

East Sussex Annual Monitoring Report 2006/2007

Minerals and Waste

East Sussex Annual Monitoring Report 2006/2007 - 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 2006 to 31 March 2007, as well as progress in meeting the milestones in the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). This is the third 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 MWDS was brought into effect on 27 April 2007 following an earlier update in October 2006. Revisions were made to the scheduling of proposed Development Plan Documents (DPDs) for the next three years. The main change is to the submission and examination of the Minerals Sites DPD. Government Office for the South East was advised by the Planning Inspectorate of the risks in timetabling our Core Strategy and Minerals Sites DPD close together, if we encounter problems of 'soundness' with the Core Strategy then the Minerals Sites DPD will be affected. The County Council therefore staggered the date of the pre-examination of the Core Strategy and Minerals Sites DPDs and put back other milestones for the Minerals Sites DPD. Progress on documents is still 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.

The Council's Construction & Demolition Waste Supplementary Planning Document was adopted in February 2006. It is hoped that the implementation of this document will improve the quality of recycled aggregates data in the future. For this AMR the Council were unable to determine accurately the number of site waste management plans submitted with planning applications across the County, which would enable the Council to judge the impact on the SPD locally. Further investigation is required with District and Borough Councils to rectify this and it is hoped that next year's AMR will report progress in this area.

Following a Public Examination into objections in September 2006, the County Council adopted its Statement of Community Involvement at its meeting on 5 December 2006.

Performance of Minerals and Waste Policies

National Core Indicators (NCI) are set by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 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. 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 5a - 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 5b – The Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates**

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**

Figures for landings of marine dredged sand and gravel show further decreases in aggregate imports into East Sussex, a total of 322,000 tonnes for 2005, continuing the downward trend (data for 2006 is currently being verified by the Government/Regional Assembly and will be reported in next year's AMR). 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.

- **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 their Clay workings. 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.

Waste Performance Indicators

- **NCI6a – Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities**

Information on new capacity is presented in the AMR. The main planning permissions granted in the monitoring period were for a Household Waste Recycling Site and Waste Transfer Station at Maresfield Camp, a waste and recyclables transfer station at Pebsham and the permanent provision for composting at Beddingham Landfill Site. Additionally the following planning applications were determined outside the monitoring period:

- an Energy Recovery Facility at North Quay Road, Newhaven. The application was granted conditional planning permission on 12 November 2007. The proposal allows for a nominal throughput of 210,000 tonnes per annum.
- a large composting facility at The Woodland Centre, Whitesmith, Chiddingly. This application was granted planning permission on 20 September 2007. The facility will be capable of processing 46,000 tonnes per annum of 'green' household waste.

- **NCI 6b - Municipal Waste Arisings**

Total municipal waste arisings for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove in 2006/7 was 390,563 tonnes. There are annual fluctuations in recorded municipal waste arisings however the general trend is forecast to continue to increase despite a flattening of growth in recent years. The WLP has a target to recycle 30% of household waste and recover 40% of municipal waste by 31 March 2006. The recycling/composting rate for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for 2006/7 was 28% which is slightly below the WLP target. The recovery rate for municipal waste was only 32% and the achievement of the WLP recovery target will require the provision of major new facilities.

Saving Policies in the Minerals Local Plan

The Minerals Local Plan was automatically saved until September 2007 at which point the Government agreed to save all the policies as requested by East Sussex County Council until they are replaced by the Waste and Minerals Development Framework. In last year's AMR to Government, the Council recommended that all the policies set out in the current plan be saved until the new Waste and Minerals Core Strategy and Minerals Sites Development Plan Document were adopted. The Government made their decision on this in September 2007 and agreed that all the policies in the Minerals Local Plan should be saved until replaced by Development Plan Documents (DPD) within the Waste & Minerals Development Framework (WMDF).

Saving Policies in the Waste Local Plan (WLP)

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. No decision has yet been made on which policies need to be saved. A submission will be made to the Government Office for the South East in August 2008 on saving WLP policies and this will be reported in next year's AMR.

Review of the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

The Council's SCI does not yet merit a formal review and the situation will be monitored and reported in future AMRs.

Key Findings

- Accuracy of monitoring performance against certain indicators continues to be affected by the lack of available data. This is due to the confidential nature of certain information and the lack of adequate surveys. Steps are being taken to work more closely with the Environment Agency and District and Borough Councils to improve the quality and availability of waste data.

- The amount of household waste recycled / composted and the amount of municipal waste recovered for East Sussex did not meet the targets in the WLP for 2005/6.
- Target for NCI 5a can be met.
- 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

- The use of a new database system implemented within the Development Control Team will enable quicker and easier reporting of new planning applications reported within the AMR.
- Under LIb (Local Indicator) A new yearly monitoring survey has been established to enable the County to report on consumption and reserves of brick clay.
- This year's AMR also includes separate minerals and waste data for both the County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council as well as an overall combined waste figure for the Plan area in line with our Joint Waste and Minerals Development Framework. This will provide a monitoring system of targets set out within our Framework that will replace the Waste and Minerals Local Plans.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background to East Sussex County Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2006-2007

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 2006 to 31 March 2007, as well as progress in meeting the milestones in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). This is the third AMR to be produced by the County.

This is the County Council's AMR and it therefore covers only minerals and waste matters. Other forms of development in East Sussex are dealt with by the local Borough and District Councils in their own AMRs. 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'¹:

- 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 to be addressed within this year's AMR.

This AMR gives an overall indication of how the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is progressing and how the minerals and waste policies

¹ Para 3.2 - Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG), March 2005

in the existing adopted Structure Plan, Minerals Local Plan and 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) which is 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).

Policies in the Minerals Local Plan are automatically “saved” for three years under the ‘Act’. New Development Planning Documents, set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, will replace the MLP in due course. In order to save policies in the Minerals Local Plan beyond September 2007 the Council had to make a request for their extended use to the Secretary of State by 31 March 2007. The Council recommended that all the policies set out in the current plan be saved until the new Waste and Minerals Core Strategy and Minerals Sites Development Plan Document are adopted. In September 2007, the Government agreed that the Council could save all the policies set out in last years AMR prior to bringing forward new minerals policies as part of the Development Plan Documents (DPDs). This will ensure it remains part of the statutory Development Plan for East Sussex.

The Waste Local Plan (WLP) policies are, similarly, automatically saved to February 2009. Next year’s AMR will report the Council’s position on saving the policies in line with the production of the Waste and Minerals Development Framework.

The Construction & Demolition Waste Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted in February 2006.

During this AMR period the draft Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was submitted to Government, April 2006 and a Public Examination was held in September 2006. Subject to some minor changes by the Planning Inspectorate the SCI was adopted in December 2006. The County Council’s SCI stated that it intended to review the SCI in 2007. Section 9 of this AMR addresses the review of the Council’s SCI.

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

The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 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. Another revision to the Scheme was made in March 2007 amending deadlines for the Minerals Development Plan Documents.

2 MINERALS AND WASTE IN EAST SUSSEX - BACKGROUND

2.1 Minerals

The principal mineral workings are for 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 South 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.

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 Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). 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.

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. It has to rely on the Environment Agency and other surveys to provide this data.

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 respectively (apart from policy MIN 13 from the Structure Plan):

Regional Spatial Strategy

Regional Spatial Strategy is currently provided by Regional Planning Guidance 9 Waste and Minerals (June 2006). Further details at -

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

Under the 'Act' the Structure Plan was saved until September 2007. The South East Regional Assembly applied to Government in March 2007 to save certain policies in the Structure Plan. The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (SoS) made her decision in September 2007 to save some policies beyond this date. These policies are being 'saved' to avoid any gaps in the development plan before being replaced by South East Plan or WMDF policies. Only one policy was saved for waste and minerals, MIN13 Hydrocarbons, as all other policies are covered in RPG9. Only the saved Structure Plan policies remain in force as part of the development plan. All other structure plan policies expired on 27 September 2007.

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. The Examination in Public of the South East Plan on waste and minerals was held in December 2006. The Panel report was published in August 2007. It now awaits modifications from the Secretary of State which will be subject to public consultation in early 2008.

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. Under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act, policies in the Waste Local Plan are automatically saved for three years from adoption (until February 2009). Further details at -

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

Minerals Local Plan

The 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 at –

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

Hard copies of the minerals and waste plans are available for inspection at County Hall, Lewes or can be obtained from the Development Minerals and Waste Group in the Transport and Environment Department by telephone on 01273 481846, or by email to wasteandmineralsdf@eastsussex.gov.uk

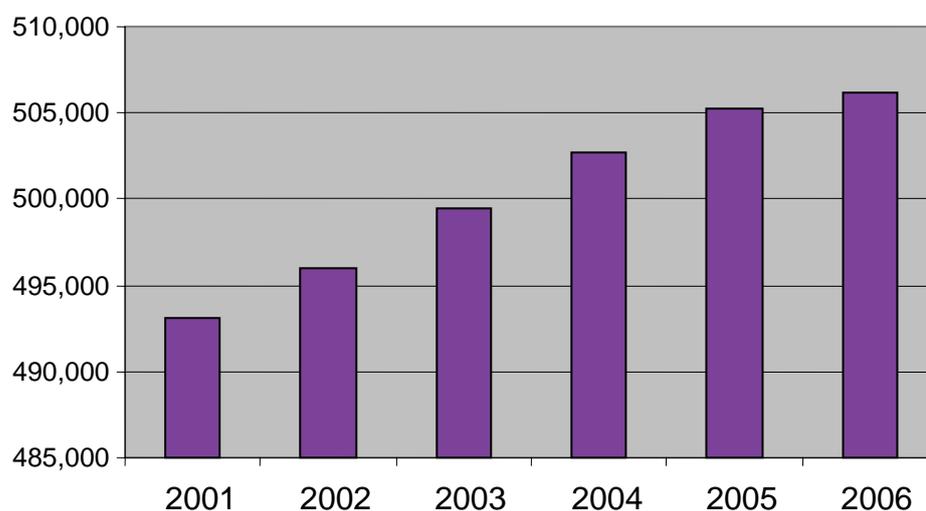
3 SPATIAL ISSUES

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.

3.1 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, 2001-2006 (all ages & gender)



Source: East Sussex County Council & ONS

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 projected figures for East Sussex by population and household basis. These policy based figures incorporate 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 2006 was projected to be just over half a million. The total number of households is also set to steadily rising reaching just over a quarter of a million by 2026.

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

	East Sussex	
Year	Population	Households
2006	506,223	224,984
2011	509,406	231,421
2016	511,253	237,866
2021	513,824	244,315
2026	519,334	250,752

Policy based figures take into account housing provision figures in the South East Plan

Source: East Sussex County Council

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 2006 to 31 March 2007. It also shows the intended progress of Development Plan Documents during the rest of the MWDS monitoring period. This is based on the revised programme that was brought into effect on 27 April 2007.

The initial Scheme attempted to be robust in predicting the future work programme. The Scheme Risk Assessment identified at least two high impact risks – work to replace the Waste Local Plan and the Minerals Development Framework with the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy and Minerals Sites DPD, and, secondly potential gaps in resources or skills if any of the current staff were to leave.

The Waste and Minerals Policy Team has limited resources with only two 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 in the South East are experiencing similar recruitment difficulties. The situation has also been exacerbated by a high peak workload, with the start of the Waste and Minerals Development Framework as well as dealing with the Newhaven Energy Recovery application, with 15,000 objections, and other development control pressures.

These issues have been actively managed, but inevitably these factors have affected the achievement of programme targets on the other documents identified in the Scheme, especially the Minerals Development Framework.

Combining work on waste and minerals to produce a joint Waste and Minerals Core Strategy, should help address the current problems. The benefits will be addressing joint issues (e.g. recycled aggregates), resource (financial and staff) efficiency, and it could reduce the risk of consultation overload with a slightly different programme to that of the Waste & Minerals Core Strategy. The Submission, Examination and Adoption of the DPD will fall slightly behind the Core Strategy in order to take into account any changes that may occur to the Core Strategy.

As a result of the re-scheduling of the preparation of the minerals DPD's, the proposed monitoring framework for the minerals DPD, as set out in last year's AMR will be revised and included in a future AMR and Minerals Local Plan policies are in place until the DPDs are adopted, expected to be by 2011.

Review of the County Council's SCI is referred to in Section 9 of this AMR.

The current situation is that work on documents in the current Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is proceeding in accordance with the revised programme (see Appendix 2).

Figure 4a – Schedule of work on documents detailed in the East Sussex Minerals & Waste Development Scheme for the monitoring period 2006/07 (showing programme to date and for future years in greyscale).

	2006/07												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	April to March	
Statement of Community Involvement	S					E			A								
Waste & Minerals Core Strategy													I&O	P	S	E	A
Minerals Sites Development Plan Document													I&O	P		S	E
Minerals Proposals Map																S	E

Legend	
I&O	Issues and Options consultation
P	Preferred Options consultation
S	Submission to Secretary of State
E	Public Examination
A	Adoption
	Work on Documents (Including pre- commencement work)

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 National Core Output Indicators for minerals and waste are shown in the green 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 National Core Output Indicators for minerals and waste, including the 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 will also provide a contribution towards future monitoring. Structure Plan policies are still included in Section 5 as these policies were extant for the reporting period.

5.2 National Core Output Indicators for Minerals

National Core Output Indicator - 5a Production of Primary land won aggregates

In June 2003, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) published revisions to the National Regional Aggregate Guidelines which provided a regional 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 which was published in June 2006.

Policy M3 requires the County Council to plan to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of planning permissions for land won sand and gravel, which is sufficient to deliver 10,000 tonnes per annum up to 2016.

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 requirements of Policy MIN7 of the Structure Plan are reflected in Policy 2 of the Minerals Local Plan which identifies that a landbank of reserves of sand and gravel with planning permission is maintained, throughout and at the end of the Plan period, should be maintained sufficient for at least seven years extraction. This would now apply to the saved plan.

The level of production in East Sussex is very low by regional standards and the latest figures for 2005 are bound by confidentiality constraints, because of commercial interests related to the small number of operators. 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 Waste & Minerals. 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 5b - Production of secondary/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.

The requirements of Policy M2 & M3 of 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.

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 2003 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.

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. The County Council will use this table as the basis for future AMRs, as a tool to assist in measuring the anticipated growth in facilities and capacity for dealing with secondary aggregates and recycled materials for construction use. This will play a vital role in helping to meet the commitment of Policy 14 in the Minerals Local Plan, which seeks to support recycling facilities which increase the re-use of mineral, construction and demolition waste, as supported in the Council's Construction and Demolition Waste SPD.

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:

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

Note: 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 “encourage 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 5.1 below details figures from south east regional reporting for landings of marine dredged sand and gravel, showing a sharp decrease in aggregates imports into East Sussex from last year’s figures. However due to an omission of some data the actual sand and gravel importation was 229,000 tonnes of sand and gravel for 2005 (rather than 176,000 tonnes) and therefore the total aggregates tonnage figure was 322,000 tonnes for 2005 (rather than 269,000 tonnes). This still shows a 33% decline. The Council understands that the decline is partly 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 at Shoreham, Kent and London. This matter will be considered in detail in the preparation of the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy. Data for 2006 landings is currently being verified by the Government/Regional Assembly and will be reported in next year’s AMR.

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 carry out further investigations on, 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 5.1 Aggregate Imports and Marine-Dredged Material - Incorporating Landings of Marine Borne Aggregates through East Sussex Wharves, 1999-2005

000 tonnes	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sand & gravel	268	346	430	350	323	302	229*
Crushed rock	67	164	37	176	176	176	93
Total	335	410	467	526	499	478	322*

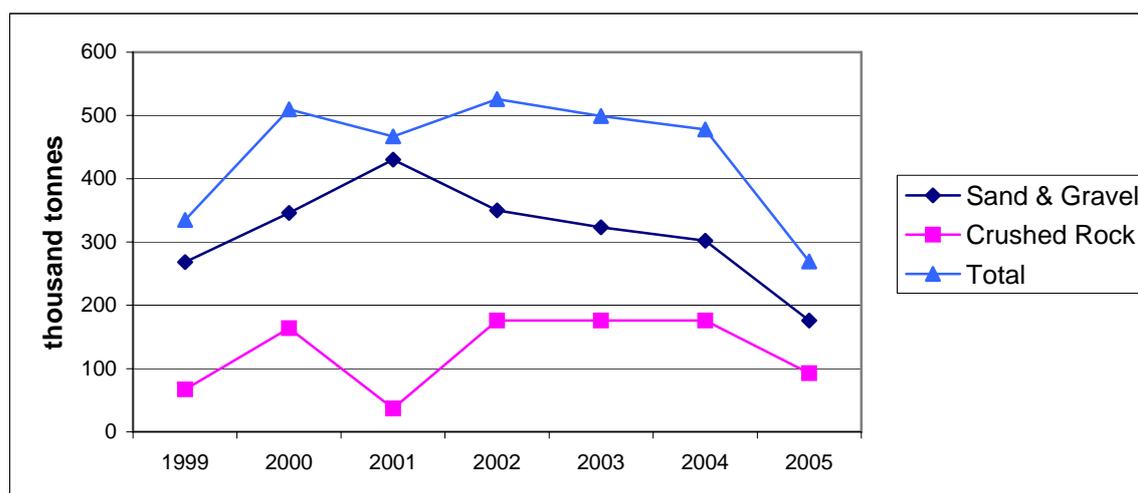
Source: Crown Estates, SEERA Aggregates Monitoring Reports 1999-2005 and east Sussex County Council

*See explanation in paragraphs above in relation to this figure

There are 3 wharves located at Shoreham Harbour that fall within the B&H boundary. Historically, Shoreham Harbour data, as a whole, has been collected by West Sussex County Council, due to the majority of the Port falling within their plan area. The AMR is unable to publish landings figures just for the Brighton & Hove wharves due to confidentiality of releasing figures for one active wharf.

The following graph shows visually the figures set out in table 5.1 above.

Figure No. 5A - Aggregate Imports and Marine-Dredged Material



Source: Crown Estates & SEERA Aggregates Monitoring Reports 1999-2005

The Council did not receive any planning applications relating to aggregate imports and marine dredged material through the Counties wharves in the monitoring period. Regarding the East Channel Region that lays off the coast of Eastbourne, in the middle of the English Channel between East Sussex and France, Areas 464 and 458 have received a positive Government View (GV), meaning agreement to dredge has been issued. The licences, given to CEMEX UK Marine Ltd and United Marine Aggregates Ltd are collating their pre-dredge report information as per the conditions of the GV decision. Following provision of the pre-dredge report information, agreement of initial active dredge zones, and issue of a commercial licence by The Crown Estate, it is likely that activities will begin in the Area 464/458 later in 2007. (Source: East Channel Association Interim Regional Report 2006-2007).

It was not made clear in the applications where the sea dredged materials will be landed and East Sussex Council have been informed that it is unlikely to be at East Sussex Ports due to the size of the dredging ships. The dredgers are likely to ship aggregates up the River Thames to London wharves.

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 clay, chalk, gypsum and hydrocarbons.

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 two licences cover the county area, allowing exploratory research by hydrocarbons operators.

Policy M4 of RPG9 Waste & Minerals indicates that minerals planning authorities should plan for:

- i) a permitted reserved of clay for brick and tile product 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
- iv) 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 only.

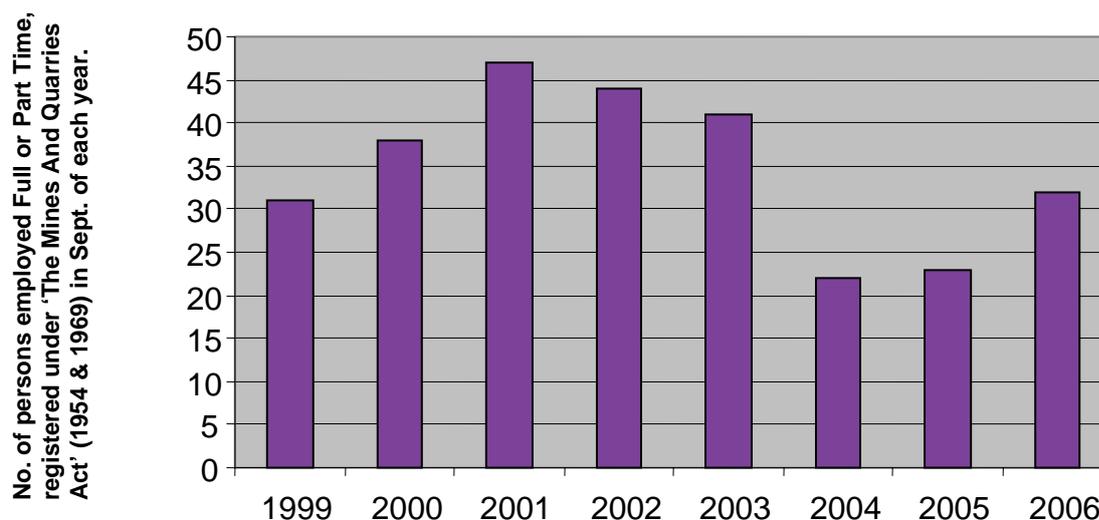
The requirements of Policy MIN10 in the Structure Plan are reflected in Policy 15 of the Minerals Local Plan supporting the retention and development of existing clay working and clay product manufacturing activities. There are additional policies on new, re-developed and permitted sites as well as Ashdown Brickworks, Bexhill. Policy MIN12 of the Structure Plan and Policy 26 of the Minerals Local Plan support the continuation of gypsum mining at Mountfield and Brightling. Policy MIN11 of the Structure Plan states that chalk working and associated activities will be considered against demand and impact on the environment. 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.

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

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

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 defined without revealing confidential commercial information.

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



Source: PA1007 Primary Production, ONS 1999-2006

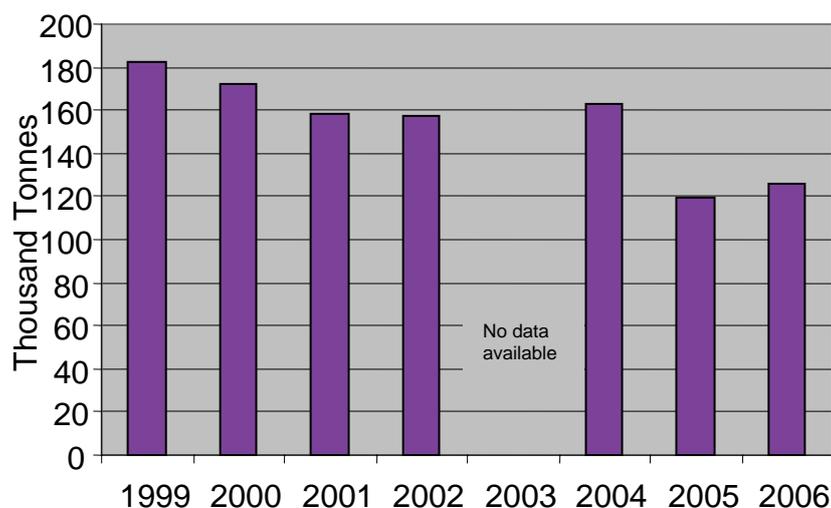
Figure 5b above shows a drop in employment in the non-aggregate minerals industry in East Sussex between 2003 and 2004 but a slight rise in 2005, reported in last year's AMR. There was a further slight recovery in 2006.

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.

5.3 Clay

The Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) survey provides a broad overview of clay production levels, but historically information about production and reserves at specific sites has been confidential. Figure 4c below shows clay production from 1999 to 2006. Due to commercial confidentiality, there was not a publicly available production figure for clay for 2003.

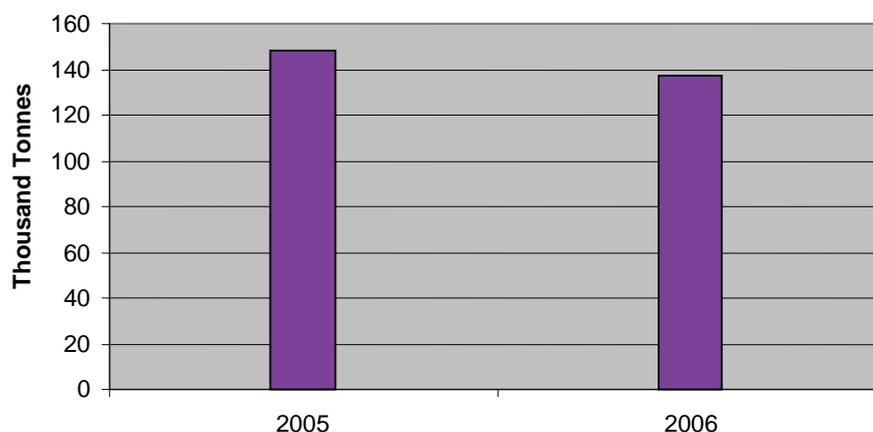
Figure 5c - Production of Clay 1999-2006



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 2005-2006



Source: East Sussex County Council

In 2005 the Council introduced annual monitoring of its own clay workings. 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 2006, a drop of just over 11,000 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. Reserves of brick clay in the County stand at just over 14.5 million in 2006.

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 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 5.2 below shows the status of chalk sites with current/historic production.

Table 5.2 The status of sites with current/historic chalk production

Sites	Reserves	Comments
Tarring Neville	80 years (at past production rates)	Production at the moment 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 issues.
Meeching Quarry	No further working unless schemes submitted and approved by MPA.	Not been worked for some years. Poor access and amenity issues.
Beddingham landfill site	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

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 our 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.

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.

British Gypsum estimate that there are between 15 and 20 million tonnes of gypsum remaining on site which, at historical rates of consumption, allows sufficient reserves within the mine for at least 30 years of production. This meets the proposed requirement in Policy M4 of RPG9 Waste & Minerals. Typically output from the mine is 100 000 tonnes per annum, supplemented by imported desulphurgypsum (DSG) from Drax (South Yorkshire) and West Burton (Nottinghamshire) power stations and by unknown quantities of imports from abroad. During 2005 the mining of Gypsum at the site was inactive.

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. There are continuing needs for these minerals.

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.

Aggregate imports declined sharply in 2005 and this is an issue that needs to be monitored by the County Council.

Appendix 6 details current and future sand & gravel reserve figures. The County Council can more than meet its required apportionment and landbank reserve figures.

During the monitoring period there was no active chalk extraction. With regards to clay production the figures reported are less than that of consumption. The Council will be able to report more fully on this in future AMRs once a longer data set on clay consumption has been established.

6 National Core Output Indicators for Waste

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 will be reviewed during the preparation of the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy in light of the targets and apportionment figures in RPG9 – Waste & Minerals and any other guidance which is current at that time.

National Core Output Indicator - 6a Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities

The Waste Local Plan includes strategic policies for all development, site policies, which safeguard existing waste management sites and propose site specific allocations for certain types of waste management facilities, 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 will be assessed.

The revised Regional Planning Guidance for the South East RPG9 – Waste & Minerals contains policies which are to be used as a basis for the preparation of Development Plan Documents. Policy W7 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. Annual average tonnages to be managed are set out for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove and these are provided below:

Table 6.1 – 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 ²	400	451	496	537	562
C&I	424	475	519	554	571

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

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

² assumes 30k tonnes p.a. exports

Table 6.2 – 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: Waste Local Plan (2006-2015)

Following adoption of the Waste Local Plan, East Sussex County Council, together with Brighton & Hove City Council is now preparing a joint Waste & Minerals Core Strategy, which will consider the policies in the Regional Guidance for the South East RPG9 – Waste & Minerals.

Relevant policies in the Waste Local Plan related to the capacity of new waste management facilities are:

- 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.

In addition, Policy WLP30A indicates that the provision of new wastewater treatment facilities for the Brighton & Hove/Peacehaven drainage catchments should be within the area of search identified in the Waste Local Plan.

Planning permissions for waste management facilities, granted within the monitoring period, are detailed in Table 6.3 below. There is currently limited information available regarding capacity figures, however work to establish the capacity of all the waste sites within the county is ongoing. In future AMRs it is proposed to present capacity figures for facilities as far as possible.

Table 6.3 - Planning Permissions Granted for Waste Management Facilities in the Monitoring Period (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)

Site	Planning Permission details	Effects on Capacity	Policy Impact
Beddingham Landfill Site	Variation of Condition 2 of planning permission LW/193/CM to operate a green waste composting facility on a permanent basis	Enable existing green waste composting facility to continue to provide 20,000 tpa capacity 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. Waste Local Plan Policy WLP1
Unit 18, Cliffe Industrial Estate, Lewes	Change of use for WEEE storage, transfer and recycling	Increased capacity for recycling Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.	Proposal helps meeting targets and is located within an industrial site. Waste Local Plan Policy WLP13.
Hastings Direct, Conquest House, Collington Avenue, Bexhill	Proposed infill of existing outdoor swimming pool with imported inert waste material	272m ³ of additional inert landfill capacity.	Improvement of land with inert waste – Waste Local Plan Policy WLP24.
More House Farm, Ditchling Road, Wivelsfield	Part retrospective development to infill slurry lagoon with inert waste materials and restoration to grazing upon completion	A further 4800m ³ of additional inert landfill capacity, in addition to that already filled.	Improvement of land with inert waste – Waste Local Plan Policy WLP24.
Former Reprotect Site, Freshfields Road, Pebsham.	Change of use to a waste and recyclables transfer station, depot and ancillary uses	Assists recycling and reduces transport movements	Proposal fulfils allocation in Waste Local Plan – Policy WLP8
The Old Cement Works, South Heighton, near Newhaven	Change of use to Waste Transfer Station	Additional waste transfer facility with a capacity of 5,000 tpa.	Waste transfer station located on existing industrial site – Waste Local Plan Policy WLP13.

Site	Planning Permission details	Effects on Capacity	Policy Impact
Part of former Maresfield Camp, off A272, Maresfield, Nr Uckfield	Redevelopment of site to provide a Household Waste Recycling Site, Waste Transfer Station and ancillary infrastructure, including highway improvements	Extra 6000 tpa capacity for household waste recycling and 85000 tpa Waste Transfer Station	Considered best practicable environmental option for the management of waste in the northern plan area – Waste Local Plan Policy WLP1
Hastings Borough Council Depot, Bulverhythe Road, St Leonards-on-Sea	Change of use of building 13/14 to use as a waste transfer station for recyclates	Additional waste transfer facility with a capacity of 6,000 tpa	Proposal helps meeting targets and is located in accordance with Waste Local Plan Policy WLP13
Hollingdean Depot, Hollingdean Lane, Brighton	Construction and operation of a Materials Recovery Facility, Waste Transfer Station and visitor centre/office building with ancillary infrastructure.	Additional Waste Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility with 160,000 tpa capacity.	Proposal fulfils allocation in Waste Local Plan – Policy WLP8

Source: East Sussex County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council planning applications database (2006-2007)

In addition to these sites, it should be noted that the granting of planning permission for a large composting facility at The Woodland Centre, Whitesmith, Chiddingly was recommended by the County Council on 21 February 2007. Confirmation was received on 21 March that the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government had decided not to call in the application, and planning permission was formally issued on 20 September 2007, following the signing of a legal agreement. The facility will be capable of processing 46,000 tonnes per annum of 'green' household waste once complete. Further details of the application can be found in the table below.

Conditional planning permission has also been granted for the construction and operation of an Energy Recovery Facility together with ancillary infrastructure, including a Waste Transfer Station and an administration and visitor centre at land at North Quay Road, Newhaven. The planning application 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 is being held into the compulsory purchase of the land for the Energy Recovery Facility.

Table 6.4 below shows the major planning applications for waste management facilities that were undetermined in April 2007:-

Table 6.4 –Undetermined major applications in the reporting period

Site	Planning application details	Date of planning application	Update on progress of these applications
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.	Planning application submitted in November 2005.	Conditional Planning Permission issued on 12 November 2007.
Brighton & Hove Waste Water Treatment Project	A new wastewater treatment works, sludge recycling centre and other infrastructure to serve Brighton and Hove/ Peacehaven catchment areas linear site including Lower Hoddern Farm, Peacehaven.	Planning application submitted in April 2005 and non-determination appeal made in September 2005. Duplicate application that was submitted in September 2005.	Refused by Secretary of State in 2007. Duplicate application withdrawn. Applicant considering new application.
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	Application will be determined sometime in 2008.

Site	Planning application details	Date of planning application	Update on progress of these applications
The Woodland Centre, Whitesmith, Chiddingly	Construction and operation of an enclosed composting facility including ancillary infrastructure, visitor centre and woodchipping facility.	Planning application submitted in October 2005.	Planning permission formally issued on September 20 2007.

Source: ESCC Planning applications database

National Core Output Indicator - 6b Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed

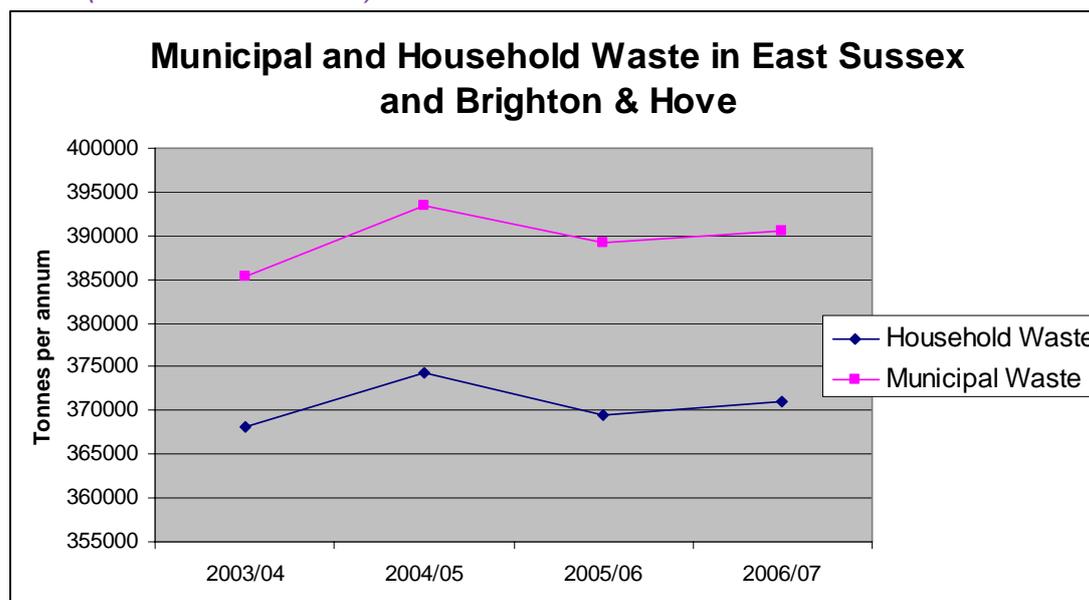
6.1 Municipal Waste Arising

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 commercial 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.

It would have been preferable to analyse data for the Plan area covering the past 5 years in order to better observe trends in municipal waste arisings, however this has not been possible due different data collection in Brighton & Hove prior to 2003/04. Combined municipal and household waste arisings for Brighton & Hove and East Sussex for the year 2003/04 to 2006/07 are therefore shown in the graph below. This indicates that there has been a 1.38% and 0.8% increase respectively over this four 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 – 2006/07)



Source: ESCC Waste Management Group

Table 6.5 Municipal and Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (Tonnes)

Municipal Waste

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

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

Household Waste

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Recycled	48331	55521	66121	73650
Reuse ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Composted	25399	29391	29910	31191
Energy Recovery	0	0	2717	8295
Incineration without energy recovery	167	181	44	N/A
Disposal to Land	294271	289232	270766	257879
Total Waste Arising	368169	374326	369558	371015

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

Source: ESCC Waste Management Group

Total household waste accounts for approximately 95% of municipal waste, although arisings do tend to fluctuate year on year. Although current levels are slightly lower than a peak in 2004/05, there appears to be a general upward trend in levels of arisings of both municipal and household waste over time. The current flattening of growth is over too small a period to confidently extrapolate forward. The situation will be monitored.

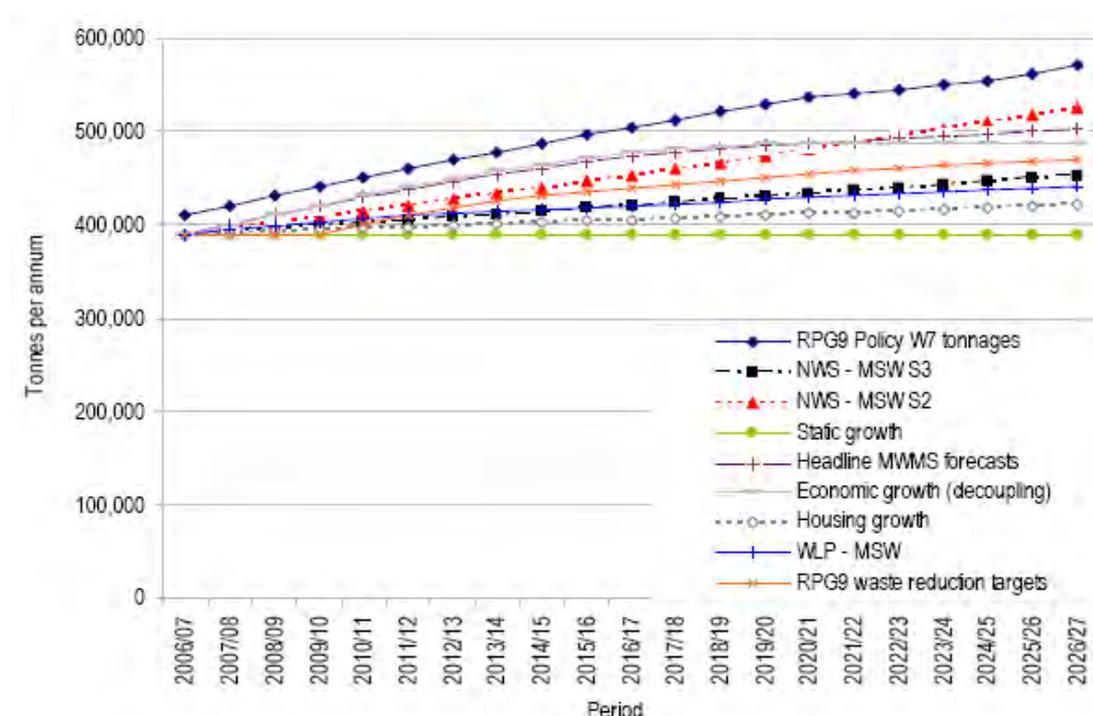
Last year's AMR provided data over an eight year period solely covering East Sussex. Updating this data to include 2006/07 shows the general upward trend much more graphically, highlighting the need to treat the flattening pattern shown in the above graph with caution. A graph illustrating the trend in East Sussex since 1999/00 is included in Appendix 3.

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

³ Reuse includes soil, hardcore, tyres and gas bottles which are all classed as non-household.

It is difficult to estimate how much this reduction in growth rate might be and municipal waste arisings are still expected to grow with increased population and number of households. More details on potential growth rates are available in the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Waste & Minerals Development Framework Information Paper 1 (<http://escwebsite/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/downloadpapers.htm>). Fig 6.2 below illustrates a number of potential scenarios for future waste growth. Additional information is given in the Data Report accompanying Information Paper 1.

Figure 6.2 – Potential Scenarios for Future Waste Growth



6.2 Household Waste Recycling Site Permit Scheme

Last year's AMR indicated that a new permit scheme 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 to limit the number of times they use household waste sites.

The scheme commenced in September 2006 and the total number of permits issued as at 31 March 2007 was 6,490. Assessing the direct impact of the scheme is complicated due to the difficulty in accurately establishing whether particular waste deposited is household or trade.

Total Waste from HWRS 2005/06 – 69,545.52 Tonnes
 Total Waste from HWRS 2006/07 – 69,147.51 Tonnes

The difference in waste collected between 05/06 and 06/07 is 398.01 tonnes, a reduction of 0.5%. However this data must be viewed with caution as the permit scheme was only in place for 7 months of the 06/07 period. The true impact of the scheme cannot be measured until the 07/08 figures are collected.

However the graph below shows that residual waste leaving the HWRS from April to September 2007/08 has reduced from the totals for the equivalent period in 2006/07. These figures show an overall drop of 12% in total levels of waste entering the HWRS during this period, however this data must again be viewed with caution as the figures only represent a six month period. The County Council anticipates the annual reduction to be between 15% and 30% reduction in total waste entering the site.

Figure 6.3 – Residual Waste leaving Household Waste Recycling Sites in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 2006 and 2007

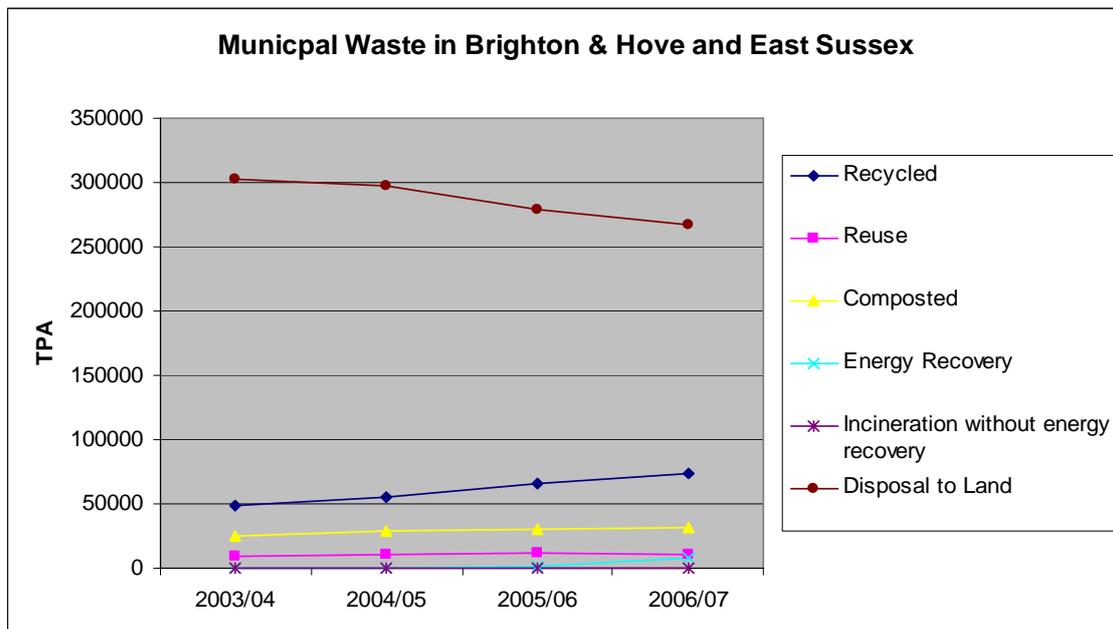


Source: ESCC Waste Management Group

6.3 Management of Municipal Waste

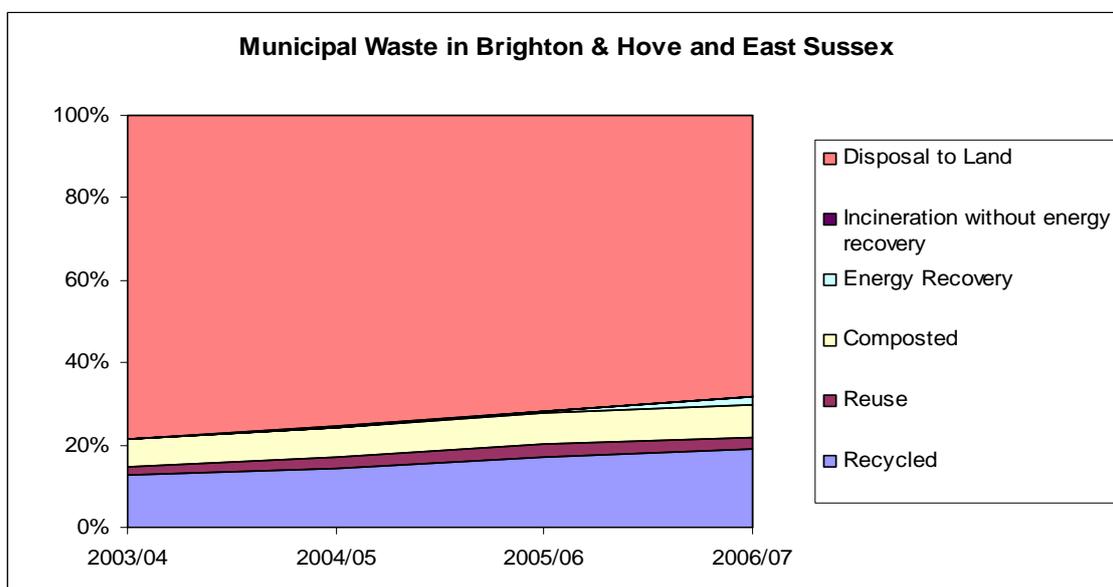
Figures 6.4 and 6.5 below show the total municipal and household waste arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove by management approach and the percentage for each management type. This indicates a current rate for household waste of 28% recycled/composted and 69% sent to landfill. The figure for recovery of municipal waste is 32% with the remaining 68% sent to landfill (The Waste Local Plan definition of recovery includes recycling, reuse and composting as well as energy recovery).

Figure 6.4 - Total Municipal and Household Waste Arisings Managed 2003/04 – 2006/07 (Tonnes)



Source: ESCC Waste Management Group

Figure 6.5 - Total Municipal and Household Waste Arisings Managed 2003/04 – 2006/07 (percentage)



Source: ESCC Waste Management Group

Table 6.6 Change in Management of Municipal Waste and Household Waste from in Brighton & Hove and East Sussex 2003/04 to 2006/07

	MUNICIPAL WASTE Change 2003/04 – 2006/07	HOUSEHOLD WASTE Change 2003/04 – 2006/07
Recycled	+52%	+52%
Reuse	+22%	N/A
Composted	+23%	+23%
Energy Recovery ⁴	-	-
Disposal to Land	-12%	-12%
Total Waste Arising	+1.38%	+0.8%

Source: ESCC Waste Management Group

If current patterns of waste management continue, it is estimated that the site for disposal to land at Beddingham would be completed by 2008/09. With regards to Pebsham, this is also likely to be completed by 2008/09, but the operator has submitted a planning application to increase capacity for non-inert waste.

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.

The WLP aims to divert waste away from landfill to alternative methods of recycling and recovery further up the waste hierarchy. The Plan includes Policy WLP1 which set 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, and levels of waste diversion had still not achieved these targets by 31 March 2007.

The rates achieved in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove by 31 March 2007 were as follows:

- Total municipal waste arisings for in 2006/7 were 390,563 tonnes.
- The household waste recycling/composting rate for 2006/7 was 28%.
- The recovery rate for municipal waste was 32%

All the policies in the WLP are being reviewed as part of the preparation of the Waste & Mineral Development Framework (WMDF). In addition the WMDF will consider the Regional Planning Guidance for South East RPG9 – Waste & Minerals published in June 2006 and other changes in waste management arising from national policy.

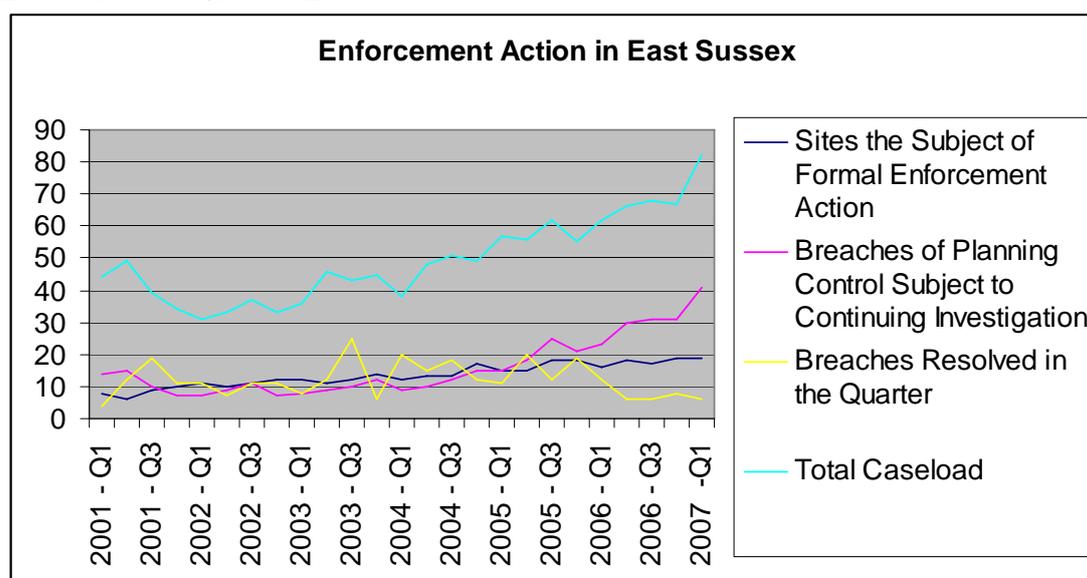
⁴ Energy recovery levels increased from zero so the increase cannot be quantified as a percentage.

6.4 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. For the first time this year's AMR examines the enforcement caseload for the County in order to establish, and account for, any noticeable trends. Figure 6.6 below shows the total caseload of the Council's enforcement team for each quarter since the start of 2001, the number of sites that were subject to ongoing enforcement action at each interval, the number of breaches that were resolved, as well as the number of sites subject to continuing investigation.

A steady growth in total caseload can be observed from the fourth quarter of 2001 onwards, from an average of 30-35 ongoing cases per quarter rising steadily to a peak of 82 in the first quarter of 2007. This increase is reflected in rises in the number of breaches in planning control subject to continuing investigation, and a more gradual increase in sites subject to formal enforcement action. The number of breaches resolved per quarter remains relatively steady between 2001 and the start of 2003, then increases and stabilises at an average of approximately 15 between 2003 and early 2006, before a downturn from that point on.

Figure 6.6 – Enforcement Action taken in East Sussex between 1st Quarter 2001 and 1st Quarter 2007



Source: East Sussex County Council

There are several contributing factors to this pattern. The County Council has strengthened links with the District Councils and the Environment Agency 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.

There have been restrictions on the amount of officer time available. There have been an unusually large number of complex cases and appeals in recent years that have proved very time-consuming, causing the backlog of cases to build up, and officers have also been diverted to other projects within the department.

To attempt to address this upward trend an additional Enforcement Officer was recruited in October 2007. The post is temporary for an initial period of twelve months.

6.5 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. 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.

More facilities and action are needed to deal with increased waste arisings 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.

Specialist reprocessing facilities are needed to achieve the recycling and recovery targets identified in the Waste Local Plan. In addition new waste water treatment facilities are needed to achieve improved levels of treatment especially 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.

7 Saving of Minerals Local Plan Policies

The background to the Council's consideration for saving policies in the MLP beyond the statutory minimum of three years (i.e. beyond September 2007) before adopting revised policies developed under the new system provided by the P&CPA is set out below.

The Council will be requesting the Secretary of State to 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 is set out in Appendix 6.

The MLP is a jointly prepared Plan with Brighton & Hove City Council. It is understood that the City Council will be making a separate, but similar, request to the Secretary of State to save the policies.

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 27 September 2007. Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (PPS12) also sets out criteria that should be met if policies are to be extended. The Council considers that the policies in the MLP meet these requirements for the reasons indicated below.

The Council is in the formative stages of preparing the DPDs which will be contained within the WMDF and as yet overriding principles for these documents have not been determined. However, it is very likely that the aims and objectives of the MLP will be in line with the principles of the emerging policy documents. The MLP policies are consistent with national minerals, waste, and other planning policy, and also conform with Regional Planning Guidance 9 (RPG9) Waste & Minerals. In this respect the MLP policies are considered necessary, interpreting and applying national and regional policy rather than repeating it. The Council will shortly be preparing a detailed assessment of the policies to demonstrate this point in detail. The Council has recently revised its MWDS and is not anticipating adopting its Waste and Minerals Core Strategy and Minerals Sites DPD until 2011. It is intended that these DPDs will cover all of the policy areas currently covered by the MLP. MLP policies are therefore needed until the new Core Strategy and Sites DPD are in place.

The MLP policies follow on from and implement the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Structure Plan which provides the central strategy for minerals planning in the county. In addition, the MLP gives local expression to National, Regional and Structure Plan policies, for example by allocating sites considered suitable for aggregate extraction in order to meet the agreed apportionment levels for sand and gravel. Effective policies for areas such as this where development is envisaged are included in the MLP. Detailed criteria in the Plan set out the requirements for all mineral proposals.

8 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. No decision has yet been made on which policies need to be saved. A submission will be made to the Government Office for the South East in August 2008 on saving WLP policies and this will be reported in next year's AMR.

9 Review of East Sussex County Council's SCI

East Sussex County Council adopted its SCI in December 2006. Section 7 of the SCI sets out the review process for the SCI.

Since the SCI was adopted there have been two consultation exercises carried out related to policy documents. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and the Evidence gathering stage of the Waste and Minerals Development Framework (WMDF). The Council has reviewed the SCI under these first consultation exercises and concluded that it does not merit a formal review yet and the situation will be monitored and reported again in next year's AMR.

The consultation strategy for the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy is currently being prepared. The Council has to ensure that the Waste and Minerals Development Framework conforms to the Council's SCI in order to meet one of the tests of 'soundness' used for examination of DPDs.

10 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 waste arisings is also difficult, particularly for non-municipal wastes. 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 some further improvement in data accuracy.

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

11 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 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.

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 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.

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.

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

(1) **Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material**

Data is only available up to year end 2005 which shows a sharp decline on last years total to 269,000 tonnes for that year, a fall of 44%. 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.

(2) **Extraction of, and employment in non-aggregate minerals**

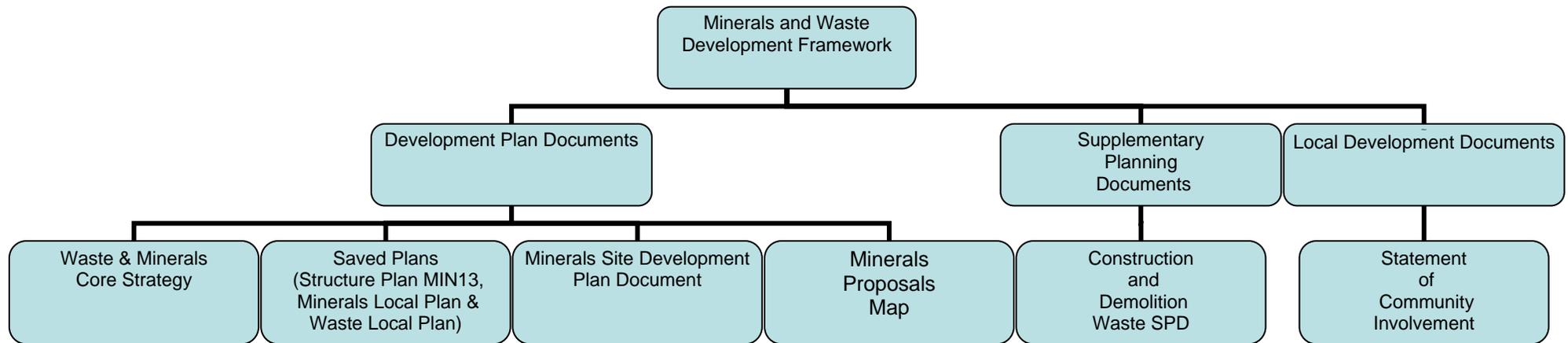
The figures show a slight increase in employment in the non-aggregate minerals industry in East Sussex between 2005 and 2006. Figures for the extraction of clay showed a slight recovery on 2005 figures, following the sharp drop between 2004 and 2005. The Council now monitors brick clay production each 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.

In terms of providing additional capacity in the monitoring period, the most significant permission granted was for the Household Waste Recycling Site and Transfer Station at Maresfield.

There are annual fluctuations in municipal waste arisings. The figure for 2006/07 for East Sussex is 276,999 tonnes and for Brighton & Hove is 113,564. The general trend is forecast to continue to increase. Current recycling/composting rate for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for 2006/07 for household waste is 28% and the recovery rate for municipal waste is 29%. This is slightly below the WLP target.

This years AMR and future AMRs will 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.

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



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

Document Title	Status	Brief Description	Chain of Conformity	Date for Issues and Preferred Options Consultation	Date for publication of draft	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 2008		August 2009	March – April 2010	November 2010
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	September – October 2008		February 2010	November 2010	September 2011
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	February 2010	November 2010	September 2011

Appendix 3 - Table A.3 Total Municipal and Household Waste Arisings Managed in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 2002/03 – 2005/06

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

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

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

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

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

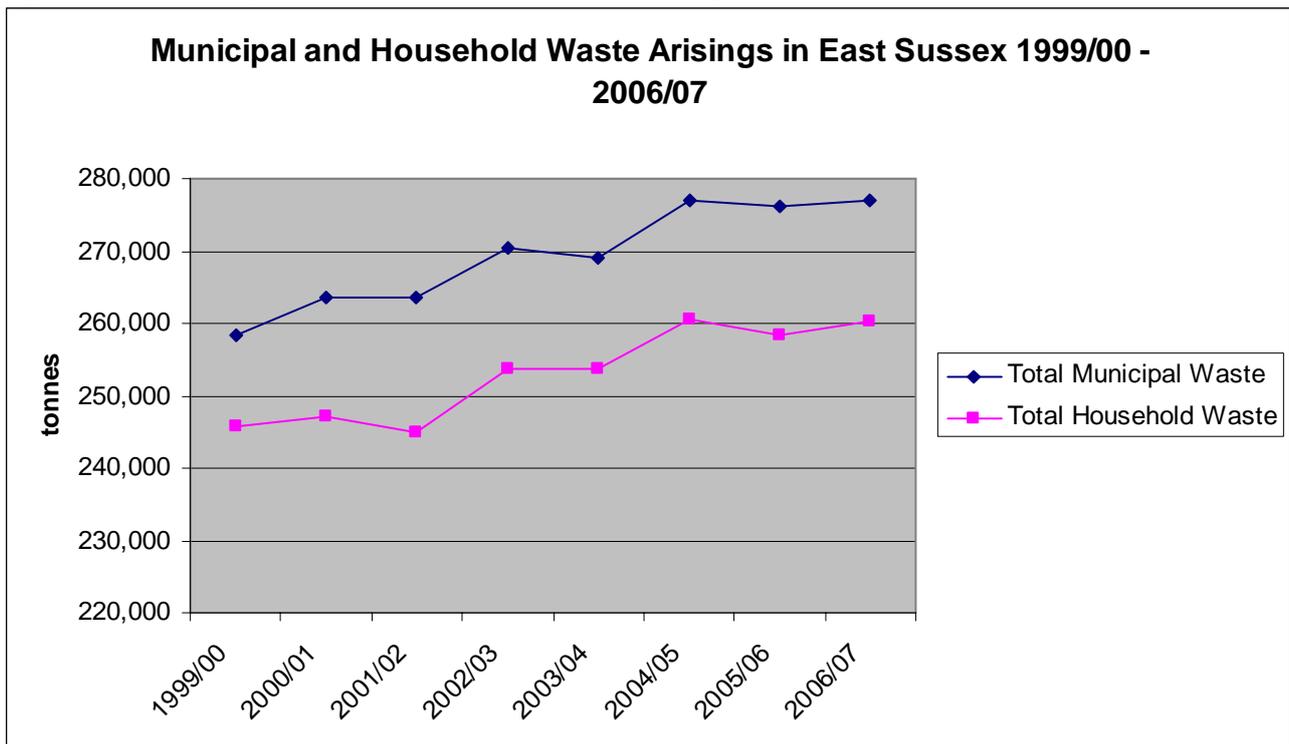
	Authority	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Recycled	B&H		15,251	18,469	23,060	25,796
	ESCC	29,306	33,080	37,052	43,061	47,854
Reuse	B&H		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	ESCC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Composted	B&H		3,032	4,061	3,920	3753
	ESCC	20,932	22,367	25,330	25,990	27,439
Energy Recovery	B&H		0	0	1544	2,609
	ESCC	4,032	0	0	1,173	5,687
Incineration without energy recovery	B&H		0	0	0	0
	ESCC	0	167	181	44	0
Disposal to Land	B&H		96,106	91,302	82,554	78474
	ESCC	199,294	198,165	197,930	188,212	179,405
Total Waste Arising	B&H		114,390	113,833	111,078	110,632
	ESCC	253,568	253,779	260,493	258,480	260,385

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

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

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

Figure A3- Municipal and Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex 1999/00 – 2006/07



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

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

	Sites the Subject of Formal Enforcement Action	Breaches of Planning Control Subject to Continuing Investigation	Breaches Resolved in the Quarter	Total Caseload
2002 - Q1	11	7	11	31
2002 - Q2	10	9	7	33
2002 - Q3	11	11	11	37
2002 - Q4	12	7	11	33
2003 - Q1	12	8	8	36
2003 - Q2	11	9	12	46
2003 - Q3	12	10	25	43
2003 - Q4	14	12	6	45
2004 - Q1	12	9	20	38
2004 - Q2	13	10	15	48
2004 - Q3	13	12	18	51
2004 - Q4	17	15	12	49
2005 - Q1	15	15	11	57
2005 - Q2	15	18	20	56
2005 - Q3	18	25	12	62
2005 - Q4	18	21	19	55
2006 - Q1	16	23	12	62
2006 - Q2	18	30	6	66
2006 - Q3	17	31	6	68
2006 - Q4	19	31	8	67
2007 -Q1	19	41	6	82

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 2005/2006	Future Action/Comments
5a 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.
5b Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	The requirements of Policy M1 & M2 in RPG9 (W&M) is 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.
6a 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 2005/2006	Future Action/Comments
<p>6b 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 28% achieved for East Sussex for household waste in 2006/07.</p> <p>Recovery of municipal waste for East Sussex was 32% in 2006/07.</p>	<p>Progress is being made towards targets. Significant applications for new waste management facilities currently submitted but not yet determined.</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 show 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 Plan support the continuation of gypsum mining at Mountfield and Brightling.</p> <p>Policy 20 of the Minerals Local Plan identify 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 quarry 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 (As Of March 2006)

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:

$$380,000^5 \div 10,000 = 38 \text{ years}^6$$

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

⁵ The permission at Novington has been assumed as the only supply pre 2016

⁶ 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 2007

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 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
Serco Depot	Depot 45, Bedfordwell Road, Eastbourne
SITA WTS	Potts Marsh, Eastbourne
Skip-It Containers	Gate 5, Basin Road South, Portslade, Brighton
Southern Tyre & Rubber Recycling Ltd	East Quay, Newhaven
Kingston Transport Ltd	Cliffe Industrial Estate, Lewes
G.A. Skips Ltd	The Old Cement Works, Newhaven

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

Appendix 8 - Map 1 **Sites within East Sussex and Brighton & Hove referred to in Tables 5.2, 6.3 & 6.4**



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.

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.