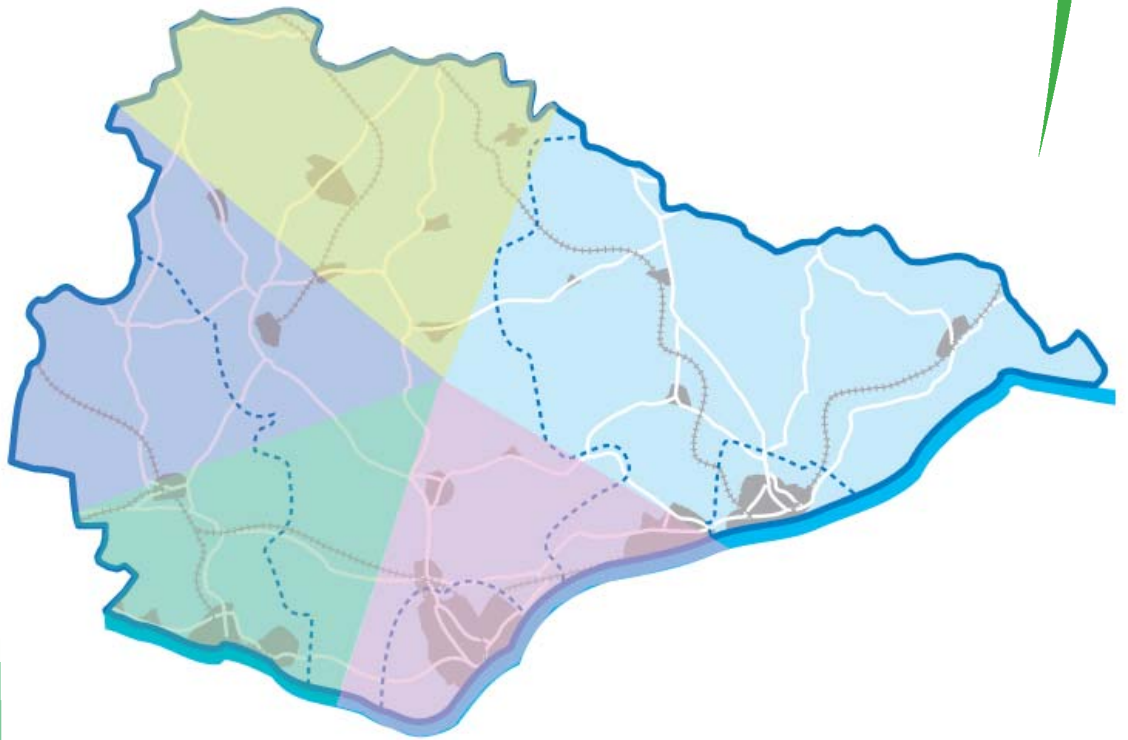


East Sussex

Annual Monitoring
Report 2004/05 -
Minerals and Waste



December 2005
Minerals and Waste Group



Executive Summary

Purpose of AMR

East Sussex County Council as Minerals and Waste Planning Authority is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). This is the first AMR to be produced under the new Act. It monitors the implementation of the strategy and policies in the adopted Structure Plan, Minerals Local Plan and the draft Waste Local Plan for the period 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005, as well as progress on meeting the milestones in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme for the same period.

Progress on the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

A revised timetable for preparing documents forming part of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme has been submitted to Government Office for the South East (GOSE). This was necessary mainly because of the need to redirect resources to deal with the unexpected high volumes of representations on the Waste Local Plan Proposed Modifications 2005. The preparation of all the documents is currently on target.

Performance of Minerals and Waste Policies

National Core Indicators (NCI) are set by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) to be used for the monitoring of the Minerals and Waste Local Plans. It is a requirement that these particular indicators are included in the AMR. They allow for the measurement of quantifiable activities directly relating to, and as a consequence of planning policies. There are four NCIs for minerals and waste. The results of each are listed below. Two Local Indicators (LI) for minerals have been developed by the County Council because of the importance of aggregate imports and the amount of marine dredged aggregate landed in the County, as well as the fact that East Sussex produces a number of significant non-aggregate minerals and employment in these industries is monitored.

Minerals

- **NCI 5a - The production of primary land won aggregates** - Figures are confidential. East Sussex is required to maintain a landbank of permitted reserves sufficient for at least seven years extraction, at a rate of 10,000 tonnes per annum. **The target for a seven year aggregate landbank in Proposed Changes to Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) – Waste and Minerals can be met by permitted reserves.**
- **NCI 5b - The production of secondary/recycled aggregates** - Information is limited because of constraints in national and local surveys. At present the

best estimate is 370,000 tonnes in 2003 for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove.

Further analysis of data is required to be able to assess whether the Regional Assembly's potential apportionment target can be met.

- **L1a – Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material** - Figures are only available for 1997-2003. These show an overall increase in aggregate imports into East Sussex with a total of 499,000 tonnes for 2003. **The expectation for the future is that imports of aggregate materials and marine dredged material will continue to be the main source for use in East Sussex.**
- **L1b - Extraction of and Employment in Non-Aggregate Minerals** - Figures show the relatively stable nature of employment in non-aggregate minerals in East Sussex. Data regarding clay extraction is limited, owing to the confidentiality of figures to protect the small number of clay operators. **The information available shows the stable nature of clay production.** There is only one operational chalk quarry in East Sussex and there is very limited data on current chalk production. There is one site for gypsum mining with approximately 30 years of reserves remaining.

Waste

- **NCI 6a – Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities** – Information on new capacity is presented in Table 4.3 showing the relevant sites in the County. The only significant planning permissions granted in the monitoring period are the consents for:
 - recycling of up to 58,000 tonnes of plasterboard at the British Gypsum Robertsbridge Works site; and
 - the continuation of green waste recycling and an increase in composting at the Pebsham Landfill Site, Bexhill.

Planning permissions granted in the monitoring period resulted in an increase in household waste recycling, however, capacity figures are not available for this AMR. A limited increase in new capacity of waste management facilities has been achieved.

- **NCI 6b - Municipal Waste Arisings** – Total municipal waste arisings for East Sussex in 2004/05 was 277,069 tonnes. There are annual fluctuations in recorded municipal waste arisings, however the general trend is forecast to continue to increase. The Waste Local Plan has a target to recycle 30% of household waste and recover 40% of municipal waste to be met by 31 March 2006. **Current recycling/composting rate for 2004/05 for household waste is 24% and the recovery rate for municipal waste is 22%. Progress is being made towards targets.**

The AMR includes a table, in Appendix 6, to be used to assist the production of the Minerals Development Plan Document in examining objectives against local indicators and national/regional targets. Future AMR's will include a similar approach for the Waste Development Plan Document.

Key findings

One of the key findings of the AMR is the lack of available figures for monitoring. This is due mainly to the confidential nature of the information and the lack of adequate surveys. Preparation for future AMRs will include a system for requesting relevant information and also for monitoring future relevant planning permissions on a regular basis.

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1. Introduction

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires all local planning authorities to produce an AMR for submission to the Secretary of State. The AMR has to assess the implementation of East Sussex County Council's Local Development Scheme (called the East Sussex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme) and the extent to which planning policies in the Local Development Documents contained in the Scheme are being achieved. This is discussed in sections 3 and 4 respectively.

This is the County Council's AMR for the period April 2004 to March 2005. It covers only minerals and waste matters, as all other local development planning documents in East Sussex are produced by the Borough and District Councils. The AMR reports against the background of the following key monitoring tasks:

- 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.

This is the first AMR produced by the County Council under the new requirements. It gives an overall indication of how the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is progressing and how the minerals and waste policies in the existing adopted Structure Plan, Minerals Local Plan and the draft Waste Local Plan are performing against National Core Indicators. The Minerals Local Plan is "saved" until the new Development Planning Documents set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme are prepared and the Waste Local Plan will be saved in a similar manner after it has been adopted. The East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Structure Plan 1991-2011 will be saved until September 2007, or until it is replaced by the South East Plan, whichever is the earlier.

The AMR contains an approach to assist the future monitoring against a set of objectives for the new Minerals Development Plan Document. This will be developed further as the policies for the Minerals Development Plan Document are drafted. Future AMRs will contain a similar approach to assist monitoring against a set of objectives for the new Waste Development Plan Document.

East Sussex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

The East Sussex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme for 2004-2007 includes the following proposed Local Development Documents:-

- Minerals Development Plan Document
- Minerals Proposals Map
- Supplementary Planning Document on Construction and Demolition Waste
- Waste Development Plan Documents
- Statement of Community Involvement

Details are also included in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme of the proposed timetable to complete the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Waste Local Plan.

These documents will form part of the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks. Work is in progress on the Minerals Development Plan Document, the Construction and Demolition Waste Supplementary Planning Document and the Statement of Community Involvement. As the County Council is in the later stages of finalising a Waste Local Plan under the old planning system, it will be progressed to adoption before work begins on the Waste Development Plan Documents under the new system.

Appendix 1 contains a diagram illustrating the structure of the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks for the current Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

2. Challenges and Issues in East Sussex

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 is of national importance. The principal mineral workings are for sand and gravel, clay, chalk and gypsum. There are continuing needs for these minerals.

Requirements for land won aggregates have been assessed at regional level and the South East England Regional Assembly has proposed that East Sussex/Brighton & Hove's apportionment should be 10,000 tonnes per year.

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.

It is important that, in support of the local 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.

Waste

Waste is generated by households, commerce and industry and from construction and demolition in East Sussex. There are various facilities to treat and dispose of waste at recycling centres, transfer stations, processing sites and landfill sites. More facilities and actions are needed to deal with increased waste arisings and to achieve higher rates of reduction, reuse and recycling.

The County Council monitors the quantity of municipal waste but it does not monitor the quantity of commercial and industrial waste or construction and demolition waste. It has to rely on the Environment Agency and other surveys to estimate these figures.

Waste management in East Sussex is still heavily reliant on disposal to land. The challenge in future years is how to reduce disposal to land, because of decreasing available void space and the requirements to move towards sustainable waste management.

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.

3. Progress on the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Existing planning policies

Current policies for minerals and for waste are set out in the Structure Plan, Minerals Local Plan, and the Waste Local Plan respectively. The documents are on the County Council's website under the following links:

Structure Plan –

<http://esccwebsite/environment/planning/development/localplanning>

Minerals Local Plan –

<http://esccwebsite/environment/planning/development/localmineralStructurePlanlan>

Waste Local Plan –

<http://esccwebsite/environment/planning/development/localwasteplan>

Copies of the Plans are available for inspection at County Hall, Lewes and can be obtained from Amanda Parks by telephone on 01273 - 481846, or by email to amanda.parks@eastsussex.gov.uk

The Structure Plan provides a broad framework of strategic planning policies for the long-term development and conservation of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. These policies are set out in the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Structure Plan. This was adopted in December 1999 and sets out the policy framework until 2011.

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.

The Waste Local Plan sets out an integrated strategy for waste management for the period until 2015, with targets to reduce significantly the amount of waste going to landfill. It proposes sites for key new waste management and disposal facilities, having regard to environmental and transport criteria.

The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Figure 3a shows the schedule of preparation of proposed Development Plan Documents from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005. It shows the progress of the Development Plan Documents during the monitoring period. This is based on the revised programme as submitted to Government Office for the South East in November 2005. Work has been undertaken on the Waste Local Plan during the monitoring period to progress it to adoption. Following decisions by the County and City Councils this is currently intended to be in January 2006. However the Waste Local Plan is not a Development Plan Document and therefore monitoring milestones under the new Act in relation to the Plan are not relevant to this document. Under the previous programme, the milestone for the publication of the draft Supplementary Planning Document on Construction and Demolition Waste would not have been met.

When the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme was first submitted to Government, two of the high impact risks to the Scheme were identified as:

- competition for resources between the existing Waste Local Plan and progressing the new Minerals Development Framework; and
- a potential gap in staff resources and/or skills.


The level of public comment on the Proposed Modifications to the Waste Local Plan was significantly higher than expected. Thus much of the available staff resource was used to process the comments and maintain the proposed programme for the Waste Local Plan. In addition, considerable staff losses and difficulty in recruiting skilled staff have affected the achievement of programme targets for the development of the other Local Development Documents. These two factors have affected the progress on the other documents in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme apart from the Waste Local Plan which has kept to programme.


The current situation is that work on documents in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme in relation to the revised programme (see Appendix 2) is on target.

Figure 3a – Schedule of Preparation of Proposed Development Plan Documents for 2004-05

Local Development Document	2004 - 05												
	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	
Statement of Community Involvement													
Minerals Development Plan Document (Including Core Strategy and Sites)													
Minerals Proposals Map													
Supplementary Planning Document on Construction and Demolition Waste													
Waste Development Plan Documents, Core Strategy Documents, Site Development Plan Document.													

Legend

 Formal commencement date of the preparation process of a local development plan document following bringing MWDS into effect.

 Work on Draft Document or Evidence Gathering (Including pre-commencement work)

4. Performance of Minerals and Waste Policies

Assessing Performance of Policies

Government guidance sets out National Core Output Indicators 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 targets can be tested. These particular requirements have been prepared by Government.

The indicators for this AMR, have to be applied to the “saved” adopted Structure Plan, Minerals Local Plan and draft Waste Local Plan.

The National Core Output Indicators for minerals and waste are shown in the grey boxes below, together with a commentary on each.

Local Indicators have also been set by the County Council for particular policies or activities in East Sussex. They include, for example, 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. In addition the extraction of and employment in Non-Aggregate Minerals is also monitored.

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 3 (Table A.2). Similar information on Local Indicators is also in Appendix 3 (Table A.2). These tables will also provide a contribution towards future monitoring.

It is proposed that all the policies in the Minerals Local Plan will be reviewed in the preparation of the Minerals Development Plan Document.

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 Proposed Changes to Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) – Waste and Minerals which is close to final adoption.

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.

The level of production in East Sussex is very low by regional standards and the latest figures for 2003 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 but intermittent activity.

Details of the requirement for aggregate reserves over the period up to 2016, including the additional landbank reserve, are included in Appendix 4. The two areas of permitted reserves at Novington Sandpit (Plumpton Lane, Plumpton) and Scotney Court & Wall Farm (north-east of Camber) are more than sufficient to meet the required apportionment under Policy M3 of the Proposed Changes to RPG9 – Waste and Minerals.

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 Proposed Changes to Regional Planning Guidance for the South East RPG9 – Waste and Minerals sets a regional target for the increased use of secondary aggregates and recycled materials. The Regional Assembly proposes to set sub regional targets for the production of recycled aggregates as part of the submission of the South East Plan which will ultimately replace RPG9 as Regional Spatial Strategy.

The requirements of Policy MIN6c in the Structure Plan 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 and the response rate to the survey prevents 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 potential sub regional target being prepared by the Regional Assembly.

Table A4 at Appendix 5 contains a list of existing secondary/recycled aggregate facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (2003). This table will be used in 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. Capacity information is not available for this AMR, but preparation for future AMRs will include requesting capacity information where possible. 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.

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.

Policy M5 of the Proposed Changes to Regional Planning Guidance for South East 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 MIN9 in the Structure Plan. Policy MIN9 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.

Table 4.1 below shows that, between 1997 and 2003, there was an overall increase in both marine-dredged and crushed rock imports of aggregates through wharves in East Sussex. Occasional years 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 was in this year, resulting in a higher than usual consumption of aggregates.

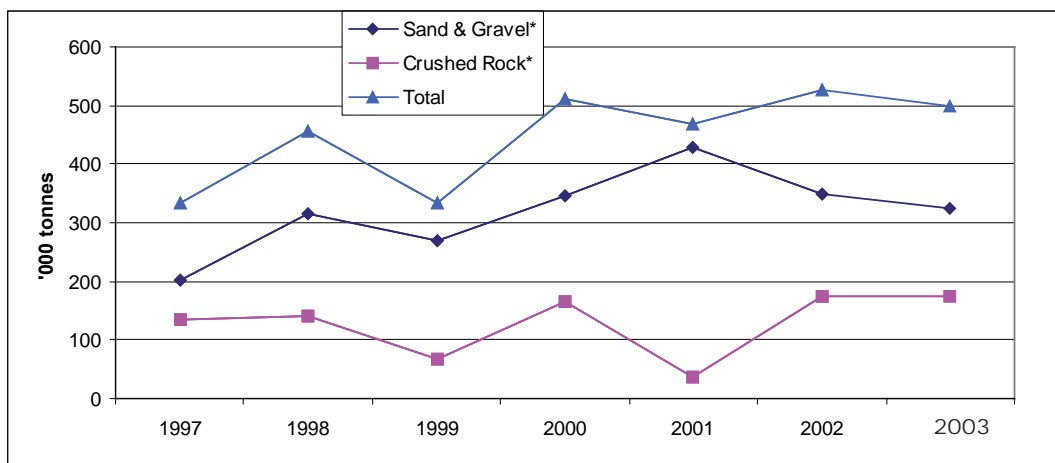
The expectation for future years is that imports of aggregate materials will continue to be the main source of aggregates for consumption in East Sussex.

Table 4.1 Aggregate Imports and Marine-Dredged Material - Incorporating Landings of Marine Borne Aggregates through East Sussex Wharves, 1997-2003

000 tonnes	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sand & gravel	201	315	268	346	430	350	323
Crushed rock	134	142	67	164	37	176	176
Total	335	457	335	410	467	526	499

Source: Crown Estates & SEERA Aggregates Monitoring Reports 1997-2003

Figure No. 4A - Aggregate Imports and Marine-Dredged Material



Source: Crown Estates & SEERA Aggregates Monitoring Reports 1997-2003

There were no planning permissions relating to aggregate imports and marine dredged material in the monitoring period. However, the AMR will, in future, report any significant planning permissions granted within the monitoring period.

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 the Proposed Changes to Regional Planning Guidance for South East RPG9 – Waste and 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 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.

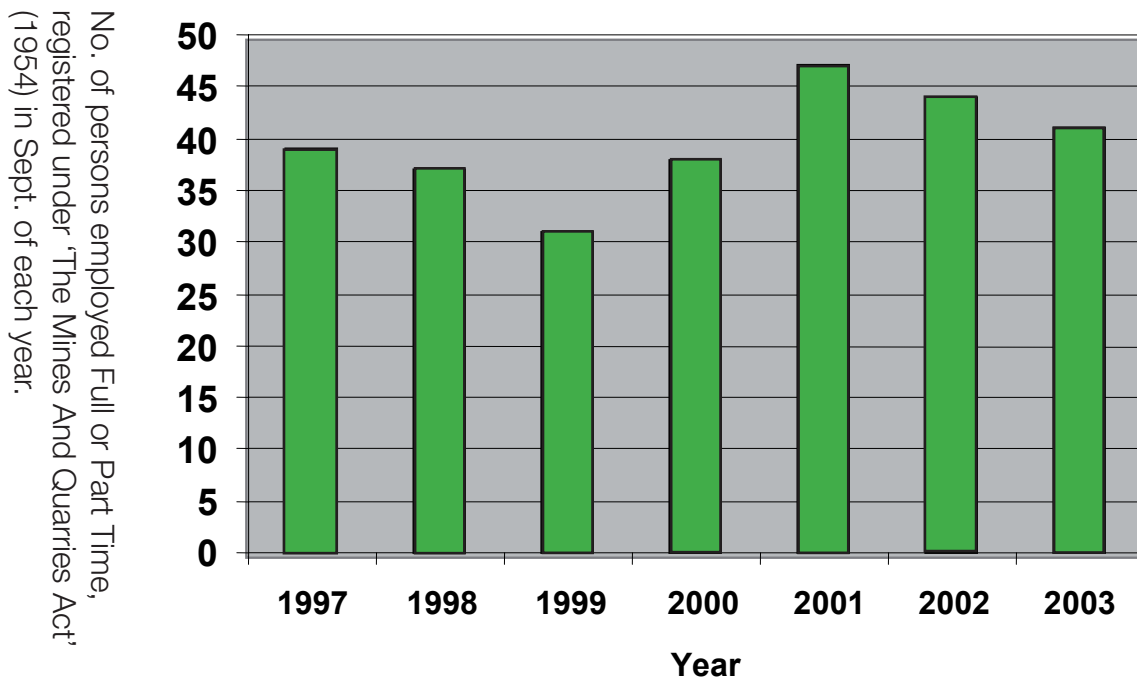
Comparison of certain aspects of non-aggregates provision in East Sussex can be made. The two areas of comparisons are under the following headings:

1: Employment in Non-Aggregate Mineral Operations 1997-2003

2: Production of Clay 1997-2002

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 4b - Employment in Non-Aggregate Mineral Operations in East Sussex 1997-2003



(Source: PA1007 Primary Production, ONS 1997-2003)

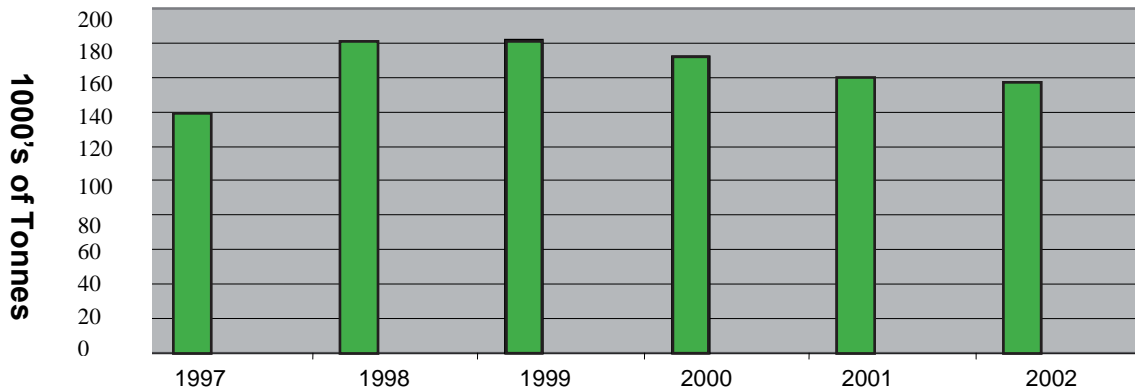
Figures are only available up to 2003. Figure 4b above clearly shows the relatively stable nature of employment in the non-aggregate minerals industry in East Sussex. The highest number of employees in the last six years of data was in 2001.

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.

2: Production of Clay 1997-2002

Data and information about clay extraction in East Sussex is limited. 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, in order to protect the commercial interests of the small number of clay operators. Figure 4c overleaf shows clay production from 1997 to 2002. Due to commercial confidentiality, there is not a publicly available production figure for clay for 2003.

Figure 4c - Production of Clay 1997-2002



(Source: PA1007 Primary Production, ONS, 1997-2003)

Figure 4c shows that the production of clay remained relatively stable over the six years to 2002, ranging between approximately 140,000 and 180,000 tonnes extracted per annum. This is in line with the County Council's expectations, reflecting the historical pattern of clay production, and is expected to continue within this range for the foreseeable future

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

Table 4.2 The status of sites with current/historic chalk production

Sites	Reserves	Comments
Tarring Neville	80 years	Produces small quantity of chalk for local Artex manufacturer. Production slowly declined due to reduction in demand.
Balcombe Pit	No reserves remain	Site fully restored
Filching Quarry	Some reserves remain	Not been worked for a number of years
Meeching Quarry		Not been worked for some years. Poor access and amenity issues
Beddingham landfill site		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 is currently only one operational chalk quarry in East Sussex - Tarring Neville near Newhaven. There have not been any planning applications for chalk extraction in the last few years. Applications associated with sites have been limited to afteruse arrangements at Tarring Neville and a renewal for the extension of the time period for the stockpiled chalk at Beddingham.

There is very limited data and information on current chalk production. The AMRI has some information on extractors sales of chalk where the end-use has been for construction or agricultural purposes, but annual comparisons cannot be made because a number of years data are confidential, and this applies to all years since 1999.

Gypsum

There is a long-established history of gypsum mining in East Sussex. Production is concentrated in one site, Brightling, near Robertsbridge, a modern mine serving the gypsum needs of the South East and parts of London. 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 the Proposed Changes to Regional Planning Guidance for South East RPG9 – Waste and Minerals. This document also indicates that in 2001, 150,000 tonnes of gypsum were mined at Robertsbridge, supplemented by imported desulphurgypsum (DSG) from Drax (South Yorkshire) and West Burton (Nottinghamshire) power stations and by unknown quantities of imports from abroad.

National Core Output Indicators for Waste

National Core Output Indicator - 6a Capacity of new waste management facilities

The Proposed Changes to Regional Planning Guidance for the South East RPG9 – Waste & Minerals contains policies as a basis for the preparation of Waste 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 document. Annual average tonnages to be managed are proposed for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. The Proposed Changes to Regional Planning Guidance have not yet been adopted and the policies have been prepared to influence the new Waste Development Frameworks.

The Structure Plan advocates the need for ensuring that there are sufficient facilities in suitable locations to meet the waste management requirements of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. 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.

The draft Waste Local Plan is being completed in accordance with previous guidance. Following adoption, the two Councils will prepare Waste Development Documents, which will need to consider the policies in the Proposed Changes to Regional Planning Guidance for South East RPG9 - Waste & Minerals once this is adopted.

The draft 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.

Relevant policies in the draft Waste Local Plan related to the capacity of new waste management facilities are Policy Waste Local Plan6 – expansion or alterations to existing facilities, Waste Local Plan7 site-specific allocation for road to rail transfer facilities. Waste Local Plan8 site-specific allocations for material recovery facilities/waste transfer facilities, Waste Local Plan9 site specific allocations for energy from waste and material recovery facilities, and, Waste Local Plan10 site specific allocations for waste disposal to land. In addition, Policy Waste Local Plan30A 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 draft Waste Local Plan.

Planning permissions for waste management, granted within the monitoring period, April 2004-March 2005 are detailed in Table 4.3 overleaf. There is limited information available regarding capacity figures. In future AMRs it is proposed to present capacity figures for facilities as far as possible.

The only significant planning permissions granted in the monitoring period are those for recycling of up to 58,000 tonnes of plasterboard at the British Gypsum site, and for the continuation of green waste recycling and an increase in composting at the Pebsham Landfill site.

Table 4.3 - Planning permissions granted for waste management facilities in the monitoring period

Site	Planning Permission details	Effects on Capacity	Policy Impact
Pebsham Landfill Site, Bexhill	Variation of condition to extend period of permission from 31/12/03 to 21/12/08. Granted 14/4/04.	Continuation of recycling of green wastes. Composting facility will increase proportion of household waste recycling.	In accordance with Policy Waste Local Plan1 of the Waste Local Plan, as modified, which sets out targets for household waste recycling.
Stone House Farm Barn, Crowborough	Disposal of waste for infilling landslip area. Granted 12/5/04.	Deposit 1000 cubic metres of waste soils to level the ground.	In accordance with Policy Waste Local Plan24 of the ESCC and BHCC Waste Local Plan, as modified, the proposal will enhance the landscape by securing stabilisation of the land and its improvement for grazing.
Pebsham Landfill Site, Bexhill	Construction and operation of additional landfill gas utilization equipment. Granted 13/10/04.	Increase in collection of landfill gas and its treatment for use as energy. Therefore reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.	In accordance with Policy S1 (i) of ESCC and BHCC Structure Plan which seeks a reduction in air pollution and the emission of greenhouse gases and Policy Waste Local Plan22 of the draft Waste Local Plan.

Site	Planning Permission details	Effects on Capacity	Policy Impact
Beddingham Landfill Site, near Lewes (area to the south of site)	Application to vary condition to allow continued storage of chalk until 10/08. Granted 7/1/05.	No change to capacity.	In accordance with Policy MIN11(a) of the Structure Plan and Policy 25 of Minerals Local Plan where use of waste chalk for constructional fill and stockpiling at appropriate locations will be supported.
British Gypsum, Robertsbridge Works	Erection of building for storage of plasterboard waste, new exhaust stack and use of part of existing building for recycling plasterboard. Granted 16/2/05.	Will enable recycling of up to 58,000 tonnes of plasterboard waste per annum.	In accordance with Policy 29 of ESCC and BHCC Minerals Local Plan, Policy W11 of ESCC and BHCC Structure Plan, Policies Waste Local Plan1 and Waste Local Plan14 of ESCC and BHCC Waste Local Plan 2 nd Deposit. The policies seek a reduction in the amount of construction and industrial waste and the support for recycling facilities.

Source: East Sussex County Council planning applications database (2004-2005)

It should be noted that a planning application was submitted in December 2004 for redevelopment of a site to provide a Household Waste Recycling Site (6,000 tonnes pa), Waste Transfer Station (85,000 tonnes pa) and ancillary infrastructure, including highway improvements on land that is part of former Maresfield Camp, near Uckfield. This application has not yet been determined.

Table 4.4 shows the major planning applications that have been submitted for waste management facilities since April 2005. The next AMR will report the progress of these applications and the proposed development at part of the former Maresfield Camp.

Table 4.4 – Major planning applications for waste management facilities submitted since April 2005

Site	Planning application details	Date of planning application
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.
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.
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 submitted in September 2005.

Source: ESCC Planning applications database (2005)

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

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 is non-inert solid waste, comprising 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.

Municipal waste arisings and household waste arisings for the year 1997/98 to 2004/05 are shown in Table 4.5. This indicates that there has been a 16% and 14% increase respectively over this time period.

Table 4.5 Municipal and household waste arisings in East Sussex 1997/98 – 2004/05

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Change 1997/98- 2004/05
Total Municipal Waste	238805	244371	258348	263440	263511	270385	269046	277069	16%
Total Household Waste	227693	232351	245792	247060	244813	253569	253612	260557	14%

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

Total household waste accounts for 95% of municipal waste, although arisings do tend to fluctuate year on year. The current trend is for municipal waste to increase by an average of 2-3% per annum, which is comparable with national household waste growth. This growth in arisings has generally been attributed to economic growth and an increasing number of households. It has also been noted in the past that increasing amounts of commercial and industrial waste have been entering the household waste stream especially at Household Waste Recycling Sites which artificially increases the household waste arisings.

The draft Waste Local Plan 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.

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 Local Plan Technical Background Paper 1.

Management of Municipal Waste

The vast majority of municipal waste arising in East Sussex is currently disposed of to land. However, reliance on this form of waste management is no longer a sustainable option.

Table 4.6 shows the total municipal and household waste arisings in East Sussex by management approach and the percentage for each management type. This indicates a current rate for household waste of 24% recycled/composted and 76% sent to landfill. The figures for recovery of municipal waste is 22% with 77% sent to landfill. (Recovery includes recycling and composting as well as energy recovery. The previous figures for energy recovery include the Waste Derived Fuel Plant at Pebsham which has not been operational since 2002.)

Table 4.6 Total municipal and household waste arisings by management approach and percentage for each management type

Municipal Waste

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Change 1997/98-2004/05
Recycled	15256	20038	22430	22924	27162	29306	33080	37116	143%
Composted	0	588	3476	9708	17870	20932	22367	25330	N/A
Energy Recovery	19664	22374	21775	15054	16845	4036	0	0	-100%
Disposal to Land	203885	201371	210667	215754	201634	216111	213599	214623	5%
Total Waste Arising	238805	244371	258348	263440	263511	270385	269046	277069	16%

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Recycled	6%	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%
Composted	0%	0%	1%	4%	7%	8%	8%	9%
Energy Recovery	8%	9%	8%	6%	6%	1%	0%	0%
Disposal to Land	85%	82%	82%	82%	77%	80%	79%	77%
Total Waste Arising	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

Household Waste

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Change 1997/98-2004/05
Recycled	15256	20038	22430	22924	27162	29306	33080	37116	143%
Composted	0	588	3476	9708	17870	20932	22367	25330	N/A
Energy Recovery	19664	22374	21775	15054	16845	4036	0	0	-100%
Disposal to Land	192773	189350	198112	199374	182937	199294	198165	198111	3%
Total Waste Arising	227693	232350	245793	247060	244814	253568	253612	260557	14%

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Recycled	7%	9%	9%	9%	11%	12%	13%	14%
Composted	0%	0%	1%	4%	7%	8%	9%	10%
Energy Recovery	9%	10%	9%	6%	7%	2%	0%	0%
Disposal to Land	85%	81%	81%	81%	75%	79%	78%	76%
Total Waste Arising	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

If current patterns of waste management continue, it is estimated that the two main sites for disposal to land at Beddingham and Pebsham would be completed by 2008.

The Structure Plan 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.

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 draft Waste Local Plan aims to divert waste away from landfill to alternative methods of material and energy recovery further up the waste hierarchy. The Plan includes Policy Waste Local Plan1 which sets targets for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove of recycling 30% of household waste and recovering 40% of municipal waste by 31 March 2006. Higher targets are proposed for 2010 and 2015.

Progress is still being made towards these targets. Further facilities will need to be implemented to achieve these rates. As indicated in Table 4.3 above, major planning applications for increased capacity have been submitted but they are not yet determined.

The draft Waste Local Plan is moving towards adoption. All the policies in the Plan will be reviewed as part of the preparation of the Waste Development Framework. In addition the Waste Development Framework will consider the proposals in the Proposed Changes to Regional Planning Guidance for South East RPG9 – Waste & Minerals once this is adopted and other changes in waste management arising from national policy, etc. Progress on this matter will be reported in the next AMR.

5. Proposed Monitoring Frameworks for Development Plan Documents

Appendix 6 sets out a table formulated to assist monitoring of the Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents. For this AMR, there is only one table which refers to the Minerals Development Plan Document because this is the only document in the process of being prepared. In future AMRs there will be a table related to the Waste Development Framework.

It is intended to start work on preparing two Waste Development Plan Documents as part of the Waste Development Framework following the adoption of the existing Waste Local Plan. These Development Plan Documents will be:

- the Waste Core Strategy (to replace current draft policies Waste Local Plan1-6 of the Waste Local Plan); and
- the Waste Sites Development Plan Documents (to replace current draft policies Waste Local Plan7-10 of the Waste Local Plan).

Further work on development control policies will review the other policies in the Waste Local Plan.

Draft objectives of the Minerals Development Plan Document have been the subject of a Strategic Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Appraisal scoping exercise. These are set out in Appendix 6. The policies have yet to be drafted, but the current approach in Proposed Changes to Regional Planning Guidance for the South East RPG9 – Waste & Minerals sets some targets. It is proposed that this table will contribute to the monitoring of objectives against targets.

6. Issues for Monitoring

One of the main findings during compilation of this report is the lack of availability of 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. Furthermore, in some cases, information that has been available has not covered the monitoring period and, therefore, data has still been given which covers previous years. This gives an indication of general trends.

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 commercial and industrial waste. The information is provided from 'waste returns' submitted by the waste industry - i.e. the operators of waste facilities. It is also difficult to pinpoint the origin of waste, which will often travel between different sites for sorting, bulking up, treatment or disposal. The same waste may therefore enter several waste facilities before it is finally recovered or disposed of, raising the possibility of double-counting. For this reason, in 1998/99 the Environment Agency changed the way it processed data to reduce this potential of double-counting, leading to a further improvement in data accuracy.

A process for recording data as new planning permissions are granted will need to be 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.

7. Key Findings of the AMR

The AMR reports on the progress of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and indicates that a revised programme has been submitted to GOSE owing to staffing issues resulting from the high volumes of representations on the draft Waste Local Plan. As a result no milestones are missed.

One of the key priorities for the future AMR's will be to ensure up to date information is available for the monitoring period to address the requirements of the NCI's. 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 NCI's.

With regard to primary land-won aggregates figures were not available owing to the confidentiality issues. The AMR reports that the sub-regional apportionment figures for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove are likely to be reduced from 300,000 tonnes per annum to 10,000 tonnes per annum. A landbank of reserves indicates that this can be met in the County. 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 may be 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 2003 which shows a total of 499,000 tonnes for that year. It is expected that imports of aggregate materials will continue to be the main source of aggregates for consumption in East Sussex.

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

The figures show a relatively stable nature of employment in non-aggregate minerals in the County. Figures for the extraction of clay are limited for confidentiality reasons but previous data shows that clay production is stable. Future AMRs will address the lack of information.

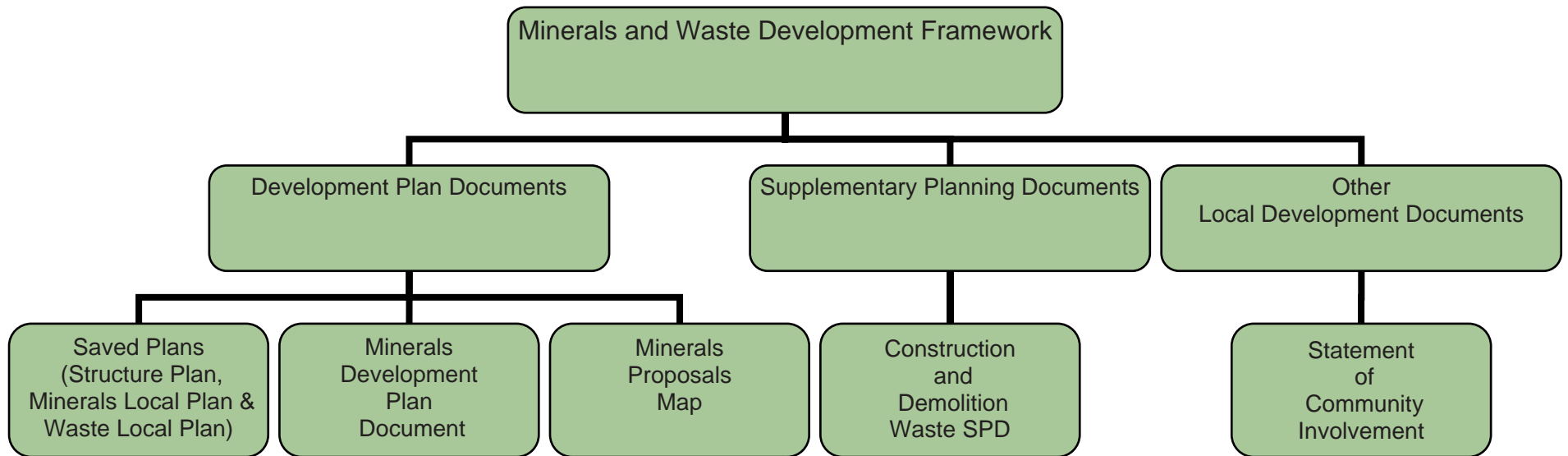
Limited information is available regarding the capacity of waste management facilities which have had planning permission granted within the monitoring period. The most significant permissions in 2004/05 are recycling of up to 58,000 tonnes of plasterboard at the British Gypsum, Robertsbridge Works and the continuation of waste recycling and increase in composting at Pebsham Landfill Site, Bexhill. A procedure is being formulated to ensure that planning applications for waste

management facilities submitted in the monitoring period are recorded for the purposes of the AMR with data on capacity figures. This would ensure any changes to capacity can be assessed against policy objectives.

There are annual fluctuations in municipal waste arisings. The figure for 2004/05 is 277,069 tonnes. The general trend is forecast to continue to increase. Current recycling/composting rate for 2004/05 for household waste is 24% and the recovery rate for municipal waste is 22%. The AMR highlights the difficulty in data collection. Future AMR's will aim to enable direct comparisons of data for the same period.

Appendix 1

Structure of Minerals and Waste Development Framework



Appendix 2

Table A.1 Revised Programme for the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

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	Proposed Date for Review
Minerals Development Plan Document (including Core Strategy & Sites)	DPD	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	General conformity with the Structure Plan /RSS (RPG9 & any subsequent amendments) / The South East Plan and national PPSs. All other minerals LDDs to be in conformity with MDPD	July – September 2006	N/A	February 2007	July 2007	December 2007 – January 2008	2011
Minerals Proposals Map	DPD	Shows on a geographical basis the application of the policies in the Minerals Development Plan Document	In conformity with Minerals Development Plan Document	N/A	N/A	February 2007		December 2007 – January 2008	When any DPD in this Framework is reviewed if geographical information changes as a consequence.

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	Proposed Date for Review
Statement of Community Involvement	LDD	Document setting out standards and approach to involving stakeholders and the community in the production of the LDF and the handling of major planning applications	N/A	N/A	November 2005	March 2006	July 2006	September 2006	2007
Supplementary Planning Document on Construction and Demolition Waste	LDD	Document giving best practice guidance for reducing construction and demolition waste	Derived from saved policies in Structure Plan and Waste Local Plan	N/A	August 2005	N/A	N/A	February 2006	2008
Waste Development Plan Documents – Core Strategy, Sites Development Plan Document	DPD	Sets out the vision, objectives and strategy for sustainable waste 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 waste development	General conformity with the Structure Plan /RSS (RPG9 & any subsequent amendments) / The South East Plan and national PPSs. Sites DPD will be in conformity with Core Strategy	Evidence gathering in the period of this Minerals & Waste Development Scheme				Core Strategy – 2009 Sites DPD – 2010	

Appendix 3

Table A.2 Review of Core Output Indicators with reference to ‘saved’ policies in the Structure Plan, Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan

Core Output Indicator	Policy Objective (from Minerals Local Plan)	Actual Output 2004/2005	Future Action/Comments
5a Production of Primary land won aggregates	Requirements of Policy MIN7 of the Structure Plan 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 MIN6c in the Structure Plan is reflected in Minerals Local Plan Policy 14 which encourages the 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.

Core Output Indicator	Policy Objective (from Minerals Local Plan)	Actual Output 2004/2005	Future Action/Comments
6a Capacity of new waste management facilities by type:	No specific policy on capacity figures for waste management sites. The Structure Plan advocates the need for ensuring that there are sufficient facilities in suitable locations to meet the waste management requirements of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. 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.	The only significant planning permissions granted in the monitoring period are those for recycling of up to 58,000 tonnes of plasterboard at the British Gypsum site, and for the continuation of green waste recycling and an increase in composting at the Pebsham Landfill site.	Future AMR's will aim to record capacity figures for each planning application that is permitted in the monitoring period.
6b Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	<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>The Structure Plan 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 24% achieved for household waste in 2004/05.</p> <p>Recovery of municipal waste was 22% in 2004/05.</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	Future Action/Comments
A Aggregate imports and marine dredged material	Policy MIN9 in the Structure Plan seeks to support and encourage the import trade in marine-dredged material and crushed rock aggregates. Policy 9 in the Minerals Local Plan supports the retention and further development of facilities for dealing with sea-borne imported aggregates at North Quay Newhaven and Policy 10 encourages the use of rail transport to distribute aggregates from Newhaven. Policy 11 supports the retention of existing facilities at Rye and Policy 12 similarly supports Mountfield Roadstone plant. Policy 13 supports the development of rail depots.	No figures for monitoring period. Figures for 1997-2003 show an overall increase in marine dredged and crushed rock imports of aggregate.	Marine dredged aggregates are the main alternative to land won aggregates in supplying regional needs. ESCC and BHCC rely on marine dredged aggregates to meet much of their construction requirements. This source is likely to increase because of the growing shortfall between local supply and demand.
B Extraction of (and employment in) non-aggregate minerals	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. 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 identify that the continuing need for chalk should be met from existing workings at Beddingham, Glynde and Tarring Neville.	<p>No figures for clay production in 2004/05. Production of clay ranging between 140,000 and 180,000 tonnes extracted per annum over period 1997-2002.</p> <p>Extraction of approximately 150,000 tonnes of Gypsum in 2001.</p> <p>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 is currently only one operational chalk quarry in East Sussex, this produces a small quantity of high quality chalk every year.</p>	<p>Continued Monitoring.</p> <p>No figures for chalk.</p> <p>Clay – no figures for 2003/2004/2005.</p> <p>Oil and gas (hydrocarbons) are not extracted as commercial minerals in East Sussex.</p>

Appendix 4

Table A.3 Existing Operational Sites and Permitted Aggregate Reserves (As Of March 2005)

Site	Material	Permitted Reserve
Nook Beach/ Castlewater	Sand & Gravel	*
Stantons Farm(Novington Sandpit)	Sand & Gravel	360,000 tonnes
Scotney Court	Sand & Gravel	935,000 tonnes
Scotney Court Extension/ Wall Farm	Sand & Gravel	3,230,000 tonnes
		Total: 4,525,000 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 for extraction of approximately 360,000 tonnes of sand & gravel. This is sufficient to ensure that the 10,000 tonnes per year apportionment figure for permitted reserves will be met and, following the commencement of production (probably in late 2005), this will also likely result in actual production of extracted aggregate meeting, or exceeding, the apportionment figure.

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 2025 at the earliest, due to the phasing of extraction operations. These are therefore long term allocations for East Sussex, although in due course they will start to count towards the landbank allocations for the aggregates apportionment figure for East Sussex.

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

16 x 10,000 = 160,000 tonnes.

The additional landbank reserve must be: **7 x 10,000 = 70,000 tonnes.**

Therefore, East Sussex is required to make provision to ensure sufficient permitted reserves of 230,000 tonnes of construction aggregate sand & gravel in a period up to 2023. **This is more than met by the permitted reserves.**

Appendix 5

Table A.4 Secondary & Recycled Aggregates Facilities in East Sussex 2003

Site/ Operator	Address
Gambles	North Quay Road, Newhaven
Haulaway	Diplocks Way, Hailsham
MDJ Light Bros Ltd	Machine Bottom Quarry
R French & Sons Ltd	Drury Lane, Ponswood Industrial Site, St Leonards
Serco Depot	Eastbourne
SITA WTS	Potts Marsh, Eastbourne

Source: South East England Regional Assembly Aggregates Monitoring Report 2003

N.B. Additional sites are being added to the 2004 survey.

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

Appendix 6

Table A.5 Proposed Monitoring Framework for Minerals Development Plan Document

Minerals DPD Objective (draft for Sustainability Appraisal purposes)	Policy	Indicator	Target (Proposed Changes to Regional Planning Guidance for the South East, RPG9 – Waste and Minerals)
Aggregates			
Meet the need for construction aggregates in East Sussex by increased use and production of secondary aggregates and recycled materials consistent with the regional minerals strategy	To be drafted	Production and use of secondary/recycled aggregates/materials	Policy M2 - the use of secondary aggregates and recycled materials in the South East should increase from 6.6mtpa (29% of the guidelines for primary aggregate production in the region) to at least 7.7mtpa (34%) by 2016 so as to reduce the need for primary aggregates extraction.
Meet the need for construction aggregates in East Sussex by increased imports of marine dredged and crushed rock through local ports and railheads consistent with the regional minerals strategy	To be drafted	No. of planning permissions approved. Landings of marine dredged materials	Supports safeguarding of wharves and rail facilities.
Meet the need for construction aggregates in East Sussex by provision of sufficient land-won sand and gravel to meet the County's sub-regional apportionment consistent with the regional minerals strategy	To be drafted	Production of land-won sand and gravel No. of planning permissions approved	Mineral planning authorities should plan to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of planning permissions for land-won sand and gravel. A sub-regional apportionment of 0.01mtpa for East Sussex/Brighton & Hove.

Minerals DPD Objective (draft for Sustainability Appraisal purposes)	Policy	Indicator	Target (Proposed Changes to Regional Planning Guidance for the South East, RPG9 – Waste and Minerals)
Clay			
<p>Support existing clay working and manufacturing activities.</p> <p>Maintain a permitted reserve of clay for brick and tile manufacture to supply individual works consistent with the regional mineral strategy policies.</p>	To be drafted	Clay production	A permitted reserve of clay for brick and tile product manufacture sufficient to last for at least 25 years at current production rates should be maintained
Gypsum			
<p>Support mining and associated manufacturing in the Mountfield/Brightling area where there is no unacceptable adverse environmental and/or traffic impact</p>	To be drafted	Production figures	A permitted reserve of gypsum sufficient to last at least 20 years at current production rates should be maintained throughout the plan period in East Sussex
<p>Maintain a permitted reserve of gypsum to support the building product and cement industries consistent with regional mineral strategy policies</p>	To be drafted	<p>Production figures</p> <p>Planning permissions</p>	A permitted reserve of gypsum sufficient to last at least 20 years at current production rates should be maintained throughout the plan period in East Sussex
Hydrocarbons			
<p>Support in principle exploration for oil and gas where there is no unacceptable adverse environmental and/or traffic impact</p>	To be drafted		No specific regional policy regarding hydrocarbons
Chalk			
<p>Meet the County's need for chalk from existing workings</p>	To be drafted	Production figures	

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): is compiled by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister 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): advise and act for Government Ministers on important planning issues affecting the region. They act on behalf of the Deputy Prime Minister and First Secretary of State 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 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.

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 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.

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): 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): 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): 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 Development Plan Document (WDPD): sets out the vision, objectives and strategy for sustainable waste 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 waste development.

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.