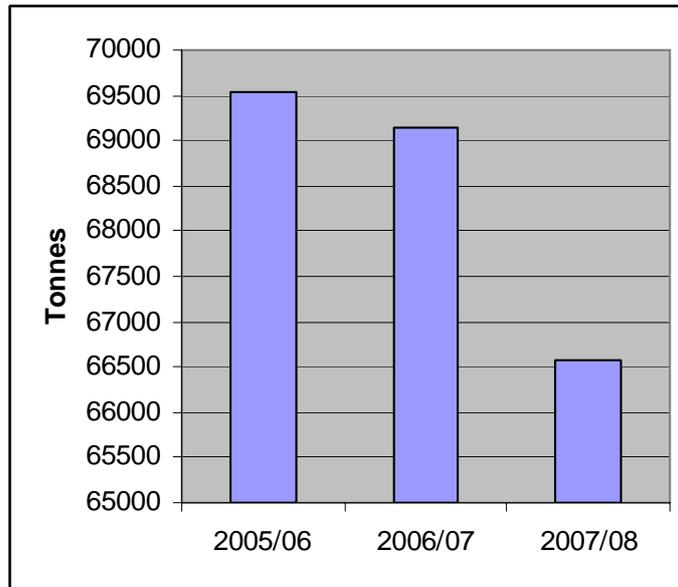


Figure A8.2: Waste delivered to HWRSs 2005/06 - 2007/8

The difference in waste delivered to Household Waste Recycling Sites between 05/06 and 06/07 was a decrease of 398.01 tonnes, a reduction of 0.5%, however, between 06/07 and 07/08 there was a decrease of 2571.32 tonnes, a reduction of 3.27%. The first set of data as collated in the 06/07 period had to be treated with caution as the permit scheme had only been in place for 7 months of the 06/07 period. Now that further data has been received and a genuine year-on-year comparison can be made it does appear as though the scheme may have had a significant affect on reducing the amount of waste entering HWRSs.

Appendix 9: Permitted Minerals Workings in East Sussex in 2007/08

Name	Mineral	Operational during AMR period?
Stanton's Farm	Building sand	Yes
Scotney Court	Sand & gravel	No – not yet implemented
Nook Beach	Sand & gravel	No - inactive
Castle Water	Sand & gravel	No - dormant
Scotney Court extension/Wall Farm	Sand & gravel	No – not yet implemented
Rye Bay Foreshore	Sand & gravel for sea defence work	Yes
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
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

Appendix 10 Capacity of Waste Management Sites in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

Permit Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Type Description	District	Operational Status
South Downs Health N H S Trust	Brighton General Hospital	Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Brighton Household Waste Site	Household Waste Amenity Site	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Tnc Waste Recycling Limited		Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Brighton & Hove Council	Waterhall Valley Burn Site	Incinerator	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Veolia South Downs Ltd	Hollingdean Lane WTS	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Argyle Metals Ltd	Argyle Hall	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Brighton & Hove	Operational
G E Richardson & Sons Ltd	G E Richardson & Sons Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Brighton & Hove	Operational
Brighton & Hove Council	Sheepcote Valley	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Brighton & Hove	Non-operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Hove Civic Amenity Site And Transfer Station	Special Waste Transfer Station	Brighton & Hove	Operational
John Penfold 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 Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	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 Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Eastbourne	Operational
D Tether	Riverside Metals	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Eastbourne	Non-operational

Permit Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Type Description	District	Operational Status
R French & Sons Ltd	Woodland House	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Hastings	Operational
Corsi Alan Francis	Unit A, Roebuck Centre	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hastings	Operational
Hastings Borough Council Depot	Bulverhythe Road, St Leonards	Waste Transfer Station for Recyclates	Hastings	Operational
Viridor Waste Disposal Ltd	Beddingham Landfill Site	Co-Disposal Landfill Site	Lewes	Operational
The Beddingham Compost Company Ltd	Beddingham Compost Facility	Composting Facility	Lewes	Operational
George Worms	Brighton Motorama	ELV Facility	Lewes	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Newhaven Household Waste Site	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	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Operational
M D J Light Bros (S P) Ltd	Greystone Quarry	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Lewes Household Waste Site	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Operational
Mr C Burgoyne	More House Farm, Wivelsfield	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Non-operational
M D J Light Brothers	Greystone Quarry	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	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

Permit Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Type Description	District	Operational Status
M D J Light Bros (S P) Limited	Greystone Quarry	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Lewes	Operational
C D Jordan & Son Limited	Southerham Wharf	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Lewes	Operational
Cooper A A	Chamberlaines Lane	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Lewes	Operational
Mr Bryan Thomas & Mr Robert Cowley	Selmeston Auto Spares	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Lewes	Operational
Gamble Waste 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, South Heighton, nr Newhaven	Waste Transfer Station	Lewes	Operational
Newlink Waste Management Ltd	Unit H, Rich Industrial Estate	Waste Transfer Station for Recyclates	Lewes	Operational
Unit 18	Unit 18, Cliff Industrial Estate	WEEE Storage and Treatment Facility	Lewes	Operational
M D J Light Brothers	Greystone Quarry	WEEE Storage and Treatment Facility	Lewes	Operational
Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Pebsham Landfill Site	Co-Disposal Landfill Site	Rother	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Mountfield Civic Amenity Site	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Rother	Operational

Permit Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Type Description	District	Operational Status
Veolia South Downs Limited	Pebsham (Hastings) H W S	Household, Commercial & Industrial 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 Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Rother	Operational
Mssrs G W F, G G A, R G Davis - Trading		Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Rother	Operational
Mr Keith Bartlett	Bridge Yard, Five Acre Wood	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Rother	Operational
Saunters Cyril, Mr	Bridge Yard Scrap Yard	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Rother	Operational
Rye Oil Limited	Rye Oil Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Rother	Operational
Perkins K J	Woodlands Farm	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	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
K P S Composting Services Limited	Boathouse Farm	Composting Facility	Wealden	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Farningham Road Ca Site, Crowborough	Household Waste Amenity Site	Wealden	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Maresfield Camp, off A272, Maresfield, nr Uckfield	Household Waste Recycling & Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
Thomas And Polly Fuller	Skilton Skip Hire	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational

Permit Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Type Description	District	Operational Status
Veolia South Downs Limited	Wadhurst Civic Amenity Site	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Forest Row Civic Amenity Site	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
Veolia South Downs Limited	Heathfield Ca Site	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 H W S	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
East Sussex County Council	Mile Oak Depot	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
S I T A Wastecare Ltd	Potts Marsh	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Wealden	Operational
P J 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
Mitchell Mr A G	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
D Marshall	Heavenly Paws Pet Funeral Services	Incinerator	Wealden	Operational

Permit Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Type Description	District	Operational Status
John Bourne & Company Limited	Comtec (U K) Limited	Landfill taking other wastes	Wealden	Operational
M D J Light Bros. (S P) Limited	Hazelmere	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Wealden	Operational
Townsend George Daniel	Briardene	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Wealden	Operational
Ambrose Porter	Little Rigsford Farm	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Wealden	Operational
Ambrose Porter	The Platt	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Wealden	Operational
Clark , Michael John	Elmfield	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Wealden	Non-operational
Killick Thomas	Littlewood	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Wealden	Operational
H Ripley & Co	H Ripley & Co	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	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

Appendix 11 – Justifications for Saving Waste Local Plan Policies

WLP Policy No.	Issue	Conformity with/ Avoidance of Repetition of National Policy	General Conformity with the Aims and Objectives of Plans	Policy Objective	Performance Since Adoption (February 2006)	Justification and Reasons for Wishing to Save Policy
1	Plan Strategy	PPS10 (para 1, 20)	RPG9 (W5, W6), Draft SEP (CC1, CC2, W5, W6)	To provide the principles for considering waste planning applications, and targets for the recycling and recovery of waste.	Significantly used.	The policy is necessary to ensure the sustainable recovery and disposal of waste. It sets out the current local interpretation of targets detailed in regional guidance and demonstrates the Council's minimum commitment towards achieving these. The Waste & Minerals Development Framework (WMDF) currently in preparation will review the Council's targets in due course. The policy also refers to the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) as a guiding principle in waste management. Government documents published since the WLP have reconsidered the role of the BPEO and concluded that in future identifying the BPEO would effectively be delivered through a new objective of driving waste management up the waste hierarchy. The WMDF will consider these changes, however in the interim retaining the reference to BPEO will ensure decisions are supported by information that includes sufficient systematic analysis of the impacts associated with waste management.
2	Transport Strategy		RPG9 (W16), Draft SEP (W16)	To minimise the transportation of waste and ensure more sustainable transport methods are considered.	Used	The policy ensures waste facilities are located as close as practicable to the source of the waste and transported in the most sustainable way possible.

WLP Policy No.	Issue	Conformity with/ Avoidance of Repetition of National Policy	General Conformity with the Aims and Objectives of Plans	Policy Objective	Performance Since Adoption (February 2006)	Justification and Reasons for Wishing to Save Policy
3	AONBs	PPS7 (para 21), PPS10 (annex e)	RPG9 (W17), Draft SEP (C2, W17)	To protect Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	Used.	In view of the large amount of AONB designation within the Plan area and consequent local sensitivity the policy is necessary to emphasise that development in AONBs is only permitted where the development would not compromise the objectives of the designation.
4	Transportation of waste by rail or water	PPG13 (para 45)	RPG9 (W16), Draft SEP (W16)	To look favourably on proposals that utilise rail or water transportation.	Unused	The policy seeks to encourage the use of sustainable forms of transport, and although unused at present will potentially be of use in determining future applications.
5	Safeguarding sites		RPG9- (W16, W17), Draft SEP (W16, W17)	To resist development proposals which would prevent or prejudice the use of existing waste management sites and the preferred sites and search areas identified in this Plan	Used	The policy is necessary to protect suitable sites for future waste management facilities which are required to meet local and regional targets.
6	Expansions or alterations to existing facilities		RPG9 (W17), Draft SEP (W17)	To facilitate the modernisation or expansion of existing facilities to improve efficiency and output.	Used	A significantly used policy that is necessary to promote modern and efficient waste management facilities in the Plan area.
7	Site specific allocations for road to rail transfer facilities	PPS10 (paras 17, 18), PPG 13 (para 45)	RPG9 (W16, W17), Draft SEP (W16, W17)	To support the provision of a road to rail transfer facility at Sackville Trading Estate, Hove.	Unused	Policy encourages and facilitates the use of sustainable rail transportation by providing a specific allocated site.

WLP Policy No.	Issue	Conformity with/ Avoidance of Repetition of National Policy	General Conformity with the Aims and Objectives of Plans	Policy Objective	Performance Since Adoption (February 2006)	Justification and Reasons for Wishing to Save Policy
8	Site specific allocations for MRF and waste transfer facilities	PPS10, paras 17, 18	RPG9 (W17), Draft SEP (W17)	To identify specific sites that could be suitable for the development of MRF and waste transfer facilities	Planning permission granted for a facility at Hollingdean Depot, and two permissions granted for developments at Pebsham	The policy provides specific allocated sites for the development of further MRF and waste transfer facilities in the Plan area which are essential if landfill diversion targets are to be met.
9	Site Specific Allocations for EfW / MRF Facilities	PPS10, paras 17, 18	RPG9 (W17), Draft SEP (W17)	To identify the site at North Quay, Newhaven as being suitable for a EfW facility.	Policy was used in determining the application for an EfW facility at the site.	The policy provides a specific allocated site for an Energy from Waste and Materials Recovery Facility which would assist in achieving landfill diversion targets.
10	Site specific allocations for disposal to land	PPS10, paras 17, 18	RPG9 (W17), Draft SEP (W17)	To identify specific sites that are suitable for the disposal of waste to land.	Unused	There is a need to provide further final disposal capacity within the Plan area, and the allocation of these two sites remains appropriate.
11	Reduction, re-use and recycling during demolition and design, and construction of new developments		RPG9 (M1, W1, W2) Draft SEP (CC4, W2)	To minimise waste produced and maximise re-use and recycling during demolition and the design and construction of new developments.	Used	The policy promotes the use of processes higher up the waste hierarchy, and exists as the policy basis for the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Construction and Demolition Waste SPD. Its relevance is not restricted to waste facility development, as it relates to all new developments of any kind in the County.

WLP Policy No.	Issue	Conformity with/ Avoidance of Repetition of National Policy	General Conformity with the Aims and Objectives of Plans	Policy Objective	Performance Since Adoption (February 2006)	Justification and Reasons for Wishing to Save Policy
12	Recycling as part of major development		RPG9 (W8), Draft SEP (W8)	To ensure all development proposals employing, attracting or accommodating a large number of people consider the extent to which recycling facilities can be integrated into the development.	Unused	The policy is necessary to help achieve recycling targets for the Plan area, and is relevant to all new developments across the County, rather than being restricted to waste related developments. It encourages the provision of recycling facilities in order to achieve national policy waste separation aims.
13	Recycling, transfer and materials recovery facilities	National policy does not provide specific guidance for recycling, transfer and MRF proposals.	RPG9 (W17), Draft SEP (W17)	To ensure such facilities are suitably located and of a suitable scale for the location.	Used	Policy has been significantly used to assess planning applications, providing necessary waste infrastructure.
14	Recycling and recovery facilities for C&D waste	National policy does not provide specific guidance for proposals for recycling and recovery facilities.	RPG9 (W17), Draft SEP (W17)	To ensure such facilities are suitably located.	Used	Policy has been used to assess planning applications, providing necessary waste infrastructure.

WLP Policy No.	Issue	Conformity with/ Avoidance of Repetition of National Policy	General Conformity with the Aims and Objectives of Plans	Policy Objective	Performance Since Adoption (February 2006)	Justification and Reasons for Wishing to Save Policy
15	Small scale recycling collection facilities	National policy does not provide specific guidance for small scale recycling proposals.	RPG9 (W17), Draft SEP (W17)	To ensure such facilities are suitably located.	Unused	Policy is necessary to encourage the future sustainable management of waste by providing necessary waste infrastructure.
16	New household waste sites	National policy does not provide specific guidance for household waste site proposals.	RPG9 (W17), Draft SEP (W17)	To provide the context and principles for considering energy from waste facility applications	Used	Policy has been used to assess planning applications, and is necessary to encourage the sustainable management of waste in the future by providing necessary waste infrastructure.
17	Reprocessing Industries	Waste Strategy for England 2007 (Ch. 5)		To provide support for reprocessing facility proposals.	Unused	The policy provides further encouragement for the sustainable management of waste by providing necessary local waste infrastructure.
18	Composting facilities	National policy does not provide specific guidance for composting proposals.	RPG9 (W17), Draft SEP (W17)	To provide the context and principles for considering composting facility applications.	Used	Policy has been used to assess planning applications, assisting in providing local waste infrastructure.

WLP Policy No.	Issue	Conformity with/ Avoidance of Repetition of National Policy	General Conformity with the Aims and Objectives of Plans	Policy Objective	Performance Since Adoption (February 2006)	Justification and Reasons for Wishing to Save Policy
19	Energy from waste facilities	National policy does not provide specific guidance for energy from waste proposals.	RPG9 (W12), Draft SEP (EN2, EN3, W12)	To provide the context and principles for considering energy from waste facility applications.	Used	Policy is necessary to judge any future EfW applications, assisting in providing necessary local waste infrastructure..
20	Landfilling - non-inert waste	National policy does not provide specific guidance for non inert waste landfill proposals.	RPG9 (W13, W14), Draft SEP (W12, W13)	To ensure there is a need for further capacity, that such facilities are suitably located, and sympathetically restored after use.	Unused	The County has a shortage of final disposal capacity, the policy is therefore necessary to judge potential future applications to address this problem through landfilling.
21	Landraising- non-inert waste	National policy does not provide specific guidance for non-inert waste landraise proposals.	RPG9 (W13, W14), Draft SEP (W12, W13)	To ensure there is a need for further capacity, that such facilities are suitably located, and sympathetically restored after use.	Used	The County has a shortage of final disposal capacity, the policy is therefore necessary to judge potential future applications to address this problem through landraising.
22	Landfill gas	National policy does not provide specific guidance for landfill gas proposals.	RPG9 (W14), Draft SEP (W14)	To permit proposals for EfW facilities using landfill gas, provided conflict is minimised with restoration and afteruse of the site.	Unused	Policy is necessary to judge potential future applications for energy from waste facilities using landfill gas.

WLP Policy No.	Issue	Conformity with/ Avoidance of Repetition of National Policy	General Conformity with the Aims and Objectives of Plans	Policy Objective	Performance Since Adoption (February 2006)	Justification and Reasons for Wishing to Save Policy
23	Landfilling - inert waste	National policy does not provide specific guidance for inert waste landfill proposals.	RPG9 (W14), Draft SEP (W14)	To provide the principles for considering applications for inert waste landfill facilities.	Used	Policy is necessary to judge potential future applications for inert waste landfill facilities.
24	Landraising/ improvement with inert waste	National policy does not provide specific guidance for inert waste landraise proposals.	RPG9 (W14), Draft SEP (W14)	To provide the principles for considering applications involving landraising or improving with inert waste.	Used	Policy is necessary to judge potential future applications for landraising and improvements using inert waste.
25	Landfill mining	National policy does not provide specific guidance for landfill mining proposals.	RPG9 (W12), Draft SEP (W12)	To ensure that proposals for landfill mining include measures to keep pollutants within acceptable standards and ensure re-use and recycling of recovered materials is integral to the proposals.	Unused	Policy is necessary to ensure any future proposals for landfill mining operations are sustainable and in accordance with national policy.
26	Mineral waste	National policy does not provide specific guidance for mineral waste proposals.		To provide the principles for considering applications involving the management of mineral waste.	Unused	Policy is necessary to judge any future applications involving the management of mineral waste.

WLP Policy No.	Issue	Conformity with/ Avoidance of Repetition of National Policy	General Conformity with the Aims and Objectives of Plans	Policy Objective	Performance Since Adoption (February 2006)	Justification and Reasons for Wishing to Save Policy
27	Special & Difficult Waste	Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regs 2005	RPG9 - W15, Draft SEP (W15)	To provide the principles for considering applications involving the management of special and difficult wastes.	Used	Policy is necessary to provide the planning context for judging future proposals for facilities handling hazardous waste, in line with the Hazardous Waste Regs 2005.
28	On-site Clinical Waste Facilities	National policy does not provide specific guidance for clinical waste facility proposals.	RPG9 (W17), Draft SEP (W17)	To provide the principles for considering applications for on-site clinical waste facilities.	Unused	Policy is necessary to judge any future proposals for on-site clinical waste facilities.
29	Independent Clinical Waste Facilities	National policy does not provide specific guidance for clinical waste facility proposals.	RPG9 (W17), Draft SEP (W17)	To provide the principles for considering applications for independent clinical waste facilities.	Unused	Policy is necessary to judge any future proposals for independent clinical waste facilities.
30	Wastewater & Sewage Sludge	Urban Waste Water Treatment (England & Wales) Regs 1994		To provide the principles for considering applications for facilities for the management, treatment and disposal of wastewater and sewage sludge.	Used	Policy has been used in determining applications involving the management and disposal of wastewater and sewage sludge in line with the Urban Waste Water Treatment Regs 1994, and will continue to be relevant to future applications.
30a	Wastewater & Sewage Sludge (B&H/ Peacehaven Catchment)			To identify the site search area for a new wastewater treatment works for the Brighton & Hove/ Peacehaven drainage catchments.	Unused	Policy is necessary to provide the specific area of search for selecting the location for the proposed facility.

WLP Policy No.	Issue	Conformity with/ Avoidance of Repetition of National Policy	General Conformity with the Aims and Objectives of Plans	Policy Objective	Performance Since Adoption (February 2006)	Justification and Reasons for Wishing to Save Policy
31	Disposal of Liquid Waste & Dredgings on Land for Improvement	Sewage Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regs 1989		To provide the principles for considering applications involving the disposal of liquid waste and dredgings to land.	Unused	Policy is necessary to ensure that the disposal of liquid waste and dredgings to land is carried out in a sustainable fashion in accordance with best agricultural practice, and in line with the Sewage Sludge Regs 1989.
32	Liquid Waste Facilities	National policy does not provide specific guidance for liquid waste facility proposals.	RPG9 (W17), Draft SEP (W17)	To provide the context and principles for considering applications for facilities dealing with liquid waste.	Unused	Policy necessary to judge future applications for liquid waste facilities.
33	Agricultural & Stable Waste	National policy does not provide specific guidance for agricultural and stable waste disposal proposals.		To provide the context and principles for considering applications for facilities dealing with agricultural and stable waste.	Unused	Policy necessary to judge future applications for the development of facilities for the handling, storage, treatment, processing and disposal of agricultural and stable wastes.
34	Animal Carcass Waste	National policy does not provide specific guidance for the treatment and disposal of animal carcass waste.		To provide the context and principles for considering applications for facilities dealing with the disposal of animal carcasses.	Unused	Policy necessary to judge future applications for facilities disposing of animal carcasses.

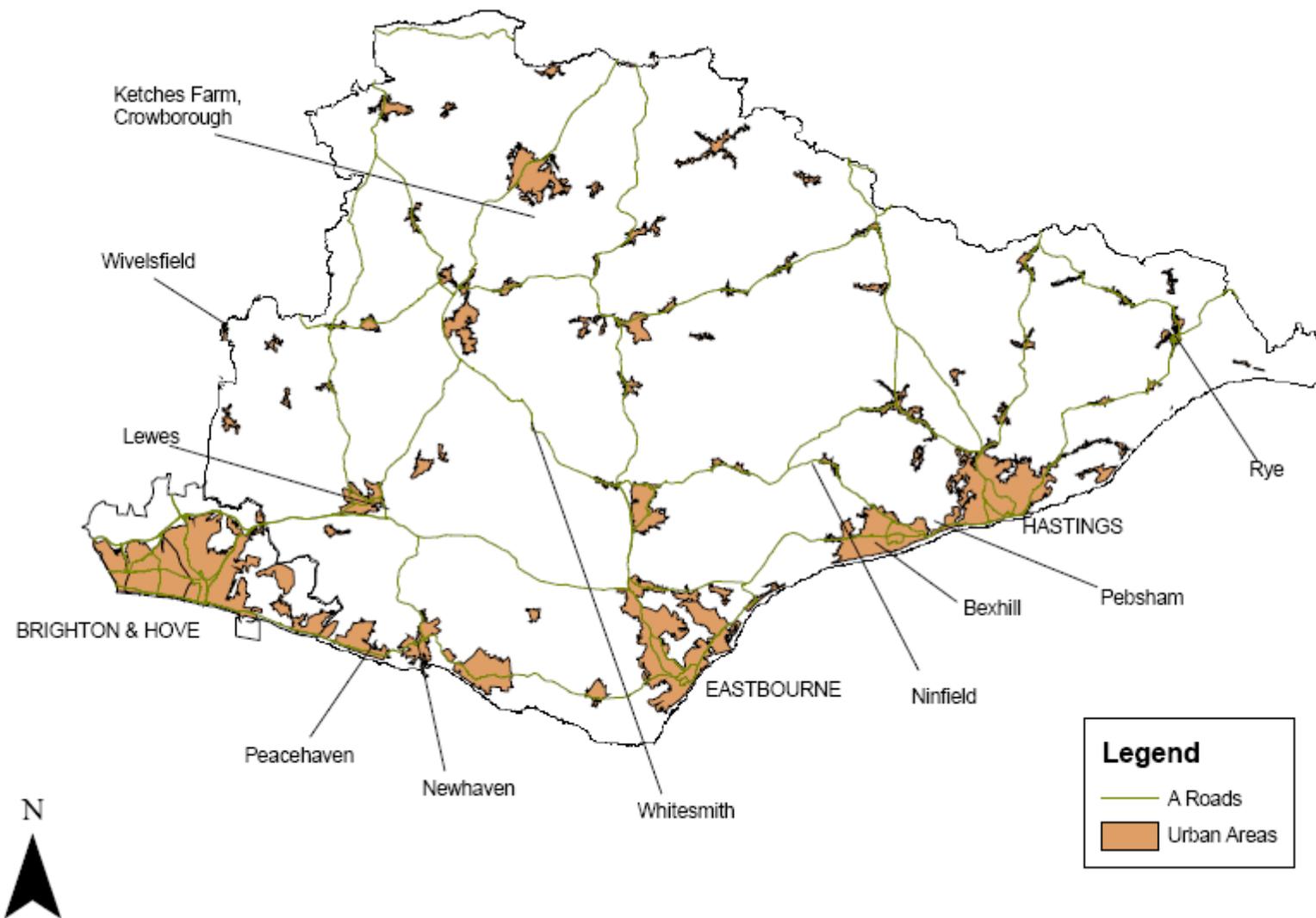
WLP Policy No.	Issue	Conformity with/ Avoidance of Repetition of National Policy	General Conformity with the Aims and Objectives of Plans	Policy Objective	Performance Since Adoption (February 2006)	Justification and Reasons for Wishing to Save Policy
35	General amenity considerations	PPS10 (para 29)	Draft SEP (CC12, NRM7, NRM8)	To ensure there is no demonstrable harm to the general amenity of the vicinity of a proposed site.	Used	Policy has been frequently used in determining applications and provides greater detail and local expression than similar national policies.
36	Transport considerations	PPS10		To ensure adequate access arrangements to sites and to mitigate against the adverse impacts of traffic caused by developments.	Used	Policy has been frequently used in determining applications and is necessary to judge future applications.
37	Development in flood risk areas, affecting flood defences and/or impacting surface water run-off	PPS1 (para 20), PPS10 (annex e), PPS25	Draft SEP (NRM1, NRM3)	To prevent development which would be detrimental to flood defences, is within a flood plain unless there are exceptional circumstances, increase the flood risk, and/or have an adverse impact on the conservation and amenity of marine environments.	Used	Policy is necessary to determine applications on sites susceptible to flooding.
38	Surface and Groundwater	PPS10 (annex e)	Draft SEP (NRM1)	To prevent development which would adversely affect surface and groundwater quality, or cause adverse environmental impact through changes in groundwater levels.	Used	Policy has been regularly used when determining applications to protect the quality of surface and groundwater, and adverse effects resulting from changes to groundwater levels.
39	Design Considerations	PPS1 (para 13), PPS10 (paras 35, 36)	Draft SEP (CC12)	To ensure sympathetic, appropriate and innovative design, siting and external appearance of proposals.	Used	Policy is important in protecting against potential adverse effects on visual amenity caused by developments.

WLP Policy No.	Issue	Conformity with/ Avoidance of Repetition of National Policy	General Conformity with the Aims and Objectives of Plans	Policy Objective	Performance Since Adoption (February 2006)	Justification and Reasons for Wishing to Save Policy
40	Environmental Improvements and Other Benefits			To allow the WPAs to seek environmental improvements to offset or compensate for any adverse impacts associated with a development.	Used	Policy has been used to enable WPAs to offset or compensate for adverse effects as a result of developments.

Appendix 12- 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
2003-04	6	125,000 tpa recycling	3 (5,000 tpa recycling)	1 (recycling- capacity unspecified but probably small scale)	2 (120,000 tpa recycling)
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)

Appendix 13- Sites within East Sussex and Brighton & Hove referred to in Tables 6.5 & 6.6



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. Other Development Plan Documents can cover generic Development Control Policies.

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.

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 the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to be used to measure the direct effects of policy.

Options Testing Dialogue (OTD): OTD refers to a series of meetings held with key stakeholders from September to December 2008 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 Council Proposals maps must include any minerals and waste matters.

Regional Planning Guidance (RPG9) Waste & Minerals: Changes made by Government to RPG9 in June 2006. concerning regional waste and minerals planning policies.

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

Saved Policies or Plans: Existing adopted development plans are 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 Regional Assembly: The Assembly 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. They also prepare Regional Spatial Strategy. A major new responsibility is preparation of the South East Plan, setting a 20-year vision for the region.

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 but is subject to independent examination.

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 Frameworks (MWDF): County Councils are responsible for producing Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks. These are akin to Local Development Frameworks but covering minerals and waste issues.