



**Proof of Evidence: Andrew Sierakowski
BSc (Econ)Hons, MSc, GDL, LLM, MRTPI**

Appendices: Part 8

WSCD046 – WSCD048

Acting County Planning Manager, West Sussex County Council

Appeal by PJ Brown (Civil Engineering) Ltd.

**Land East of Dan Tree Farm, London Road,
Bolney, West Sussex, RH17 5QF**

PINS Ref:
APP/D3830/C/23/3319435
MSDC Ref: AP/23/0042

August 2024

WSCD046

Katie Kam
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Service of documents accepted by email at
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15 December 2020

Sarah Catherine Wright
Park Farm Cottage
Broxmead Lane
Bolney
RH17 5RJ

Our Ref : CC805.1647.

Dear Ms Wright

**For Information: Enforcement Notice Land to the East of Dan Tree Farm,
Bolney, West Sussex**

An Enforcement Notice was served by West Sussex County Council on PJ Brown (Construction) Ltd as operator and on Dane Rawlins as landowner on 27 January 2020 on land to the east of Dan Tree Farm Bolney.

The Enforcement Notice was served due the unauthorised material change of use of land from agriculture to sui generis waste use for importation, processing and export of waste and deposition of waste to the land with ancillary storage.

The red line showing the land affected by the Enforcement Notice included an access track to the land which is shown on Land Registry records to be in your ownership. This was an error on the County Council's part as the access track should not have been included within the red line and Enforcement Notice.

The County Council will be making this clear at the forthcoming appeal against the Enforcement Notice, which is to be heard by way of public inquiry commencing on 10 March 2021.

However, for completeness, the County Council is now sending you a copy of the Enforcement Notice so that you are aware of this matter.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Katie Kam".

Katie Kam
Solicitor

Michael Elkington
Head of Planning Services

Please respond to: Kirstie May
Tel: 0330 2226 952

Kirstie.may@westsussex.gov.uk
www.westsussex.gov.uk

County Planning
The Grange
Tower Street
Chichester
West Sussex
PO19 1RH
Contact Centre: 01243 642118



The Company Secretary
PJ Brown (Construction) Ltd
Burlands,
Charlwood Road,
Ifield Wood,
Crawley,
West Sussex, RH11 0JZ

27 January 2020

Our reference: INV/2018/10/WSCC

Dear Sir,

IMPORTANT: THIS COMMUNICATION AFFECTS YOUR PROPERTY

**Section 172 Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended);
Land east of Dan Tree Farm, off A23, Bolney**

Under Section 172 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) a local planning authority is empowered to serve a notice upon an individual where it appears to the authority that there has been a breach of planning control and it has been deemed expedient to issue a notice.

West Sussex County Council, as the appropriate local planning authority, considers that there has been a breach of planning control as set out in paragraph 3 of the attached Enforcement Notice. As such, West Sussex County Council has issued an enforcement notice relating to the above land shown edged in red on the attached plan and I now serve on you a copy of that notice as you have an interest in the Land. A full list of persons who are being served with a copy of this notice who, it is understood, have an interest in the land is listed below.

The Company Secretary
PJ Brown (Construction) Ltd,
Burlands,
Charlwood Road,
Ifield Wood,
Crawley
West Sussex, RH11 0JZ
Operator

Dane Rawlins
Bolney Park Farm,
Broxmead Lane,
Bolney,
West Sussex,
RH17 5RJ
Landowner

Paragraph 5 of the Notice specifies what is required to be done and the relevant compliance period. The Enforcement Notice takes effect on **26 February 2020** unless an appeal is made against the notice.

Non-compliance with the requirements of the Enforcement Notice can result in prosecution and/or remedial action by the County Council and your attention is drawn to Annex 1 of the Notice. There is a right of appeal to the Secretary of State and information regarding this right is set out in the explanatory notes attached to the Notice and the Information Sheets from the Planning Inspectorate.

If you are in any doubt about what the Enforcement Notice requires you to do you should contact me at the above address or on 01243 756850.

Yours faithfully

A black rectangular redaction box covering the signature of Michael Elkington.

Michael Elkington
Head of Planning Services

IMPORTANT – THIS COMMUNICATION AFFECTS YOUR PROPERTY

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (as amended by the Planning Compensation Act 1995)

ENFORCEMENT NOTICE – material change of use

ISSUED BY: West Sussex County Council

To: The Company Secretary
PJ Brown (Construction) Ltd,
Burlands,
Charlwood Road,
Ifield Wood,
Crawley
West Sussex
RH11 0JZ

Dane Rawlins
Bolney Park Farm,
Broxmead Lane,
Bolney,
West Sussex,
RH17 5RJ

1. THIS NOTICE is issued by West Sussex County Council ("the Council") because it appears to them that there has been a breach of planning control, within paragraph (a) of Section 171A(1) of the above Act, at the Land described below. They consider that it is expedient to issue this Notice, having regard to the provisions of the development plan and to other material planning considerations. The Annexes at the end of this Notice and the enclosures to which they refer contain important additional information.

2. THE LAND TO WHICH THE NOTICE RELATES

Land east of Dan Tree Farm, off A23, Bolney and shown edged red on the attached plan ("the Land")

3. THE MATTERS WHICH APPEAR TO CONSTITUTE THE BREACH OF PLANNING CONTROL

Without planning permission the making of a material change of the use of the land from agriculture to sui generis waste use for importation, processing, and export of waste, and deposition of waste to the Land along with ancillary storage.

4. REASONS FOR ISSUING THIS NOTICE

The Land is being used for the purposes of **importation, processing and export of waste, and deposit of waste to the land**, as described in paragraph 3 above. The Council considers this new use to be a material change in the use of the Land which

requires express planning permission. The Council is not aware of any planning permission currently in force for use of the Land for **importation, processing export, and deposit of waste, along with ancillary storage.**

The Council first became aware that the Land was being used for the importation, processing and export of waste in October 2018. It appears to the Council that this breach of planning control has occurred within the last ten years.

The Council does not therefore consider that this material change of use is immune from planning enforcement action. This view has been confirmed in the refusal of an application for a Certificate of Lawful Development relating to the use of the site for the importation, deposit, re-use and recycling of waste material and use of land for storage purposes (ref. WSCC/070/19, refused 8 January 2020).

The Council considers that this development is unacceptable for the following reasons:-

The development is unacceptable with regard to its impact upon the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; the adjacent Ancient Woodland and the habitat and species therein; the amenity of residents of the surrounding countryside; the risk to the water environment; the character of the local countryside; and because it is contrary to the policies of the Development Plan, as follows:

Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031: Policies DP12 (Protection and Enhancement of Countryside); DP14 (Sustainable rural development and the rural economy); DP16 (High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty); DP26 (Character and Design); DP29 (Noise, Air and Light Pollution); DP37 (Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows); DP39 (Biodiversity); DP39 (Sustainable Design and Construction)

West Sussex Waste Local Plan April 2014: Policies W1 (Need for Waste Management Facilities), W3 (Location of Built Waste Management Facilities), W4 (inert waste recycling); W8 (recovery operations involving the deposit of inert waste to land); W9 (disposal of waste to land); W11 (character); W12 (high quality developments); W13 (protected landscapes); W14 (biodiversity and geodiversity); W16 (Air, soil and Water), W18 Transport, W19 (public health and amenity); and W21 (cumulative impact).

The full text of all relevant policies is attached as **Annex 4** to this Notice.

For the reasons set out in paragraph 4 above the Council considers it expedient to issue this Enforcement Notice.

5. WHAT YOU ARE REQUIRED TO DO

- 1. Remove all plant, equipment, containers and vehicles from the Land**
- 2. Remove all imported waste or other materials from the Land**
- 3. Restore the Land to agricultural use, to a condition and topography in accordance with the surrounding agricultural land**

6. TIME FOR COMPLIANCE

- 1. Remove all plant, equipment, containers and vehicles from the Land**

TIME FOR COMPLIANCE: By no later than **08 April 2020** which is 6 weeks from the date this Notice takes effect, 26 February 2020.

- 2. Remove all imported waste or other materials from the Land**

TIME FOR COMPLIANCE: By no later than **22 April 2020** which is 8 weeks from the date this Notice takes effect, 26 February 2020.

- 3. Restore the Land to agricultural use, to a condition and topography in accordance with the surrounding agricultural land**

TIME FOR COMPLIANCE: By no later than **26 August 2020** which is 26 weeks (6 months) from the date this Notice takes effect, 26 February 2020.

7. WHEN THIS NOTICE TAKES EFFECT

This Notice takes effect on 26 February 2020

8. TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) (ENGLAND) REGULATIONS 2017

The Council considers that the development is not EIA development. If the development subject of this Notice were to be granted planning permission, an Environmental Statement would not be required.

Dated: 27 January 2020

Signed: 

Head of Planning Services

On behalf of: West Sussex County Council
County Hall
Chichester
West Sussex
PO19 1RQ

ANNEX 1

YOUR RIGHT OF APPEAL

You can appeal against this notice, but any appeal must be **received**, or posted in time to be received, by the Secretary of State **before** the date specified in paragraph 7 of the notice. The attached guidance sheet, Annex 5, from The Planning Inspectorate advises how to obtain information to appeal against this notice.

Unless an appeal is made, as described below, the notice will take effect on 2 May 2014 and you must then ensure that the required steps, for which you may be held responsible, are taken within the time period(s) for compliance as specified in the notice.

ANNEX 2

WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU DO NOT APPEAL

If you do not appeal against this enforcement notice, it will take effect on the date specified in paragraph 7 of the notice and you must then ensure that the required steps for complying with it, for which you may be held responsible, are taken within the period[s] specified in paragraph 6 of the notice. Failure to comply with an enforcement notice which has taken effect can result in prosecution and/or remedial action by the Council.

ANNEX 3

GUIDANCE NOTES

Under section 174 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) you may appeal on one or more of the following grounds:-

(a) that, in respect of any breach of planning control which may be constituted by the matters stated in the notice, planning permission ought to be granted or, as the case may be, the condition or limitation concerned ought to be discharged; .

(b) that those matters have not occurred;

(c) that those matters (if they occurred) do not constitute a breach of planning control;

(d) that, at the date when the notice was issued, no enforcement action could be taken in respect of any breach of planning control which may be constituted by those matters;

(e) that copies of the enforcement notice were not served as required by section 172;

(f) that the steps required by the notice to be taken, or the activities required by the notice to cease, exceed what is necessary to remedy any breach of planning control which may be constituted by those matters or, as the case may be, to remedy any injury to amenity which has been caused by any such breach;

(g) that any period specified in the notice in accordance with section 173(9) falls short of what should reasonably be allowed.

Not all of these grounds may be relevant to you.

If you appeal under Ground (a) of Section 174(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 this is the equivalent of applying for planning permission for the development alleged in the notice and you will have to pay a fee of £6,630 to West Sussex County Council. Joint appellants need only pay one set of fees.

If you decide to appeal, when you submit it, you should state in writing the ground(s) on which you are appealing against the enforcement notice and you should state briefly the facts on which you intend to rely in support of each of those grounds. If you do not do this when you make your appeal the Secretary of State will send you a notice requiring you to do so within 14 days.

Annex 4 – List of all relevant policies

Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031 policies:

DP12: Protection and Enhancement of Countryside

The countryside will be protected in recognition of its intrinsic character and beauty. Development will be permitted in the countryside, defined as the area outside of built-up area boundaries on the Policies Map, provided it maintains or where possible enhances the quality of the rural and landscape character of the District, and:

- It is necessary for the purposes of agriculture; or
- it is supported by a specific policy reference either elsewhere in the Plan, a Development Plan Document or relevant Neighbourhood Plan

Agricultural land of Grade 3a and above will be protected from non-agricultural development proposals. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, detailed field surveys should be undertaken and proposals should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of higher quality.

The Mid Sussex Landscape Character Assessment, the West Sussex County Council Strategy for the West Sussex Landscape, the Capacity of Mid Sussex District to Accommodate Development Study and other available landscape evidence (including that gathered to support Neighbourhood Plans) will be used to assess the impact of development proposals on the quality of rural and landscape character.

Built-up area boundaries are subject to review by Neighbourhood Plans or through a Site Allocations Development Plan Document, produced by the District Council.

Economically viable mineral reserves within the district will be safeguarded.

DP14: Sustainable rural development and the rural economy

Provided it is not in conflict with Policy DP12: Protection and Enhancement of Countryside and DP13: Preventing Coalescence:

- new small-scale economic development, including tourism-related development, within the countryside (defined as the area outside of built up area boundaries as per the Policies Map) will be permitted provided:
 - it supports sustainable growth and the vitality of the rural economy; and
 - where possible, utilises previously developed sites.
 - diversification of activities on existing farm units will be permitted provided:
 - they are of a scale which is consistent to the location of the farm holding; and
 - they would not prejudice the agricultural use of a unit.
 - the re-use and adaptation of rural buildings for business or tourism use in the countryside will be permitted provided:
 - the building is of permanent construction and capable of re-use without substantial reconstruction or extensive alteration;
 - the appearance and setting is not materially altered; and
 - it is not a recently constructed agricultural building which has not been or has been little used for its original purpose.

DP16: High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Development within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), as shown on the Policies Maps, will only be permitted where it conserves or enhances natural beauty and has regard to the High Weald AONB Management Plan, in particular;

- the identified landscape features or components of natural beauty and to their setting;

- the traditional interaction of people with nature, and appropriate land management;
- character and local distinctiveness, settlement pattern, sense of place and setting of the AONB; and
- the conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage.

Small scale proposals which support the economy and social well-being of the AONB that are compatible with the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty will be supported.

Development on land that contributes to the setting of the AONB will only be permitted where it does not detract from the visual qualities and essential characteristics of the AONB, and in particular should not adversely affect the views into and out of the AONB by virtue of its location or design.

DP26: Character and Design

All development and surrounding spaces, including alterations and extensions to existing buildings and replacement dwellings, will be well designed and reflect the distinctive character of the towns and villages while being sensitive to the countryside. All applicants will be required to demonstrate that development:

- is of high quality design and layout and includes appropriate landscaping and greenspace;
- contributes positively to, and clearly defines, public and private realms and should normally be designed with active building frontages facing streets and public open spaces to animate and provide natural surveillance;
- creates a sense of place while addressing the character and scale of the surrounding buildings and landscape;
- protects open spaces, trees and gardens that contribute to the character of the area;
- protects valued townscapes and the separate identity and character of towns and villages;
- does not cause significant harm to the amenities of existing nearby residents and future occupants of new dwellings, including taking account of the impact on privacy, outlook, daylight and sunlight, and noise, air and light pollution (see Policy DP29);
- creates a pedestrian-friendly layout that is safe, well connected, legible and accessible;
- incorporates well integrated parking that does not dominate the street environment, particularly where high density housing is proposed;
- positively addresses sustainability considerations in the layout and the building design;
- take the opportunity to encourage community interaction by creating layouts with a strong neighbourhood focus/centre; larger (300+ unit) schemes will also normally be expected to incorporate a mixed use element;
- optimises the potential of the site to accommodate development.

DP29: Noise, Air and Light Pollution

The environment, including nationally designated environmental sites, nationally protected landscapes, areas of nature conservation or geological interest, wildlife habitats, and the quality of people's life will be protected from unacceptable levels of noise, light and air pollution by only permitting development where:

Noise pollution:

- It is designed, located and controlled to minimise the impact of noise on health and quality of life, neighbouring properties and the surrounding area;
- If it is likely to generate significant levels of noise it incorporates appropriate noise attenuation measures;

Noise sensitive development, such as residential, will not be permitted in close proximity to existing or proposed development generating high levels of noise unless adequate sound insulation measures, as supported by a noise assessment are incorporated within the development.

In appropriate circumstances, the applicant will be required to provide:

- an assessment of the impact of noise generated by a proposed development; or
- an assessment of the effect of noise by an existing noise source upon a proposed development;

Light pollution:

- The impact on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation areas of artificial lighting proposals (including floodlighting) is minimised, in terms of intensity and number of fittings;
- The applicant can demonstrate good design including fittings to restrict emissions from proposed lighting schemes;

Air Pollution:

- It does not cause unacceptable levels of air pollution;
- Development on land adjacent to an existing use which generates air pollution or odour would not cause any adverse effects on the proposed development or can be mitigated to reduce exposure to poor air quality to recognised and acceptable levels;
- Development proposals (where appropriate) are consistent with Air Quality Management Plans.

The degree of the impact of noise and light pollution from new development or change of use is likely to be greater in rural locations, especially where it is in or close to specially designated areas and sites.

DP37: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

The District Council will support the protection and enhancement of trees, woodland and hedgerows, and encourage new planting. In particular, ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees will be protected.

Development that will damage or lead to the loss of trees, woodland or hedgerows that contribute, either individually or as part of a group, to the visual amenity value or character of an area, and/ or that have landscape, historic or wildlife importance, will not normally be permitted.

Proposals for new trees, woodland and hedgerows should be of suitable species, usually native, and where required for visual, noise or light screening purposes, trees, woodland and hedgerows should be of a size and species that will achieve this purpose.

Trees, woodland and hedgerows will be protected and enhanced by ensuring development:

- incorporates existing important trees, woodland and hedgerows into the design of new development and its landscape scheme; and
- prevents damage to root systems and takes account of expected future growth; and
- where possible, incorporates retained trees, woodland and hedgerows within public open space rather than private space to safeguard their long-term management; and
- has appropriate protection measures throughout the development process; and
- takes opportunities to plant new trees, woodland and hedgerows within the new development to enhance on-site green infrastructure and increase resilience to the effects of climate change; and
- does not sever ecological corridors created by these assets.

Proposals for works to trees will be considered taking into account:

- the condition and health of the trees; and
- the contribution of the trees to the character and visual amenity of the local area; and
- the amenity and nature conservation value of the trees; and
- the extent and impact of the works; and
- any replanting proposals.

The felling of protected trees will only be permitted if there is no appropriate alternative. Where a protected tree or group of trees is felled, a replacement tree or group of trees, on a minimum of a 1:1 basis and of an appropriate size and type, will normally be required. The replanting should take place as close to the felled tree or trees as possible having regard to the proximity of adjacent properties.

Development should be positioned as far as possible from ancient woodland with a minimum buffer of 15 metres maintained between ancient woodland and the development boundary.

DP38: Biodiversity

Biodiversity will be protected and enhanced by ensuring development:

- Contributes and takes opportunities to improve, enhance, manage and restore biodiversity and green infrastructure, so that there is a net gain in biodiversity, including through creating new designated sites and locally relevant habitats, and incorporating biodiversity features within developments; and
- Protects existing biodiversity, so that there is no net loss of biodiversity. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid and reduce disturbance to sensitive habitats and species. Unavoidable damage to biodiversity must be offset through ecological enhancements and mitigation measures (or compensation measures in exceptional circumstances); and
- Minimises habitat and species fragmentation and maximises opportunities to enhance and restore ecological corridors to connect natural habitats and increase coherence and resilience; and
- Promotes the restoration, management and expansion of priority habitats in the District; and
- Avoids damage to, protects and enhances the special characteristics of internationally designated Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation; nationally designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; and locally designated Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, Local Nature Reserves and Ancient Woodland or to other areas identified as being of nature conservation or geological interest, including wildlife corridors, aged or veteran trees, Biodiversity Opportunity Areas, and Nature Improvement Areas.

Designated sites will be given protection and appropriate weight according to their importance and the contribution they make to wider ecological networks.

Valued soils will be protected and enhanced, including the best and most versatile agricultural land, and development should not contribute to unacceptable levels of soil pollution.

Geodiversity will be protected by ensuring development prevents harm to geological conservation interests, and where possible, enhances such interests. Geological conservation interests include Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites.

DP39: Sustainable Design and Construction

All development proposals must seek to improve the sustainability of development and should where appropriate and feasible according to the type and size of development and location, incorporate the following measures:

- Minimise energy use through the design and layout of the scheme including through the use of natural lighting and ventilation;
- Explore opportunities for efficient energy supply through the use of communal heating networks where viable and feasible;
- Use renewable sources of energy;
- Maximise efficient use of resources, including minimising waste and maximising recycling/ re-use of materials through both construction and occupation;
- Limit water use to 110 litres/person/day in accordance with Policy DP42: Water Infrastructure and the Water Environment;
- Demonstrate how the risks associated with future climate change have been planned for as part of the layout of the scheme and design of its buildings to ensure its longer term resilience

West Sussex Waste Local Plan (adoption version April 2014) Policies:

W1: Need for Waste Management Facilities

- (a) Proposals on unallocated sites for the storing, sorting, bulking and onward movement of waste will be permitted provided that they are needed to meet the shortfall in transfer capacity of 140,000 tonnes per annum. Proposals on unallocated sites to deliver capacity over and above this shortfall will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a market need, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency.
- (b) Proposals on unallocated sites for facilities for the recycling and composting of non-inert waste will be permitted provided that they are needed to meet the shortfall in capacity of 270,000 tonnes per annum. Proposals on unallocated sites to deliver capacity over and above this shortfall will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a market need, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency.
- (c) Proposals on unallocated sites for the recycling of inert waste will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a market need, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency.
- (d) Proposals on unallocated sites for built facilities for the recovery of non-inert waste will be permitted provided that they are needed to meet the shortfall in capacity of 270,000 tonnes per annum. Proposals on unallocated sites to deliver capacity over and above this shortfall will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would reduce disposal to land of waste arising in West Sussex.
- (e) Proposals for non-inert waste landfilling operations on unallocated sites will not be permitted unless they are needed to meet the shortfall in management capacity of 605,000 tonnes over the plan period. Proposals on unallocated sites to deliver this shortfall, will not be permitted unless there is a demonstrable need to dispose of non-inert waste arising within West Sussex, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency and the objective of 'zero waste to landfill'* in West Sussex by 2031.
- (f) Proposals for inert waste landfilling operations will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the waste cannot be managed through recovery operations and that there is a need to dispose of waste, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency and the objective of 'zero waste to landfill'* in West Sussex by 2031.

* Defined as the disposal to land (via landfill or landraise) of less than 3% of the waste arising in the County

W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

- (a) Proposals for built waste management facilities, on unallocated sites, to enable to the transfer, recycling and recovery of waste will be permitted providing that:
 - i. It can be demonstrated that they cannot be delivered on permitted sites for built waste management facilities or on the sites allocated for that purpose in Policy W10; and
 - ii. They are located in the Areas of Search along the coast and in the north and east of the County as identified on the Key Diagram; or
 - iii. Outside the Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, they are only small-scale facilities to serve a local need.
- (b) Proposals that accord with part (a) must:
 - i. Be located within built-up areas, or on suitable previously developed land outside built-up areas; or
 - ii. Be located on a site in agricultural use where it involves the treatment of waste within that unit; or
 - iii. Only be located on a greenfield site, if it can be demonstrated that no suitable alternative sites are available; and
 - iv. Where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, be well-related to the Lorry Network Route; large-scale facilities must have good access to the Strategic Lorry Route.
- (c) Proposals for new facilities within the boundaries of existing waste management sites to enable the transfer, recycling, and recovery of waste, will be permitted unless:
 - i. The current use is temporary and the site is unsuitable for continued waste use; or
 - ii. Continued use of the site for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment.

W4: Inert Waste Recycling

Proposals for the processing and recycling of inert waste will be permitted provided that:

- (a) They are located in accordance with Policy W3; or
- (b) They can be accommodated at active landfill sites or mineral workings where:
 - i. The duration of operations is tied to that of the primary operations; and
 - ii. Where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, they are well-related to the Lorry Route Network.

W8: Recovery Operations involving the Depositing of Inert Waste to Land

Proposals for recovery operations involving the depositing of inert waste to land (including for the continuation in duration, or the physical extension of, existing operations) will be permitted provided that:

- (a) the proposal results in clear benefits for the site and, where possible, the wider area;
- (b) the material to be used is only residual waste following recycling and/or recovery or it is a waste that cannot be recycled or treated;
- (c) there is a genuine need to use the waste material as a substitute for a non-waste material that would otherwise have to be used;
- (d) the material to be reused is suitable for its intended use;
- (e) the amount of waste material to be used is no more than is necessary to deliver the benefits identified under (a);
- (f) there would be no unacceptable impact on natural resources and other environmental constraints;
- (g) the proposal accords with Policy W13 (Protected Landscapes);
- (h) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised; and
- (i) restoration of the site to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

W9: Disposal of Waste to Land

(a) Proposals for the disposal of non-inert waste at unallocated sites will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the waste cannot be managed at permitted sites or at the extension to the Brookhurst Wood landfill site allocated in Policy W10.

(b) Proposals for the disposal of non-inert and inert waste to land (including the continuation in duration of, or the physical extension of, existing operations) will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:

(i) the waste to be disposed of cannot practicably be reused, recycled or recovered;

(ii) there would be no unacceptable impact on natural resources, particularly on groundwater quality, and other environmental constraints;

(iii) they would accord with Policy W13 (Protected Landscapes);

(iv) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised;

(v) appropriate measures are included to recover energy from landfill gas; and

(vi) restoration of the site to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

(c) Any proposals for new landfill sites (including for landraise) must accord with parts (a) and (b) and will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:

(i) they are only required for the disposal of waste following recycling and recovery; and

(ii) there are no opportunities to extend the operation of existing sites within West Sussex.

W11: Character

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they would not have an unacceptable impact on:

(a) the character, distinctiveness, and sense of place of the different areas of the County and that they reflect and, where possible, reinforce the character of the main natural character areas (including the retention of important features or characteristics); and

(b) the separate identity of settlements and distinctive character of towns and villages (including specific areas or neighbourhoods) and development would not lead to their actual or perceived coalescence.

W12: High Quality Developments

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they are of high quality and, where appropriate, the scale, form, and design (including landscaping) take into account the need to:

(a) integrate with and, where possible, enhance adjoining land-uses and minimise potential conflicts between land-uses and activities;

(b) have regard to the local context including:

(i) the varied traditions and character of the different parts of West Sussex;

(ii) the characteristics of the site in terms of topography, and natural and man-made features;

(iii) the topography, landscape, townscape, streetscape and skyline of the surrounding area;

(iv) views into and out of the site; and

(v) the use of materials and building styles;

(c) includes measures to maximise water efficiency;

(d) include measures to minimise greenhouse gas emissions, to minimise the use of non-renewable energy, and to maximise the use of lower-carbon energy generation (including heat recovery and the recovery of energy from gas); and

(e) include measures to ensure resilience and enable adaptation to a changing climate.

W13: Protected Landscapes

(a) Proposals for waste development within protected landscapes (the South Downs National Park; the Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and the High Weald AONB) will not be permitted unless:

i. The site is allocated for that purpose in an adopted plan; or

- ii. The proposal is for a small-scale facility to meet local needs that can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the designation; or
 - iii. The proposal is for major* waste development that accords with part (c) of this Policy.
- (b) Proposals for waste development located outside protected landscapes will be permitted provided that they do not undermine the objectives of the designation.
- (c) Proposals for major* waste development within protected landscapes will not be permitted unless:
- i. There is an overriding need for the development within the designated area; and
 - ii. The need cannot be met in some other way or met outside the designated area; and
 - iii. Any adverse impacts on the environment, landscape, and recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated.

* In the case of waste proposals, all applications are defined by the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2010 as 'major'. However, for the purpose of this policy, major waste development is development that, by reason of its scale, character or nature, has the potential to have a serious adverse impact on the natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage and recreational opportunities provided by the South Downs National Park or the natural beauty, distinctive character, and remote and tranquil nature of the Areas of Outstanding Beauty (AONB). The potential for significant impacts on the National Park or the AONB will be dependent on the individual characteristics of each case.

W14: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:

- (a) areas or sites of international biodiversity importance are protected unless there are no appropriate alternative solutions and there are overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the value of sites or features, and provided that favourable conservation status is maintained;
- (b) there are no adverse impacts on areas or sites of national biodiversity or geological conservation importance unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the impact on the objectives of the designation and on the wider network of such designated areas or sites;
- (c) there are no adverse impacts on areas, sites or features of regional or local biodiversity or geological conservation importance unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the impact on the objectives of the designation;
- (d) where development would result in the loss of or adversely affect an important area, site or feature, the harm is minimised, mitigated, or compensated for, including, where practicable, the provision of a new resource elsewhere which is of at least equivalent value;
- (e) where appropriate, the creation, enhancement, and management of habitats, ecological networks, and ecosystem services is secured consistent with wider environmental objectives including Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and the South Downs Way Ahead Nature Improvement Area; and
- (f) where necessary, the investigation, evaluation, and recording of important sites and features is undertaken and, where appropriate, representative features are preserved.

W16: Air, Soil, and Water

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:

- (a) there are no unacceptable impacts on the intrinsic quality of, and where appropriate the quantity of, air, soil, and water resources (including ground, surface, transitional, and coastal waters);
- (b) there are no unacceptable impacts on the management and protection of such resources, including any adverse impacts on Air Quality Management Areas and Source Protection Zones;
- (c) the quality of rivers and other watercourses is protected and, where possible, enhanced (including within built-up areas); and
- (d) they are not located in areas subject to land instability, unless problems can be satisfactorily resolved.

W18: Transport

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:

- (a) where practicable and viable, the proposal makes use of rail or water for the transportation of materials to and from the site;
- (b) transport links are adequate to serve the development or can be improved to an appropriate standard without an unacceptable impact on amenity, character, or the environment; and
- (c) where the need for road transport can be demonstrated:
 - (i) materials are capable of being transported using the Lorry Route Network with minimal use of local roads, unless special justification can be shown;
 - (ii) vehicle movements associated with the development will not have an unacceptable impact on the capacity of the highway network;
 - (iii) there is safe and adequate means of access to the highway network and vehicle movements associated with the development will not have an adverse impact on the safety of all road users;
 - (iv) satisfactory provision is made for vehicle turning and parking, manoeuvring, loading, and, where appropriate, wheel cleaning facilities; and
 - (v) vehicle movements are minimised by the optimal use of the vehicle fleet

W19: Health and Amenity

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:

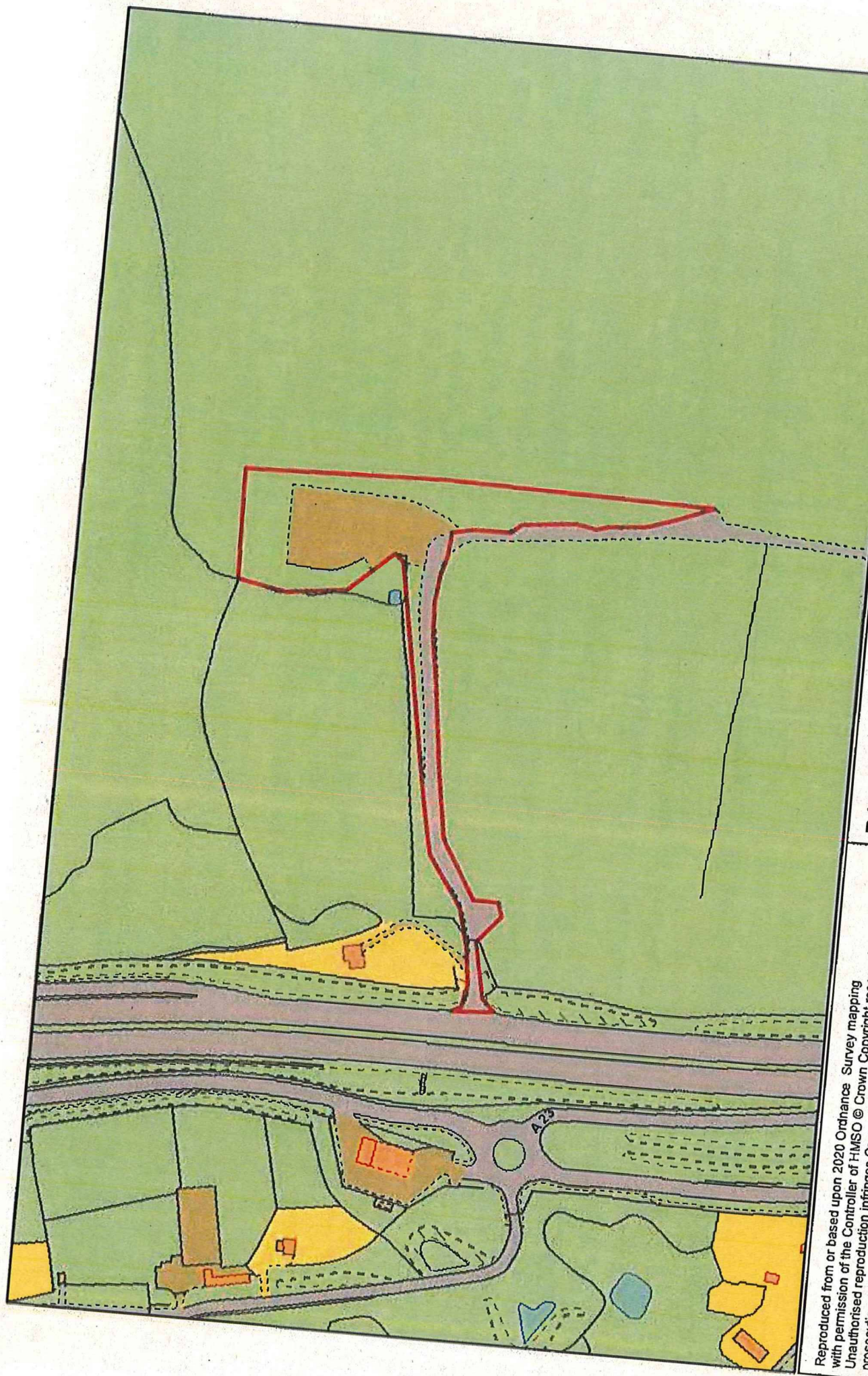
- (a) lighting, noise, dust, odours and other emissions, including those arising from traffic, are controlled to the extent that there will not be an unacceptable impact on public health and amenity;
- (b) the routes and amenities of public rights of way are safeguarded, or where temporary or permanent re-routeing can be justified, replacement routes of comparable or enhanced amenity value are provided; and
- (c) where necessary, a site liaison group is established by the operator to address issues arising from the operation of a major waste management site or facility.

W21: Cumulative Impact

Proposals for waste development, including the intensification of use, will be permitted providing that an unreasonable level of disturbance to the environment and/or local communities will not result from waste management and other sites operating simultaneously and/or successively. Phasing agreements may be sought to co-ordinate working, thereby reducing the cumulative impact.

ANNEX 5

GUIDANCE NOTES ON HOW TO MAKE AN APPEAL



None



1:2,500

**PJ Brown Yard, land east of Dan Tree Farm,
off A23, Bolney**

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Direct Line 0303-444 5000

Fax No 0117-372 8782

THIS IS IMPORTANT

If you want to appeal against this enforcement notice you can do it:-

- on-line at the Appeals Casework Portal (<https://acp.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>); or
- by getting enforcement appeal forms by phoning us on 0303 444 5000 or by emailing us at enquiries@pins.gsi.gov.uk

You MUST make sure that we receive your appeal before the effective date on the enforcement notice.

In exceptional circumstances you may give notice of appeal by fax or letter. You should include:-

- the name of the local planning authority;
- the site address;
- your address; and
- the effective date of the enforcement notice.

We MUST receive this before the effective date on the enforcement notice. This should **immediately** be followed by your completed appeal forms.

WSCD047

**West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan
West Sussex Waste Local Plan**

Monitoring Report 2018/19



Working in Partnership



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Executive Summary

Chapter 1 presents background information about the county of West Sussex and the role of the Monitoring Report. The Monitoring Report relates to the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, but also includes some relevant data and information up to December 2019.

Chapter 2 summarises progress on the Local Plans. The Waste Local Plan (WLP) was adopted in 2014. The Authorities undertook a review of the WLP in 2019 which concluded that the policies have generally performed as expected and are still considered to be consistent with national policy, relevant and effective, and working to achieve the vision and strategic objective of the Plan. The Joint Minerals Local Plan (JMLP) was adopted in July 2018 and work is now underway on the Single Issue Soft Sand Review of the JMLP, as required by Policy M2 (Soft Sand).

Chapter 3 is about aggregates. Mineral Planning Authorities are required to prepare a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) which assesses the demand and supply of aggregates in its area on an annual basis including:

- Land won sand and gravel;
- Marine won sand and gravel;
- Rail-imported sand and gravel;
- Crushed rock;
- Secondary and recycled aggregates.

This chapter includes a summary of the main headline figures taken from the LAA. This shows that there is a landbank of 22 years for sharp sand and gravel and 6.2 years for soft sand. The latest West Sussex Local Aggregate Assessment (2019) was published in May 2020.

Chapter 4 is about non-aggregate minerals:

- Silica sand – There are no permitted reserves of silica sand in West Sussex and therefore no landbanks at individual sites. Any silica sand produced from sites in West Sussex is ancillary to soft sand production.
- Brick clay – There are three brickworks in West Sussex that are estimated to have 25 years or more of permitted reserves. There is an allocation in Policy M11 (Strategic Mineral Site Allocations) of the JMLP to provide an extension to West Hoathly clay pit to provide two to three years additional supply of Wadhurst clay to the existing brickworks. Policy M5 (Clay) also allows for the extraction of brick clay to come forward subject to certain policy criteria.
- Building stone – There are four active building stone extraction sites in West Sussex. There is no requirement for the Authorities to make provision for the production of building stone, however, Policy M6 (Building Stone) of the JMLP allows for proposals for the extraction of building stone to come forward subject to criteria.
- Chalk – there are two active chalk pits in West Sussex which have an estimated landbank of 88 years. Chalk is extracted on a small-scale basis and there are significant reserves of chalk. Policy M4 (Chalk) of the JMLP

allows for proposals for chalk extraction to come forward subject to criteria.

- Oil and Gas – There are three sites in West Sussex where oil production is permitted. There is no requirement for West Sussex to provide a landbank of oil and/or gas. Policies M7a and M7b of the JMLP allow for proposals for hydrocarbon development subject to criteria.

Chapter 5 is about waste. There are over 80 waste management sites in the County. In order to achieve greater levels of recycling and a significant reduction of waste going to landfill, the 'Reclaim' contract and Materials Recycling Management Contract (MRMC) has had an impact on the number of waste management facilities within the County. The 'Reclaim' contract has resulted in improvements to Household Waste Recycling Sites (HWRS) and the construction and operation of a Materials Recycling Management Facility (MRF) and Mechanical and Biological Treatment Plant (MBT).

The estimated overall arisings of controlled waste in West Sussex in 2018/19 was 2.2mt and based on the high growth rate scenario in the forecasts that underpinned the WLP, the amount of waste that may arise in 2031 may be close to 2.3 million tonnes which is approximately 150,000 tonnes higher than anticipated when the WLP was prepared. The greatest increase in waste is anticipated in CD&E waste, of which 75% is inert waste that is recovered for beneficial use, following recycling and there is flexibility in the WLP to respond to this increase.

Chapter 6 summarises the planning applications and appeals that have been determined over the monitoring period. During the monitoring year 23 minerals and waste planning applications were considered in West Sussex.

Chapter 7 explains the role of the Compliance and Enforcement Teams. During the monitoring year 33 investigations were resolved; there were seven Planning Contravention Notices/Requests for information and two Enforcement Notices.

Chapter 8 is about the Duty to Co-operate. The Authorities are actively engaged in the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) and the South East England Aggregates Working party (SEEAWP). The Authorities have engaged with relevant statutory bodies as part of the Duty to Co-operate and a summary is provided.

1. Introduction

The Local Authorities

- 1.1 West Sussex County Council (WSSCC) is the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) and Waste Planning Authority (WPA) for West Sussex, excluding the parts of the County that lie within the South Downs National Park (SDNP). The South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) is the MPA and WPA for the area of West Sussex which falls within the SDNP. WSSCC and the SDNPA (the 'Authorities') have worked in partnership to produce the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (WLP) which was adopted in April 2014, and the Joint Minerals Local Plan (JMLP) which was adopted in July 2018. The Authorities are undertaking a Single Issue Review, as required by Policy M2 (Soft Sand), of the JMLP. The review will set the strategy for meeting the demand for soft sand in the county. As well as preparing local plans, the Authorities are responsible for determining planning applications for minerals and waste development, and ensuring such development is carried out in accordance with approved plans and any conditions and legal agreements attached to the planning permission.

What is the Authority Monitoring Report?

- 1.2 The Authorities are required to prepare an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR), hereafter referred to as the 'Monitoring Report', as set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) England Regulations 2012. The Monitoring Report presents:
- Progress made on the timetables set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) for preparing planning documents;
 - How the policies in the WLP and JMLP are performing against their indicators;
 - Minerals and waste trends, and relevant planning applications, in order to monitor and review the effect of planning policies in practice.
- 1.3 The information contained in this Monitoring Report solely relates to issues connected with mineral and waste activity. The seven district and borough Councils (Adur, Arun, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Mid Sussex, and Worthing) are preparing local plans covering other land-use planning matters including housing and employment. These are as follows:
- Adur Local Plan (December 2017);
 - Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan (October 2019);
 - Arun Local Plan 2011-2031 (July 2018);
 - Chichester District Local Plan (July 2015);
 - Chichester District Site Allocation DPD (January 2019);
 - Crawley Borough Local Plan (December 2015);
 - Horsham District Planning Framework (2015);
 - Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031 (2015);

- South Downs National Park Local Plan (July 2019);
 - Worthing Core Strategy (2011).
- 1.4 Reference should also be made to the Authority Monitoring Reports produced by the District and Borough Councils and for the South Downs Local Plan.
- 1.5 Some of the primary data required to complete the monitoring report is not directly available for the monitoring year. This is partly due to issues surrounding commercial sensitivity of data (particularly the case for minerals data) and partly because the data has not been systematically collected on an annual basis (such as recycling figures for Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste). This means that some figures used are calculated based on a methodology. This monitoring report is for the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 but some of the data for minerals and waste relates to the calendar year 2019.

The County of West Sussex

- 1.6 West Sussex is situated in the South East region. It covers 1,990 square kilometres (199,000 hectares) with more than half of the county protected by national landscape designations including South Downs National Park, the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Chichester Harbour AONB. The county is divided into seven district and borough councils and the SDNPA. The main coastal development stretches from Bognor Regis in the west through Littlehampton and Worthing to Shoreham-by-Sea, Southwick and Fishergate to the east. Inland, development in the east is concentrated around Burgess Hill on the county boundary with East Sussex and in the north-east of the county around Horsham, Crawley, and East Grinstead. The county has transport links with London, Brighton and Hove and adjoining authorities (Brighton and Hove City Council, and county and district/borough councils in East Sussex, Hampshire, and Surrey).
- 1.7 The strategic road network includes the coastal A27, the A23/M23 route from Brighton to London via Crawley, and the A24 from Worthing to Horsham. The rail network crosses east/west along the developed coastal area and north/south along two lines, the Brighton-London Mainline and the Arun Valley; from Brighton to Three Bridges; and from Arundel to Horsham and Crawley, continuing to London. Shoreham Harbour port is important for imports and exports, and its location close to Brighton and Hove and East Sussex results in cross-boundary movement of goods and materials outside of the county. Gatwick Airport in the north of the county, in Crawley Borough, is a major international airport that makes a substantial contribution to the economic performance of West Sussex, the south east, and London.
- 1.8 The varied geology of the County has given rise to a series of attractive landscapes including the chalk of the South Downs, the clay of the Low Weald and the sandstones of the High Weald. National landscape designations cover over half of West Sussex, comprising of the South Downs National Park (SDNP) and the High Weald and Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

2. Local Plan Progress

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

- 2.1 Information on the plans and timetables for the preparation of both JMLP and WLP are set out in detail within the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). The most recent update to the MWDS was formally approved in April 2020. This sets out the programme for the preparation of the minerals and waste policy documents until 2021.

Signpost

For more information on the timetable, please refer to the [West Sussex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 2020-2023](#) and the [Local Development Scheme \(LDS\) for the South Downs National Park Authority](#), which refers to the West Sussex MWDS.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan

- 2.2 Following the examination hearings in 2013, the Inspector issued his final report in February 2014 confirming that the Plan is sound and legally compliant. The WLP was formally adopted by the County Council and South Downs National Park Authority in April 2014.
- 2.3 A review in early 2019 examined whether the Plan remains relevant and effective. The review of the WLP has identified that, since adoption of the Plan in April 2014, there have been no substantive changes in national or local circumstances and the policies have generally performed as expected. They are still considered to be consistent with national policy, relevant and effective, and working to achieve the vision and strategic objectives of the Plan.

West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan

- 2.4 Following the examination hearings in 2017, the Inspector issued his final report in May 2018 confirming that the Plan was sound and legally compliant, subject to modifications. The JMLP was formally adopted by the County Council and South Downs National Park Authority in July 2018.
- 2.5 Policy M2 of the JMLP requires the Authorities to undertake a Single Issue Soft Sand Review (SSR) of the JMLP. In accordance with the MWDS, the SSR was submitted to the Secretary of State in April 2020 and the examination hearings are expected to take place between July and August 2020.

Stage	Date
Call for sites, evidence gathering, and undertaking relevant technical studies	July-December 2018
Informal public and stakeholder consultation (Reg. 18 stage) for period of eight weeks	January-March 2019 Approved by Cabinet Member
Summarising representations/preparation of Proposed Submission Draft and Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	April-September 2019
Representations' period (Reg. 19) on Proposed Submission and Final Sustainability Appraisal Report for period of eight weeks	January-March 2020 Approved at Full Council
Summarising representations/preparation of Submission Plan and Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	March-April 2020
Submission of final document and Sustainability Appraisal Report to Secretary of State	April 2020
Preparation for Public Examination Hearing	May-June 2020
Pre-Meeting (as required)	June 2020
Public Examination Hearing	July-August 2020
Receive Inspector's Report	October-November 2020
Adoption	December 2020 Subject to approval at Full Council
Publication	January 2021

Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan

- 2.6 The Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP) which aims to deliver regeneration and associated infrastructure was adopted in October 2019. It was prepared by Adur District Council, Brighton & Hove City Council, Shoreham Port Authority, and West Sussex County Council (the Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Partnership). Policy M10 (Safeguarding Minerals Infrastructure) of the JMLP safeguards permanent and temporary wharves in Shoreham Harbour and the JAAP is consistent with the JMLP and provides adequate safeguarding in line with national planning policy.

3. Aggregates

- 3.1 Mineral Planning Authorities are required to prepare a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) which assesses the demand and supply of aggregates in its area on an annual basis. The West Sussex LAA sets out the past to current demand for, and supply for, aggregates in West Sussex from a number of sources including:
- Soft sand and sharp sand and gravel extracted at quarries in West Sussex;
 - Recycled and secondary aggregate production;
 - Imported aggregate (e.g., crushed rock and sand and gravel) by rail and sea.
- 3.2 The main headline figures taken from the LAA are presented in Table 1 and a list of sites (soft sand; sharp sand and gravel, wharves, and railheads) is provided in Appendix B.

Signpost

For more information, please refer to West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan: Assessment of Need for Aggregates: Local Aggregate Assessment 2019 (May 2020), available on the County Council's [Local Aggregate Assessment](#) web page.

Table 1: Aggregate sales, reserves and landbank summary (West Sussex Local Aggregate Assessment, 2019)

Aggregate	2018 sales (mt) (2017 sales in brackets)	Trend (previous year sales)	10-year average sales (mtpa) 2009-2018	3-year average sales (mt) 2016-2018	LAA Rate (mtpa)	Reserves (mt)	Landbank (years) (based on LAA Rate)	Capacity (mtpa)	Comments
Sharp Sand & Gravel	Confidential (Confidential)	Up	0.023	0.084	0.036 ¹	0.795	22	0.250	Incidental sales from one soft sand quarry in 2018.
Soft Sand	0.306 (0.282)	Up	0.289	0.316	0.372	2.300	6.2	0.502	-
Recycled/Secondary Aggregates	0.391 (0.393)	Down	0.444	0.421	0.444	-	-	06.10	Data derived from EA WDIs and reporting on 2018/19. Survey response rates too low for accurate figures.
Marine Sand & Gravel (landings)	1.319 (1.307)	Up	1.106	1.293	1.737	-	-	2.070	Headroom capacity of 0.167mtpa (using updated LAA rate).
Rock Imports by Sea	0.090 (0.164)	Down	0.106	0.097	0.166	-	-		
Rail Depot Sales (S&G)	0.108 (0.084)	Up	0.117	0.090	0.184	-	-	1.380	Headroom capacity of 0.238mtpa (using updated LAA rate)
Rail Depot Sales (CR)	0.675 (0.568)	-	0.610	0.599	0.958	-	-		

Table notes:

- The LAA rates applied are those which show the highest theoretical requirement per annum (i.e., the 10-year average + the highest demand scenario).

¹ The 3-year average is more than 50% higher than the LAA rate. The landbank based on the 3-year average is 9.5 years and therefore there would be a theoretical shortfall to 2033 of 0.38mt.

4. Non-Aggregate Minerals

Silica Sand

Summary

Permitted reserves (all sites)	0
Sales (all sites)	0
No. active silica sand sites	None

- 4.1 In West Sussex, silica sand occurs in the upper reaches of the Lower Greensand formation. The Soft and Silica Sand Study confirms that most, if not all, of the Folkestone Formation sands are likely to be capable of containing silica sand. The 2012 Soft Sand Study showed that three existing soft sand sites in West Sussex supplied a small amount of silica sand (in addition to soft sand) for horticultural, agricultural and leisure uses. As the proportion of sand sold from these sites for these uses is small, it is not considered appropriate to maintain a 10-year landbank for individual sites. The need to provide a supply of silica sand was considered through the preparation of the JMLP which contains no allocations for silica sand. Development proposals for silica sand extraction will be considered against Policy M3 (Silica Sand) of the JMLP.

Brick Clay

Summary

Permitted reserve (all sites)	17.8mt
Sales (all sites)	0.30mt
No. active brickworks	Five
No. brickworks with at least 25-year Landbank	Three

- 4.2 There are five active brick clay extraction sites in West Sussex (Appendix B). Brick clay supply is not subject to an apportionment figure but still has an important role to play in West Sussex and the wider economy. Overall, there is a total permitted reserve of 17.8mt across the five sites.
- 4.3 Paragraph 208 of the NPPF states that MPAs should plan for maintaining a stock of permitted reserves to support the level of actual and proposed investment required for new or existing plant, and the maintenance and improvement of existing plant and equipment. For brick clay reserves should be at least 25 years. There are currently three brickworks in West Sussex that have landbanks of 25 years or more.
- 4.4 Policy M11 of the JMLP allocates an extension to West Hoathly clay pit to provide two to three years of additional supply of Wadhurst clay. Policy M5 (Clay) of the JMLP also allows for proposals for the extraction of brick clay to come forward subject to criteria.

Table 2: Brick Clay Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales (2009 to 2018)

Year	Total brick clay reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)	Annual Sales (mt)
2009	15.9	0.35
2010	17.3	0.39
2011	16.8	0.33
2012	14.5	0.29
2013	14.3	0.25
2014	16.1	0.35
2015	18.7	0.28
2016	18.3	0.33
2017	18.0	0.33
2018	17.8	0.30
Annual Average	-	0.32

Table Notes:

- For 2009, 2010, and 2015, the reserve figure has increased due to an operator returning a figure to replace an estimate in the previous AMR.

Table 3: List of active Brickworks in West Sussex and clay type

SDNP/ WSCC	Brickworks	Clay Type	Product	Landbank
SDNP	Pitsham Brickworks	Gault Formation	Handmade bricks, chimneys, tiles (Independent works)	Less than 25 years
WSCC	Wealden/Warnham Brickworks	Weald Clay Formation	Commercial bricks	In excess of 25 years
WSCC	Laybrook Brickworks	Weald Clay Formation	Commercial bricks	25 years
WSCC	Freshfield Lane Brickworks	Wadhurst Clay; East Grinstead Clay; Tunbridge Wells Sandstone	Commercial bricks	In excess of 25 years
WSCC	West Hoathly	Wadhurst Clay Formation	Commercial bricks	Less than 25 years

Table Notes:

- Some information may be based on estimates therefore updated reserve data should be provided in support of any planning applications.

Building Stone (Sandstone)

Summary	
Permitted reserve	2.64mt
Sales	0.022mt
No. active quarries.....	Four

- 4.5 There are four active building stone extraction sites in West Sussex (Appendix B). Three of these sites are extracting stone for building on a small scale and one site has diversified into landscaping stone. The estimated permitted reserve of building stone is 2.6mt. However, it should be noted that the permitted reserve figure may include a high proportion of material that is not suitable as a building stone product and is only used for bulk fill. One operator estimated that generally only 15% of permitted reserves at quarries are viable as a building stone product.
- 4.6 There is no requirement for the Authorities to make provision for the production of building stone as it is generally a small-scale industry which provides stone of distinctive character. Paragraph 204(f) of the NPPF requires MPAs to “consider how to meet any demands for small scale extraction of building stone at, or close to, relic quarries needed for the repair of heritage assets, taking into account the need to protect designated sites”.
- 4.7 There are no sites allocated for the extraction of building stone in the JMLP. Policy M6 (Building Stone) of the JMLP allows for proposals for the extraction of building stone to come forward subject to criteria set out in the policy.

Table 4: Building stone Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales (2009 to 2018)

Year	Total building stone reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)	Annual Sales (mt)
2009	2.77	0.026
2010	2.75	0.022
2011	2.75	0.001
2012	2.73	0.024
2013	2.71	0.021
2014	2.73 (revised estimate)	0.022
2015	2.70	0.022
2016	2.70	0.022
2017	2.66	0.022
2018	2.64	0.022
Annual Average	-	0.020

Table Notes:

- The total permitted reserve figures include bulk fill material and building stone.

- Some information may be based on estimates therefore updated reserve data should be provided in support of any planning applications.

Chalk

Summary

Permitted reserve	Confidential
Sales	Confidential
No. active quarries.....	Two
Landbank	88 years

- 4.8 There are two active chalk pits in West Sussex (Appendix B) and three inactive chalk pits. The estimated landbank for 2018/19 is 88 years. Sites that are not extracting chalk are either being used for aggregate recycling or will remain inactive until operators have further demand for chalk. The chalk figures fluctuate greatly, due to changes in the amount of chalk being produced and sold and more accurate estimates of permitted reserves being provided by operators. Since the extraction of chalk for use in the cement making process ceased at Shoreham Cement Works in 1991, the annual production of the mineral has declined significantly. However, there remains a large, permitted reserve of chalk at Shoreham Cement Works but any future working is subject to a review of the permission.
- 4.9 Some of the annual production figures are shown as confidential due to operators' commercial confidentiality. Policy M4 (Chalk) of the JMLP enables proposals for chalk extraction to come forward subject to the policy criteria.

Table 5: Chalk Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales (2009 to 2018)

Year	Total chalk reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)	Annual Sales (mt)
2009	12.48	Confidential
2010	12.43	Confidential
2011	12.43	Confidential
2012	12.41	Confidential
2013	12.03	Confidential
2014	Confidential	Confidential
2015	Confidential	Confidential
2016	Confidential	Confidential
2017	Confidential	Confidential
2018	Confidential	Confidential
Annual Average	-	Confidential

Table Notes:

- For 2014/15, Upper Beeding Quarry has been excluded from the permitted reserves because the site is currently subject to an automatic

suspension due to insufficient information being submitted to allow the determination of the Review of Mineral Permission application. The total permitted reserves figure cannot be shown for reasons of confidentiality.

- For 2015, reserves at one site have been excluded because they have relinquished their rights to extract chalk. There has also been a revised estimate of the reserves at the remaining sites.
- Some information may be based on estimates therefore updated reserve data should be provided in support of any planning applications.

Oil and Gas

Summary

No. of active sites Three

- 4.10 There are three active sites in West Sussex where oil production is permitted; Storrington, Lidsey and Singleton (Appendix B). Oil exploration has taken place at Markwells Wood near Rowlands Castle and an application to allow the production of hydrocarbons for a 20-year period (Ref: SDNP/16/04679/CM) was withdrawn during 2016/17. Temporary planning permission (until 2021) was granted in January 2018 at Lower Stumble, Balcombe for the exploration and appraisal of the existing hydrocarbon borehole. Temporary planning permission (until 2020) was granted in September 2018 allowing retention of the Broadford Bridge/Woodbarn Farm oil exploration site.
- 4.11 There is no requirement for West Sussex to provide a landbank of oil and/or gas. This is due to the uncertainty of where oil and gas may be located, which means that it is not feasible to allocate oil or gas sites, or to safeguard potential areas of oil or gas from other development, as it is for other minerals.

Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

Summary

Recycled Aggregates:

Sales415,000 tonnes

Capacity529,500 tonnes

Secondary Aggregates:

Estimated capacity 11,000 to 56,000 tonnes

- 4.12 In 2018/19 it was estimated that 415,000 tonnes of Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste was recycled. At its peak, recycled aggregate sales have been as high as 630,000 tonnes, indicating that capacity in the past has been higher than current estimates.
- 4.13 Sites in West Sussex that process recycled aggregate have an estimated maximum capacity of 529,500tpa. The figure comprises the following:
- 276,000tpa at aggregate recycling sites (temporary or permanent sites that process inert waste into aggregates);
 - 253,500tpa at merchant transfer sites (permanent sites that process inert waste. This figure is 75% of the total amount of C&D waste that

these sites manage which is an average of the estimated recycling rate achieved at these sites).

- 4.14 There is currently adequate capacity for recycling C&D waste within West Sussex. The temporary nature of sites means that capacity varies year to year, and supply can often respond to demand relatively quickly.

Table 6: C&D Waste Arisings and Recycled Aggregate Production (2009-2018)

Monitoring Year	C&D Waste Arisings (tonnes)	Recycled Aggregate Production (tonnes)
2009	1,340,000	629,000
2010	949,000	630,000
2011	949,000	446,000
2012	949,000	446,000
2013	1,273,000	261,000
2014	1,323,500	377,000
2015	1,002,000	393,000
2016	1,198,000	456,000
2017	1,295,500	391,000
2018	1,272,500	415,000
10-Year Average (2009-2018)	1,155,150	444,400

Table Notes:

- Before 2010/11, some C&D waste was recorded as recycled but was in fact managed in other ways.
 - For 2011 and 2012, the figure for recycled aggregate production is taken from AEAT Waste Forecast Report (2013).
 - The figures for recycled aggregate production from 2013/14 onwards have been updated from the previous Monitoring Reports because a new methodology (point of production method) has been used which provides a better estimate of C&D recycling.
- 4.15 In West Sussex, the by-products from chalk and building stone have been used as secondary aggregates. Other sources of secondary aggregate include bottom ash from waste treatment facilities at two sites. An estimate of the likely capacity for the production of secondary aggregates has been calculated and is presented in Table 7.
- Planning permission has been granted for a waste treatment facility at Ford which includes a gasification plant generating energy from waste (Ref: WSCC/096/13/F). The gasification process is estimated to produce 21,000 tonnes of residue ash each year which will be transported off-site for recycling or concrete product manufacture.
 - The bottom ash from the Energy from Waste plant at Lancing is processed for Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregates (IBAA) Purposes. In 2014, this amounted to 11,031 tonnes.

Table 7: Estimated Secondary Aggregate Capacity Scenarios

Secondary Aggregate Recycling Capacity	Capacity Scenario 1 (tonnes)	Capacity Scenario 2 (tonnes)	Capacity Scenario 3 (tonnes)
Lancing Energy from Waste	11,000	11,000	11,000
Ford Energy from Waste	-	21,000	21,000
Remaining sites in WLP	-	-	24,000 ²
Total	11,000	32,000	56,000

Table Notes:

- Capacity Scenario 1: Current Situation – Lancing Energy from Waste Plant.
- Capacity Scenario 2: Energy from Waste Plant + Ford Site.
- Capacity Scenario 3: Lancing Energy from Waste Plant + Ford Site + remaining capacity in WLP. To meet the shortfall of non-inert recovery capacity of 270,000 as set out in Policy W1 of the Waste Local Plan 2014. The remaining capacity is calculated to be 130,000tpa (270,000 – 140,000 = 130,000tpa).
- The above table does not include the Horsham EfW that was permitted at appeal in February 2020.

² An estimate of the amount of bottom ash that could be generated from the remaining WLP sites has been calculated using a conversion factor of 5.5. This is an average of the conversion factors of the Lancing and Ford Sites (4.5 and 6.6 respectively).

5. Waste

Summary: Waste Arisings

Estimated total arisings were 2.2mt. Based on the high growth rate scenario in the forecasts that underpinned the WLP, the amount of waste that may arise in 2031 may be close to 2.3mt which is approximately 150,000 tonnes higher than anticipated when the WLP was prepared. Most of the increase is CD&E waste which is managed by a combination of permanent and temporary recycling sites, as well as inert recovery projects (landscape engineering, or quarry/sandpit restorations) and the WLP is flexible enough to respond accordingly.

The total permitted annual capacity of waste facilities is 3.1mt (of which 2.67mt is 'operational', and 0.42mt is 'not operational'). The capacity is 0.8mt higher than the arisings that are expected in 2031 under the WLP high growth scenarios.

There has broadly been a decline in landfill and a rise in recovery of MSW and C&I waste which is in line with the WLP's aspiration to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031.

Inert waste continues to be managed higher up the waste hierarchy, with recycling and recovery being the main management method.

Although non-hazardous landfill capacity has depleted to zero, an allocation for further landfill remains in the WLP and the Authorities, through the DtC, continue to monitor the situation in the South East.

The estimated remaining 'recovery' capacity for inert waste at permitted sites is 3.24mt and if all the remaining sites operate at 'full capacity' the remaining 'recovery' capacity would run out by 2021/22 but generally new permissions are granted to meet demand.

Roles and Responsibilities

- 5.1 WSCC and the SDNPA, as Waste Planning Authorities (WPA), are responsible for strategic and local waste land use planning policy, including the preparation of local plans and determining planning applications. WSCC is also the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) with responsibility for co-ordinating and managing the disposal of municipal waste, which includes Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), some commercial and industrial (C&I) waste, and waste deposited at Household Waste Recycling Sites (HWRS). The district and borough councils are responsible for the collection of waste (Waste Collection Authorities – WCA).
- 5.2 A Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) for West Sussex is jointly prepared by the WDA, WCA and the Environment Agency. A Joint Materials Resource Management Strategy (JMRMS) for West Sussex (2005-2035) was published in 2006. The JMRMS policies, objectives and commitments and action plan will deliver:
 - 45% recycling and composting through the Recycling and Waste Handling Contract 'Reclaim' in partnership with the District and Borough Councils by 2015;

- 80,000 tonnes of waste diverted from landfill through waste prevention per year by 2015;
 - 0% waste growth by 2015;
 - the necessary waste infrastructure to meet the EU Landfill Directive targets and increase recycling.
- 5.3 WSCC has a long-term contract with Viridor Waste Management Ltd, known as 'Recycle for West Sussex', dealing with the recycling of waste. This has resulted in improvements to recycling infrastructure, such as improved HWRS and a new Materials Recycling Management Facility (MRF).
- 5.4 Another contract, the Materials Resource Management Contract (MRMC), was awarded to Biffa and began in 2010. Planning permission was granted for a 327,000tpa Mechanical and Biological Treatment (MBT) Plant in 2009. This deals with the further treatment and disposal of municipal waste, after recycling.
- 5.5 A Refuse Derived Fuel Contract (RDF) was awarded to West Sussex Britannia Crest Seneca Partnership. In April 2018 exports to Germany and Holland commenced, where the RDF is used to produce heat and power.
- 5.6 The contracts are supported by a range of initiatives aimed at reducing the amount of waste generated in the county and increasing the recycling of C&I waste.

Waste Local Plan (2014)

- 5.7 The WLP was adopted in April 2014 and is used as a basis for decision making of waste applications by the County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority. Appendix F shows how each policy is performing against its measure/indicator. If the monitoring identifies any significant divergence from a trend or target, intervention may be required.
- 5.8 The review of the WLP undertaken in 2019 has identified that, since adoption of the Plan in April 2014, there have been no substantive changes in national or local circumstances and the policies have generally performed as expected. They are still considered to be consistent with national policy, relevant and effective, and working to achieve the vision and strategic objectives of the Plan.

Signpost

For more detailed information, please refer to the Waste Local Plan Review 2019 on the County Council's [Minerals and Waste Policy](#) web pages.

Waste Arisings

5.9 Waste arisings are presented in Table 8. Arisings are calculated for each waste stream as follows:

- **MSW** – taken from Waste Data Flow which comprises data collected by the Waste Management department;
- **C&I** – ‘Point of production’ methodology. 2017/18 figures have been rolled forward for this Monitoring Report because the South East WPAs are in the process of working together to agree a consistent methodology for calculating arisings;
- **CD&E** – The ‘point of production’ methodology used in previous years has been updated using 2018 data.

Table 8: Management of waste in West Sussex by waste stream and management method

MSW

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	Other Recovery (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
2009/10	227,000	169,000	0	436,000
2010/11	175,000	172,000	56,000	403,000
2011/12	171,000	170,000	84,000	425,000
2012/13	158,000	160,000	96,000	414,000
2013/14	171,000	161,000	104,000	436,000
2014/15	170,000	166,000	109,000	445,000
2015/16	164,000	169,000	114,000 ³	447,000
2016/17	200,000	177,000	66,000 ⁴	443,000
2017/18	171,000	201,000	63,000	435,000
2018/19	130,000	202,000	103,000	435,000

³ Includes 41,000 tonnes of other waste (soil, hardcore, plasterboard asbestos, etc.) which is collected at HWRS but is not classed as household waste for reporting purposes. Some of this waste may be recycled.

⁴ Includes 44,675 tonnes of other waste (soil, hardcore, plasterboard asbestos, etc.) which is collected at HWRS but is not classed as household waste for reporting purposes. Some of this waste may be recycled.

C&I

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	Other Recovery (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
2009/10	163,000	288,000	65,000	517,000
2010/11	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000
2011/12 ⁵	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000
2012/13	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000
2013/14 ⁶	78,000	390,000	220,000	688,000
2014/15	67,000	386,000	231,000	684,000
2015/16	47,000	420,000	239,000	706,000
2016/17	61,000	208,000	229,000	498,250
2017/18	64,000	204,000	188,000	456,000
2018/19 ⁷	64,000	204,000	188,000	456,000

CD&E

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	Other Recovery (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
2009/10	469,000	630,000	241,000	1,340,000
2010/11	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000
2011/12	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000
2012/13	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000
2013/14 ⁸	250,000	526,000	497,000	1,273,000
2014/15	315,000	418,500	440,500	1,174,000
2015/16	323,000	449,000	230,000	1,002,000
2016/17	411,000	456,000	331,000	1,198,000
2017/18	683,000	391,000	221,000	1,295,000
2018/19	654,000	415,000	203,000	1,272,500
2018/19 Totals	848,000	821,000	494,000	2,163,000

⁵ Figures rolled forward from 2010/11 as no waste forecast was carried out.

⁶ The figures for C&I arisings from 2013/14 onwards have been based on the 'Reconcile' methodology that considers a number of datasets to capture the quantities of C&I waste that are managed.

⁷ The figures for C&I arisings in 2018/19 have been rolled forward from 2017/18. Should any updated data become available, the AMR will be updated.

⁸ The figures for C&D arisings from 2013/14 onwards have been updated from the previous Monitoring Reports because a new methodology (point of production method) has been used which provides a better estimate of C&D recycling.

5.10 The updated arisings are compared against the baseline figures in the WLP and the forecasted growth rates that underpinned the WLP. The forecasts were based on 'upper', 'base case' and 'lower' growth rates (Table 9). Although it was deemed that the 'base case' was the most likely to happen, the WLP was prepared in order to be flexible enough to allow for the lower and higher growth rates to be achieved. For the purposes of this Monitoring Report, the waste arisings since the adoption of the WLP have been assessed against the higher growth rates.

Table 9: WLP Growth Rates

Waste Stream	Lower	Base Case	Higher
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	-0.5%	0%	+0.5%
Commercial	-1.0%	0%	+1.0%
Industrial	-2.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%
Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E)	0%	0%	0.5%

MSW

5.11 MSW arisings are monitored by the Waste Management department at WSCC. The total MSW arisings figure for 2018/19 is 435,000 tonnes. Figure 1 shows the baseline and high growth forecasts that underpinned the WLP, as well as updated forecasts, taking account of actual arisings since adoption of the WLP. It shows that MSW arisings have been slightly higher than had been anticipated, with a peak in 2015 of 447,000 tonnes, compared to the anticipated (baseline) 2015 figure of 413,000 tonnes. The updated arisings data suggests that MSW arisings may be as high as 467,000 tonnes in 2031, rather than 445,000 tonnes, that was forecast in the high growth scenario underpinning the WLP. This only represents an increase of 22,000 tonnes, which is not considered significant.

5.12 The amount of MSW waste going to landfill has been falling since 2013 to its lowest in 2018/19 (130,000 tonnes) and recovery has been broadly increasing. There was a deviation from this trend in 2016/17 and 2017/18 due to an interim contract to send waste to landfill. Since 2017/18 recycling rates have been rising in line with the rates forecasted in the scenarios⁹. Prior to this, they were below 45%. The management of MSW waste is broadly performing in line with the scenarios that underpinned the WLP for an increase in recycling rates, an increase in waste going to recovery and a declining amount going to landfill which is in line with the WLP's aspiration to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031.

⁹ Ricardo – AEA (2013). West Sussex Waste Forecasts and Capacity Review 2013.

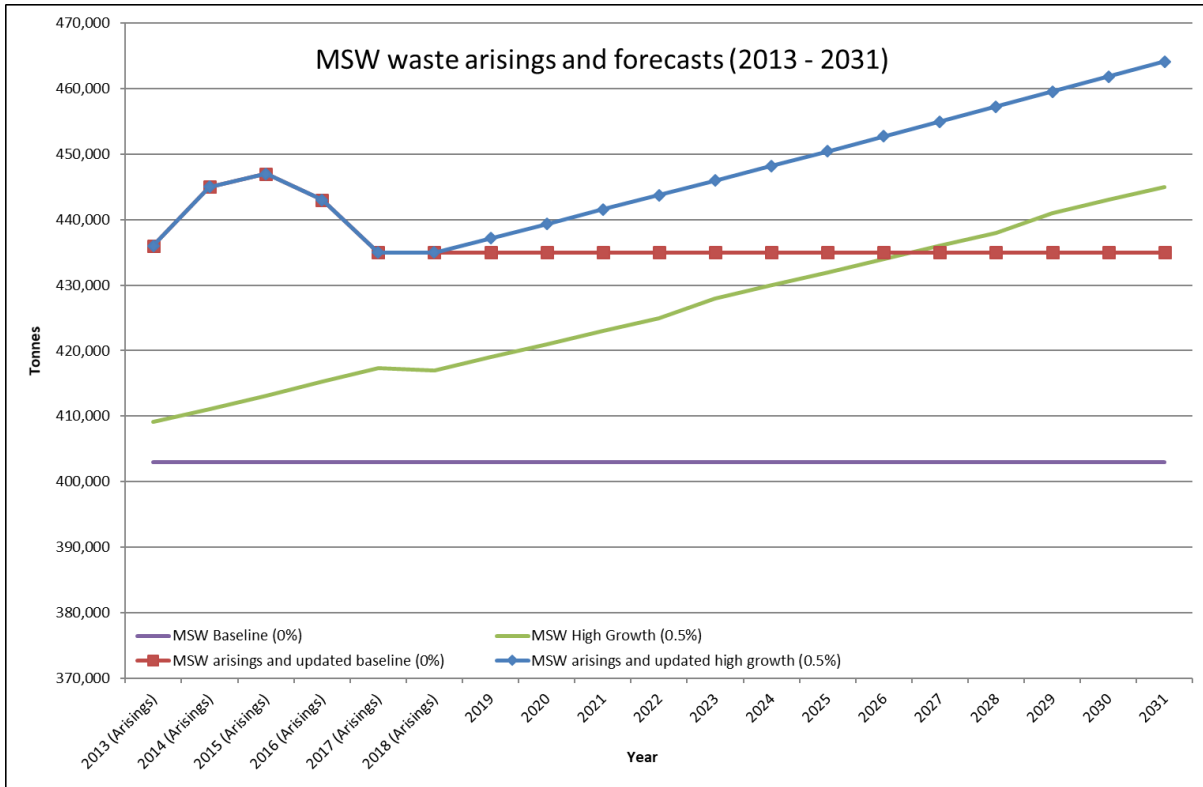


Figure 1: MSW Waste Arisings and Forecasts (2013-2031)

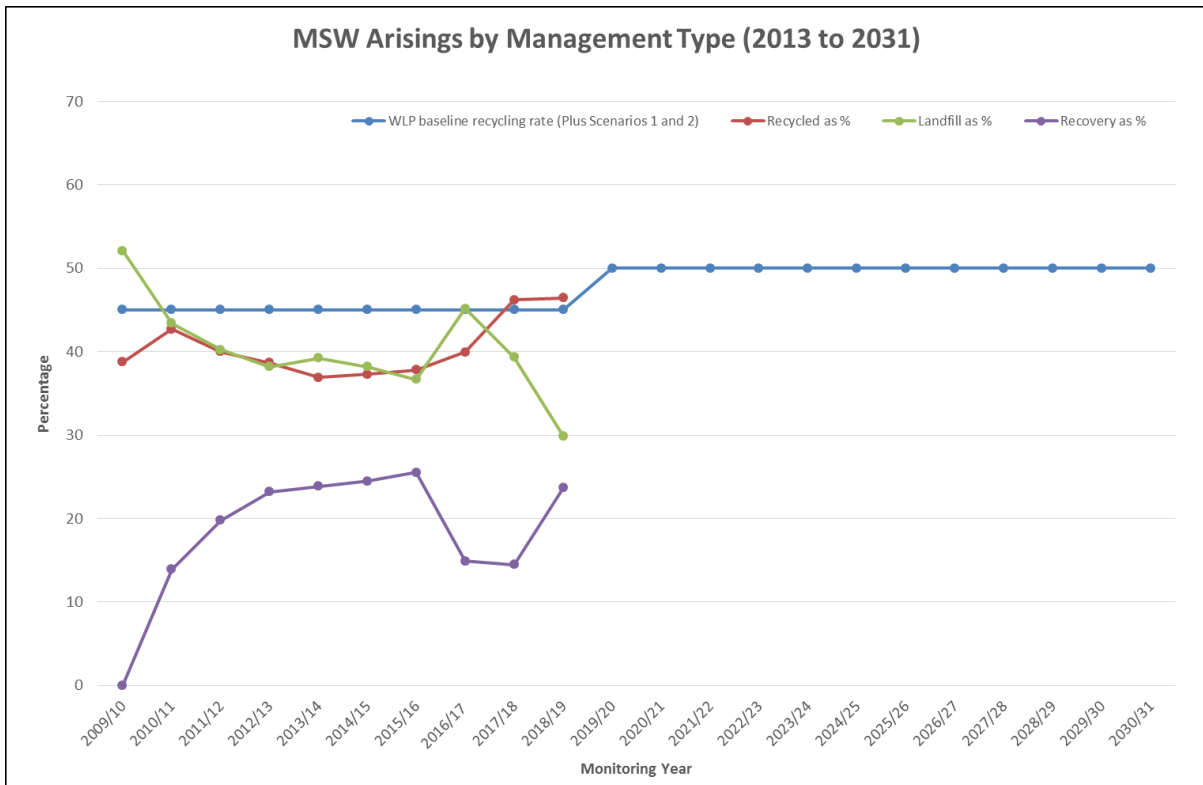


Figure 2: MSW Arisings by Management Type (2013-2031)

C&I Waste

- 5.13 C&I arisings are calculated using the 'reconcile method' which was updated in 2016 from the 'point of production' method that was used to underpin the WLP. Rather than applying data based on business profiles and waste production factors, a method first applied in 2009 through a Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) survey, the 'reconcile method' makes use of data published in the Environment Agency (EA), which is collated via data that operators must submit to the EA as part of the waste permitting regime. This methodology was deemed to be sound at examinations of other authority plans nationally, therefore, this approach was also applied to West Sussex. The total C&I arisings figure for 2018/19 is 456,000 tonnes. Figure 3 shows the baseline and high growth forecasts that underpinned the WLP, as well as updated forecasts, taking account of actual arisings since adoption of the WLP (to 2017).
- 5.14 Figure 3 shows that arisings are likely to be lower than originally anticipated, with a fall of almost 200,000 tonnes between 2015 and 2016 (due to the change in methodology). When applying the new methodology and using that as the basis for the updated forecasts, it shows that in 2031, C&I arisings may be 524,000 tonnes, rather than the originally forecasted 701,000 tonnes. This means that, in 2031, C&I arisings will likely be 177,000 tonnes lower than anticipated (at the highest growth rates) when the WLP was prepared.
- 5.15 The amount of C&I waste going to landfill has been falling since 2013 (from 113,000tpa), down to between 47,000 and 64,000 tonnes per annum in the last four years, and recovery has been broadly increasing which is in line with the WLP's aspiration to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031. Recycling rates were broadly in line with the scenarios that underpin the WLP until 2016/17 when it fell to between 42% and 45% which could be as a result of the rise in recovery rates at the same time. C&I recycling rates are between 12% and 18% below those forecasted in the WLP.

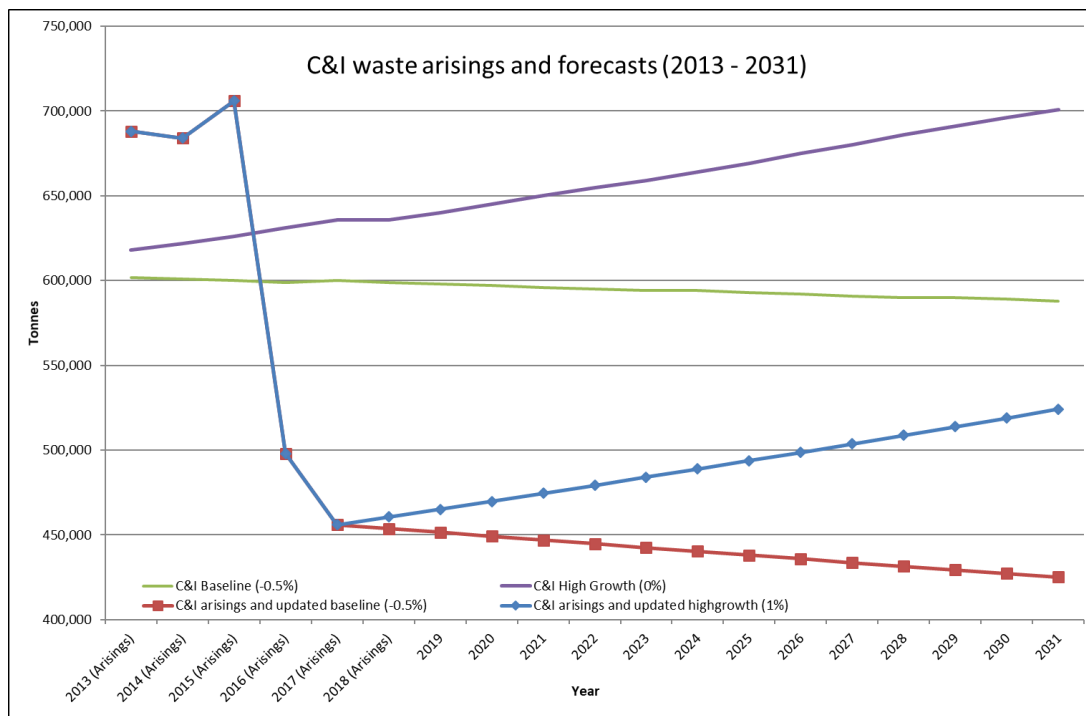


Figure 3: C&I Waste Arisings and Forecasts (2013-2031)

Note: The arisings data for C&I waste since adoption of the WLP is produced as a single figure. The growth rates however vary for the commercial and industrial elements of the waste streams. In order to overcome this (as it is not clear what the split is between the two elements of the stream), a 1% uplift has been applied to the higher growth rate. This sets an over estimation but is considered to be more accurate than attempting to split it and risk under forecasting.

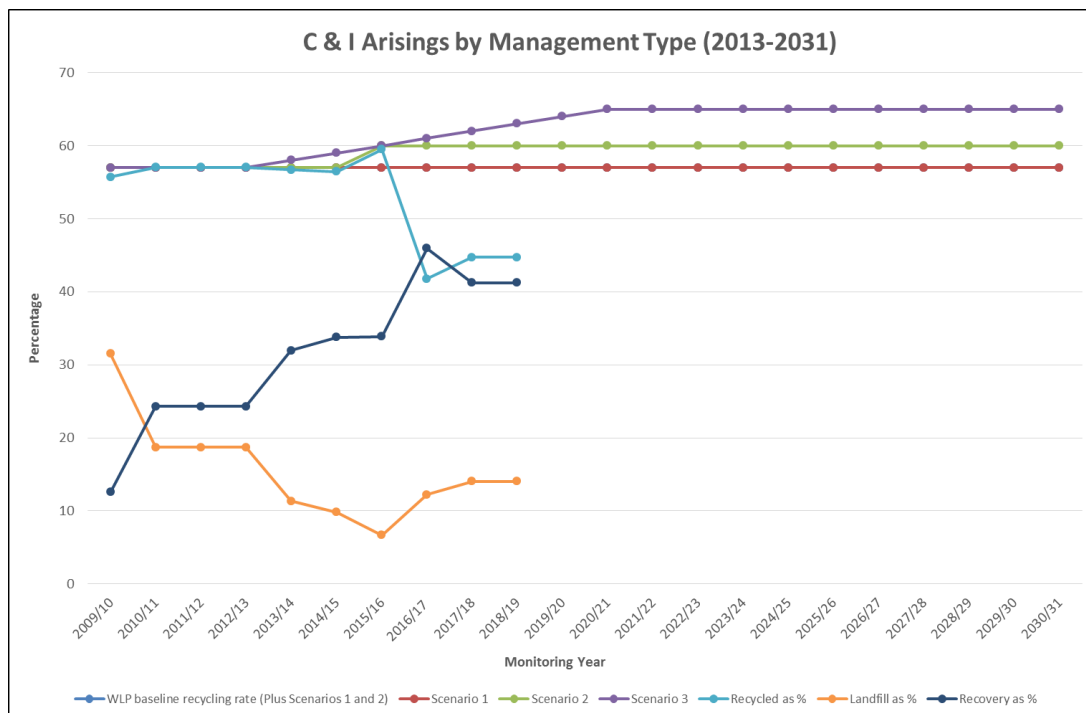


Figure 4: C&I Arisings by Management Type (2013-2031)

CD&E Waste

- 5.16 Arisings for CD&E waste in 2018/19 were calculated using the 'reconcile methodology' methodology which was considered to be a more accurate was of forecasting CD&E arisings. The 'reconcile methodology' has been used since 2013/14.
- 5.17 Figure 5 shows that CD&E waste arisings are anticipated to be higher than the forecasts that underpinned the WLP. In 2031, it is anticipated that CD&E waste arisings could be as high as 1.4 million tonnes (high growth scenario) which is 350,000 tonnes higher than the original high growth forecast at 2031 (1.05mt).
- 5.18 The percentage of CD&E waste being recycled has fallen steadily over the 10-year period, notably since 2013/14, and has been below the recycling rates in the scenarios that underpinned the WLP forecasts. This pattern can be explained by the change to the 'reconcile' methodology in 2013/14. Although the percentage of CD&E waste going to landfill is on a broadly upward trend, most of the inert element is likely to be used in recovery projects such as engineering operations and the restoration of former mineral workings and can therefore be classed as 'recovered'.

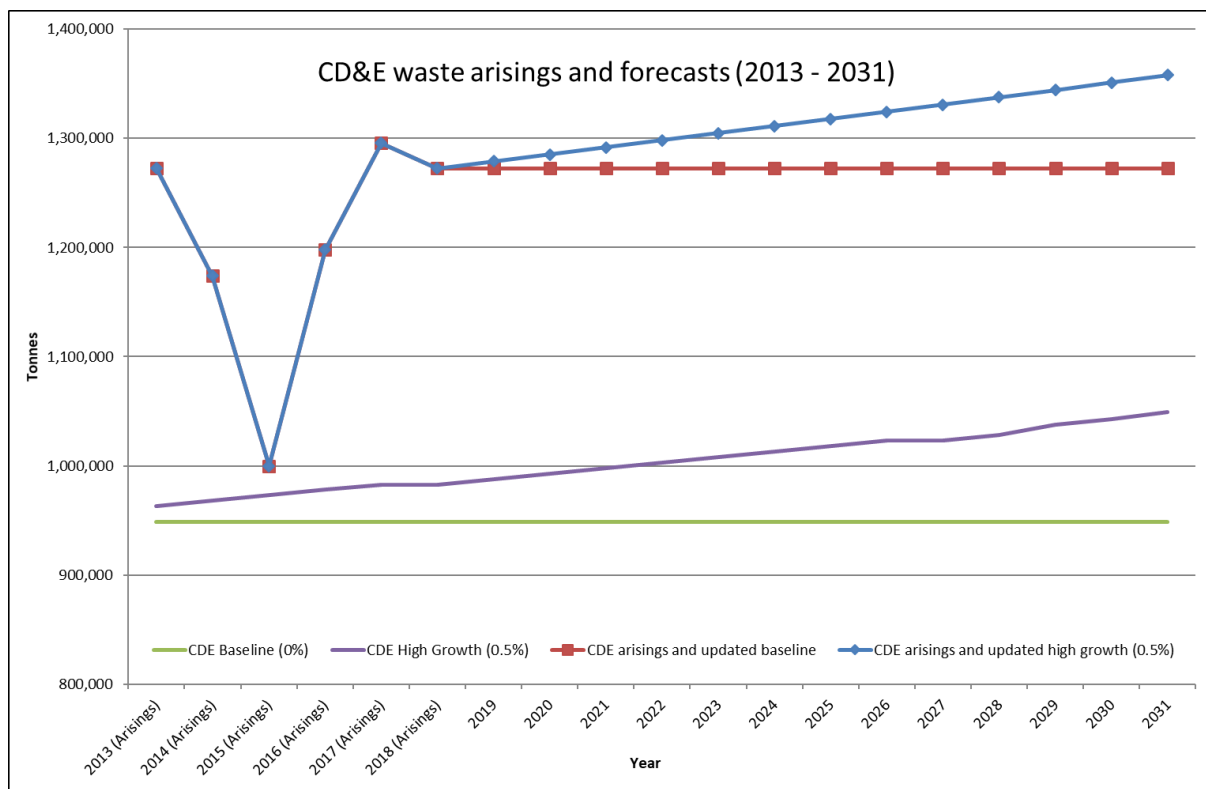


Figure 5: CD&E Waste Arisings and Forecasts (2013-2031)

Total Waste

5.19 The estimated overall arisings of controlled waste in West Sussex in 2018/19 was 2.2mt. Figure 6 sets out a combined forecast for all waste streams and compares it to the forecasts that underpinned the WLP. It shows that the amount of waste that may arise in 2031 may be close to 2.3 million tonnes (high growth); approximately 150,000 tonnes higher than anticipated when the WLP was prepared. This is not considered to be a significant amount and the WLP could respond accordingly. The major increase in waste is anticipated in CD&E waste, of which 75% is inert waste that is recovered for beneficial use, following recycling.

Table 10: Updated waste forecast (high growth)

Waste Stream	Original High Growth Forecast (at 2031)	Updated High Growth Forecast (at 2031)	Difference
MSW (0.5%)	445,000	464,000	+19,000
C&I (1%)	701,000	519,000	-182,000
CD&E (0.5%)	1,049,000	1,358,000	+309,000
Total	2,195,000	2,341,000	+146,000

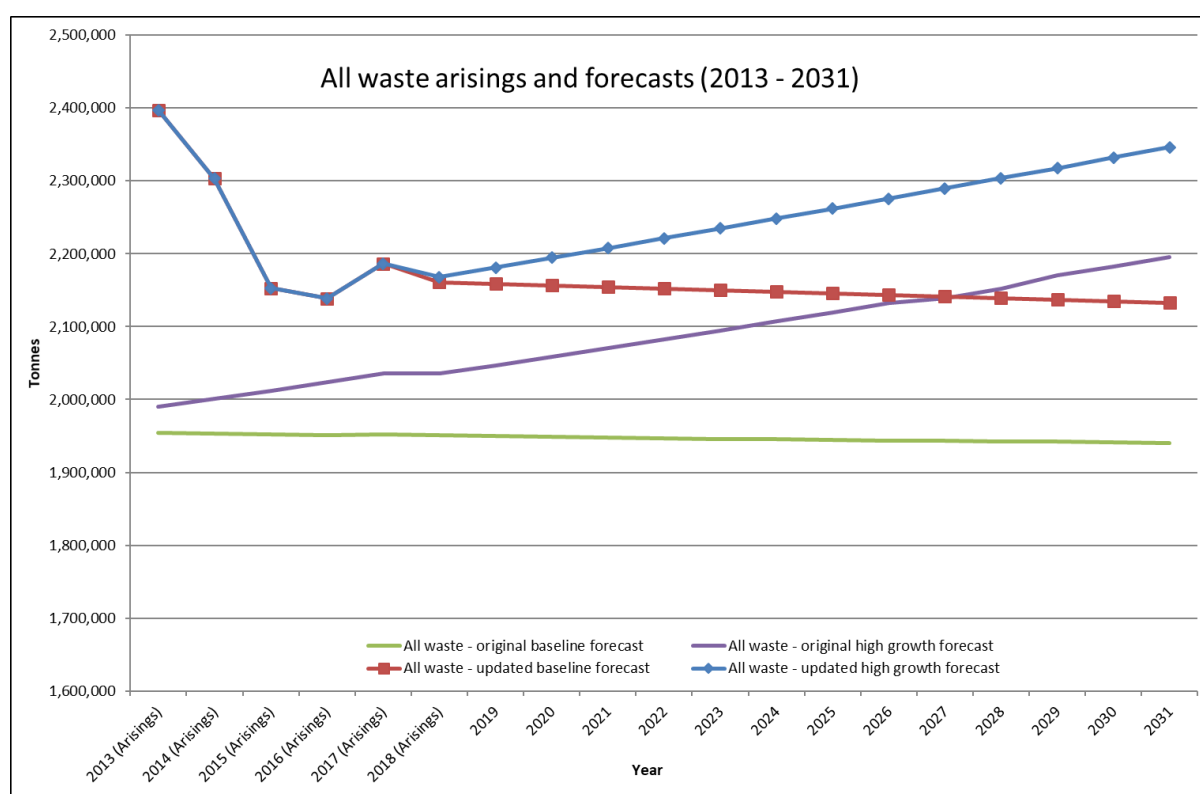


Figure 6: All waste arisings and forecasts (2013-2031)

Waste Management Capacity in West Sussex

- 5.20 A summary of the waste capacities ('operational' and 'not operational') for each waste management type and a list of sites is presented in Appendix B. The waste site capacity data has been updated for this monitoring report using information from the waste survey, the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator, discussions with operators and Development Management colleagues.

Built Waste Management Capacity

- 5.21 There has been a general increase in capacity across all waste management categories from the baseline capacities in the adopted WLP. Total capacity (for all waste facilities, excluding that for inert recovery and non-inert landfill), is circa 3.1mt (2.67mt = 'operational' and 0.42mt = 'not operational'). The high growth scenario (which was planned for in order to give contingency), shows that arisings may be as high as 2.3mt which means that current planned capacity is 0.8mt higher than the arisings expected in 2031 under the high growth scenarios. Table 11 shows waste site capacities against the shortfalls in Policy W1 of the WLP. In summary this shows:

- **Transfer capacity** - New capacity has been permitted to meet the shortfalls in Policy W1. There is an additional 15,000 tonnes of capacity that is 'not operational' at this time also. If the recycling, recovery, and renewable energy facility allowed on appeal in February 2020 at the Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham (WSCC/015/18/NH) is implemented, this will supersede the transfer capacity that is currently operational at the site which may result in a shortfall;
- **Recycling and composting of non-inert waste** - New capacity has been permitted to meet the shortfalls in Policy W1. There is also an additional 75,000 tonnes of capacity that is currently 'not operational'. The figures for recycling capacity and the shortfalls/surplus (Table 11) should be treated with some caution as recycling capacity includes an amount that may take place at transfer sites which is difficult to assess due to the range of activities taking place at these sites;
- **Aggregate Recycling** - There is 518,250 tonnes of 'operational' recycling capacity and a further 11,250 tonnes of capacity at permitted sites that are 'not operational'. There is no shortfall in the WLP for aggregate recycling, but when compared to estimated sales, there is a headroom capacity of at least 103,250 tonnes. The temporary nature of aggregate recycling sites means that capacity tends to fluctuate annually. There will continue to be a need to restore quarries and therefore a need for new aggregate recycling sites to be permitted as temporary sites close;
- **Non-inert waste recovery** - There is no new 'operational' capacity since the WLP was adopted, meaning operationally, there is still a shortfall of 270,000 tonnes. However, there is 320,000 tonnes of permitted capacity that is 'not operational' yet, which, if implemented, would lead to a surplus of 100,000 tonnes.

- 5.22 It is important to note that there is a need for a mix of facilities to deal with the various waste streams and types and that sites such as transfer stations do not provide a final treatment/disposal for waste, as they largely store, sort, bulk and move waste on for treatment/disposal at other facilities. This often results in waste being recorded at multiple facilities, resulting in double counting in the Environment Agency data.
- 5.23 Policy W10 of the WLP allocates five sites for meeting the identified shortfalls (for C&I and CD&E built waste facilities) – Table 11. Two sites remain unpermitted for permanent built waste facilities at the allocations, with a total potential capacity of 250,000tpa which when combined with the current capacity (if permitted), would provide a total of 3.4mt, over 1 million tonnes higher than the expected arisings in 2031.

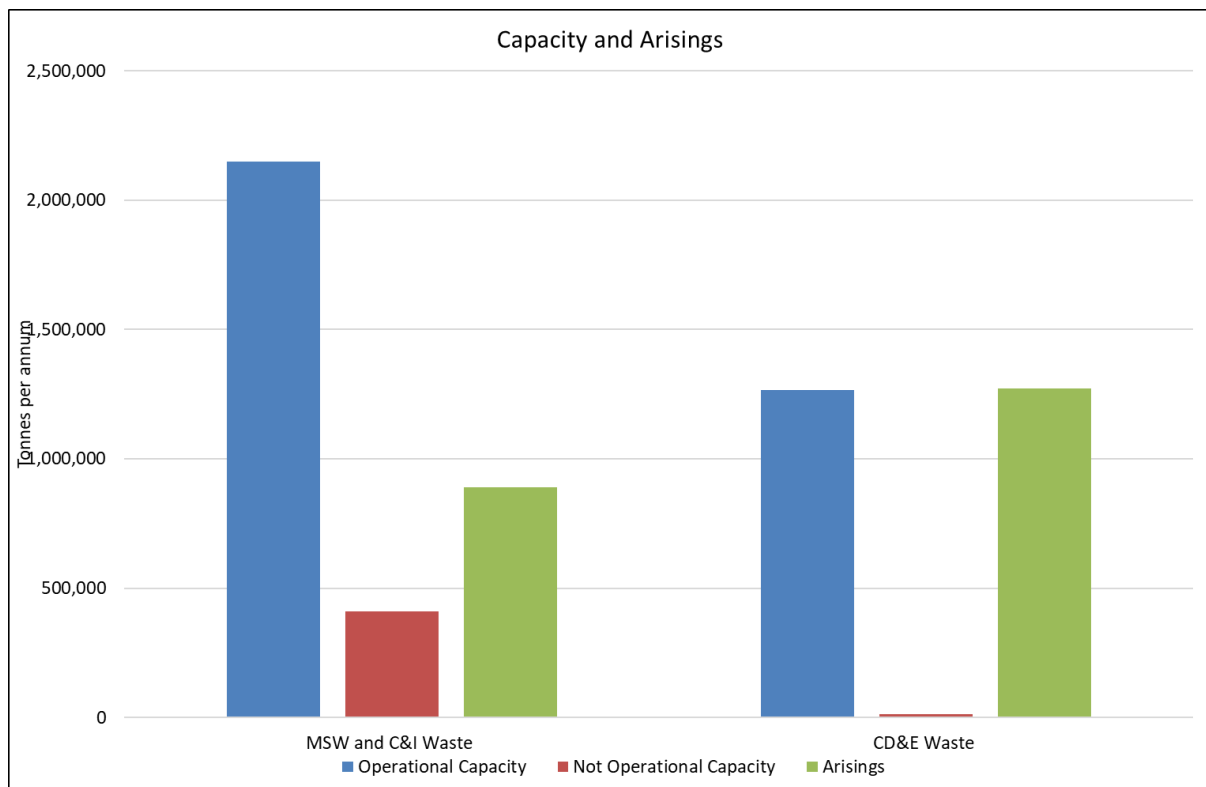


Figure 7: Capacity and Arisings 2018/19

Note: The capacities include all transfer capacity and the contribution transfer sites make to recycling therefore there is an element of double counting.

Non-Inert Landfill

- 5.24 There are currently no active non-inert landfill sites in the county. Brookhurst Wood landfill stopped accepting non-hazardous waste in 2018 and Lidsey landfill stopped accepting non-inert waste in December 2015. Both sites are now being restored.
- 5.25 The WLP identified a 0.61mt shortfall in non-inert landfill capacity and Policy W10 (Strategic Waste Allocations) allocates an extension to the Brookhurst Wood landfill site which could provide 0.86mt of additional capacity if required. Planning permission was granted in January 2020 for a soil heat treatment facility (WSCC/050/19/NH) and a soil washing facility (WSCC/051/19/NH) on the proposed allocation for non-inert landfill

at Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site. Permission was granted for a temporary period (three years), after which consideration will be given as to whether the land is required for landfill.

Inert Waste Landfill and Recovery

- 5.26 There are no active inert landfill sites within the county. Inert waste that cannot be recycled is 'recovered' through engineering projects such as quarry restoration, non-inert landfill cover, agricultural improvements, landscaping schemes and noise bunds. In 2018/19 it was estimated that 654,055 tonnes of inert waste was managed in this way. In 2018/19 there were nine sites with permitted capacity to accept inert waste for 'recovery'. The total amount of 'recovery capacity' is 3.24mt which is an increase from the previous monitoring year due to a permission at Sandgate Park for the continuation of working and mineral restoration involving the importation of 1.8mt of inert waste (WSCC/044/18/SR). If all the sites operate at 'full capacity' the remaining 'recovery' capacity would run out by 2021/22 (Appendix C), however, experience has shown that new proposals generally come forward to meet demand. Planning applications are assessed against Policy W8 (Recovery of Operations involving the Depositing of Inert Waste to Land).

Table 11: Waste Site Capacities (2018/2019)

Waste Site	Shortfall in Policy W1 (tonnes)	WLP Baseline Capacity (tonnes)	Capacities (December 2019)			Shortfalls (December 2019): Capacity Still Required	
			Operational (tonnes)	Not Operational (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)	Operational Sites Only	Operational and Not Operational Sites
All Transfer Capacity (HWRS, Mobile Transfer Sites, Merchant Transfer Stations, Clinical Transfer Stations)	140,000	1,169,725	1,307,995 ¹⁰	15,000	1,322,995	1,280	-13,270
Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&I) (OWC, IVC, MRF, Contribution to recycling from transfer sites, Metal Recycling)	270,000	450,253	736,017	75,000	811,017	-15,764	-90,764
CD&E Recycling (aggregate recycling) (Dedicated C&D/Inert recycling sites and Waste Transfer Sites where recycling takes place)	No figure specified	573,378	518,250	11,250	529,250	N/A	N/A
Non-inert Waste Recovery (MSW and C&I) (MBT, Efw/Thermal Treatment)	270,000	377,000	377,000	320,000	697,000	270,000	-100,000
Inert Recovery (annual capacity)	No figure specified	765,491	746,600	-	746,600	N/A	N/A
Inert Landfill	No figure specified	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Non-inert Landfill Capacity	605,000	1,750,000	0	0	0	605,000	605,000

Table Notes:

- Non-inert Recycling and Composting excludes specialist recycling facilities (wood recycling, road sweeping facilities, tyre recycling) which is not available for general recycling capacity.
- Non-inert Waste Recovery excludes Anaerobic Digestion which manages mainly on-farm agricultural waste but may manage small amounts of C&I waste.
- The figure for Inert Recovery is an estimate of the amount of inert waste that was 'deposited to land' during 2018/19 based on information about annual fill rates from planning applications and the EA Waste Data Interrogator.
- The 230,000tpa Waste Transfer Station at the Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham (WSSC/018/14/NH) is included under 'Operational Capacity' for 'All Transfer Capacity' and 'Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&I)' to account for the contribution it makes to recycling capacity in West Sussex. The capacity for the MRF and EFW from the recycling, recovery and renewable energy facility allowed on appeal in February 2020 (WSSC/015/18/NH) is included under 'Not-operational capacity' for 'Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&I)' and 'Non-inert Waste Recovery (MSW and C&I)' and will supersede (WSSC/018/14/NH) if it is implemented.

¹⁰ Excludes Council Transfer capacity (32,701 tonnes) which is not available for general transfer capacity.

Table 12: Status of Site Allocations in Waste Local Plan (2014)

Remaining Allocated Sites	Potential Capacity	Status
Site North of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford	Up to c.250,000tpa	WSCC/096/13/F – Permission granted for a Materials Recovery Facility and residual waste treatment facility creating energy from waste through gasification (MRF = 60,000tpa, Gasification = 140,000tpa).
Hobbs Barn, near Climping	c.50,000tpa	WSCC/067/15/CM – Permission granted for a waste transfer station with 50,000tpa capacity.
Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester	c.50,000tpa	WSCC/058/13/O – Permission for waste transfer station granted but now expired. Chichester District Council approved a hybrid outline planning application for the redevelopment of the Fuel Depot site (14/04284/OUT). WSCC raised no objection as the proposal excluded an area of the Fuel Depot (north east area) for future waste uses, and therefore was consistent with Policy W10. A further hybrid application is currently being considered by Chichester District Council at the Fuel Depot (19/00619/FUL), which excludes the north east area for waste development.
Brookhurst Wood, Near Horsham	c.300,000tpa	WSCC/018/14/NH – Permission for a Waste Transfer Facility to handle inert and non-inert waste with associated open air inert waste recycling operations with a capacity of 230,000tpa. WSCC/015/18/NH – Permission granted on appeal for a Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility with a capacity (MRF = 50,000tpa, EFW = 180,000tpa).
Land West of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green	c.200,000tpa	No application to date.
Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill, Horsham	860,000 tonnes	WSCC/003/14/NH - Permission granted for the Installation and operation of a temporary aggregate treatment and recycling facility (230,000tpa). WSCC/050/19/NH – Temporary permission granted for a soil heat treatment facility (10,000tpa). WSCC/051/19/NH – Temporary permission granted for a soil washing facility (100,000tpa).

Imports and Exports

- 5.27 Waste travels beyond administrative boundaries and is managed based on commercial decisions. Larger waste operators are likely to take a national and regional view on the locations of their facilities. Data for imports and exports is not readily available and EA data is used to calculate import and exports.
- 5.28 In 2018, West Sussex was a net exporter of all waste (net export of 60,069 tonnes). Across all waste streams, there were net exports of waste to landfill (106,759 tonnes), mainly for household and commercial waste which is to be expected as there are no active landfill sites for managing non-inert waste in West Sussex. For recycling, West Sussex was a net exporter of waste for treatment, which includes recycling sites, (net export of 7,964 tonnes) and a net importer of 24,799 tonnes of waste for metal recycling. Although West Sussex did not achieve neutral imports and exports for recycling during 2018, it is expected that this picture will continue to change as the waste industry continue to move waste according to markets. In the South East, the Waste Planning Authorities, through the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group, have signed up to a Memorandum of Understanding, which sets out that the authorities will all plan for net self-sufficiency, allowing for waste to continue to move as required, whilst all plan areas provide sufficient capacity for waste arisings.
- 5.29 Figure 8 shows the trend in net imports and exports since the WLP was adopted, however, it should be noted that it shows total figures for each management type and therefore does not show the variation between different waste streams. Transfer and metal recycling have largely remained stable showing only small deviations from neutral imports and exports. Landfill and treatment are moving towards net exports.

Table 13: Waste Imports into West Sussex in 2018

Basic Waste Category	Site Category				Total
	Landfill	Treatment	Transfer	On/In Land	
Hazardous	-	1,748	416	-	4,495
Household/Industrial/Commercial	23,330	177,758	19,980	4,834	263,272
Inert/C&D	78,810	75,972	22,492	139,662	323,629
Total	102,140	255,477	42,888	144,496	591,395

Table 14: Waste Exports into West Sussex in 2018

Basic Waste Category	Site Category				Total
	Landfill	Treatment	Transfer	On/In Land	
Hazardous	266	13,067	5,480	-	21,303
Household/Industrial/Commercial	125,078	139,535	41,195	180	320,646
Inert/C&D	83,554	110,839	23,576	87,100	309,515
Total	208,898	263,441	70,251	87,280	651,464

Table 15: Balance between Imports and Exports in West Sussex in 2018

Basic Waste Category	Site Category				Total
	Landfill	Treatment	Transfer	On/In Land	
Hazardous	-266	-11,320	-5,064	-	-16,809
Household/Industrial/Commercial	-101,749	38,223	-21,214	4,654	-57,374
Inert/C&D	-4,744	-34,867	-1,084	52,563	14,114
Total	-106,759	-7,964	-27,363	57,217	-60,069

Table Notes: Negative Figure = Net Export; Positive Figure = Net Import.

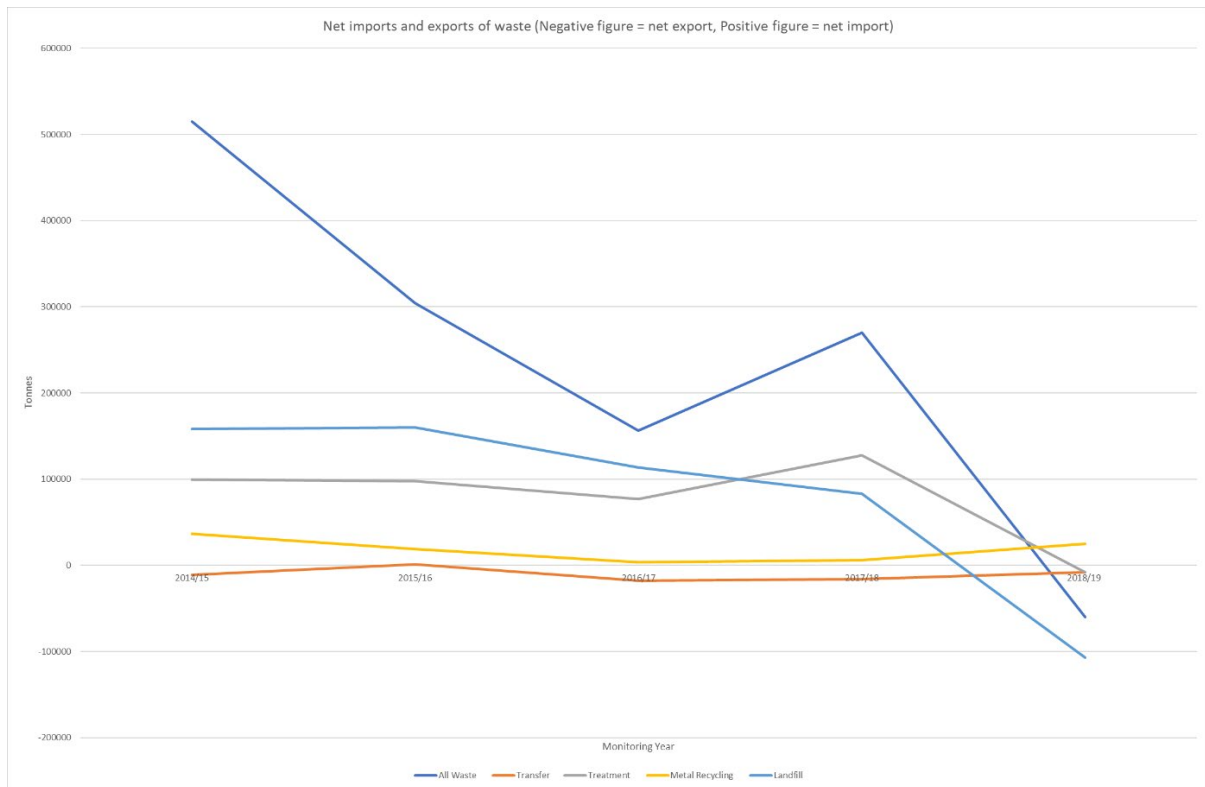


Figure 8: Net imports and exports of waste in West Sussex 2014/15 to 2018/19

6. Planning Applications

- 6.1 There were 23 minerals and waste planning applications between 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019. This is broken down as 6 minerals planning applications, and 17 waste planning applications. A full list of the applications determined within the monitoring period is provided in Appendix D.

Signpost

Full details of all these planning applications and appeals, including decision notices and other relevant planning documents, can be viewed online at:

[Find a Planning Application \(WSCC\)](#)

[Search for Planning Applications \(SDNPA\)](#)

7. Enforcement/Monitoring

Summary

In 2018/19 there were:

33 Investigations resolved, of which 9 were within the SDNP

7 Planning Contravention Notices (PCNs)/Request for Information (s330), of which 1 within the SDNP

2 Enforcement Notices, of which 1 within the SDNP

0 Breach of Condition Notices

0 Stop Notices (a reduction of 6 from the previous year)

0 Prosecutions

- 7.1 The West Sussex Compliance and Enforcement Team monitor all authorised minerals (quarries) and waste disposal landfill sites in West Sussex. The SDNPA Minerals and Waste team monitor sites in West Sussex which fall within the boundary of the South Downs National Park. Enforcement monitoring is undertaken through a 'fees-monitoring' system introduced by Government Legislation in 2006. Under this system, the County Council and SDNPA charges operators or landowners for its compliance checks on mineral sites and landfill sites. Inactive sites are visited once per year and active sites are visited between 1 and 8 times per year, depending on issues such as the sensitivity of the site and location, the activity on the site, and whether the site has had any recent problems with non-compliance with conditions in the past.
- 7.2 Any potential breaches of planning control are investigated by the Compliance and Enforcement Team. This includes breaches found at authorised sites under the fees-monitoring scheme, and breaches at sites where development has not been permitted and permitted sites not covered under the 'fees monitoring' system. Where possible, the team will aim to resolve breaches as quickly as possible through informal means. However, where this is not possible, and where it is expedient to do so, formal action such as serving notices may take place.
- 7.3 The team reported that the 'fees-monitoring' system has increased operators' understanding of the need for compliance with conditions and has resulted in better communications and improved relationships between the Team and operators/agents. As a result of this, the fees-monitoring work is showing, from an already good level of compliance, a trend of increased compliance with conditions.
- 7.4 Table 16 shows the investigations work carried out by the Compliance and Enforcement Teams during the monitoring period in 2017/18, compared to the number carried out in the previous monitoring periods.
- 7.5 There were no breach of condition notices in 2018/19, and no prosecutions. Wherever possible, the Compliance and Enforcement Teams will attempt to resolve matters through negotiation with the responsible party, who will be informed of the breach and advised to resolve it swiftly, before formal action is considered.

Table 16: Investigations carried out by WSCC and the SDNPA

Monitoring Year	Investigations received during this period	Investigations resolved during this period
2008/09	76	69
2009/10	65	61
2010/11	61	78
2011/12	17	8
2012/13	71	18
2013/14	34	0
2014/15	69	58 (5 SDNPA)
2015/16	44	31 (3 SDNPA)
2016/17	37	27 (7 SDNPA)
2017/18	45	38 (17 SDNP)
2018/19	22	33 (9 SDNP)

Table 17: Formal action taken by the Enforcement/Compliance Team (WSCC and SDNPA)

Monitoring Year	Request for Information (s330)/PCN	Breach of Condition Notice	Enforcement Notice	Stop Notice	Prosecution
2009/10	7	1	3	2	0
2010/11	2	0	0	0	0
2011/12	0	2	0	1	0
2012/13	25	2	2	1	0
2013/14	29	0	3	2 temp	0
2014/15	31	3	4	0	0
2015/16	14	0	11	0	0
2016/17	7 (1 SDNPA)	0	3 (1 SDNPA)	6 (2 SDNPA) 2 temp	0
2017/18	9 (1 SDNP)	2	0	0	0
2018/19	7 (0 SDNP)	0	2 (1 SDNP)	0	0

Table Notes:

- All cases relating to the 2015/16 monitoring period were outside the SDNP. There was no formal enforcement action taken in the SDNP over the monitoring period.

8. Duty to Co-operate

- 8.1 The Duty to Co-operate (DtC) is set out in Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (local development) as amended by the Localism Act 2011. This requires authorities to have on-going and constructive engagement with other bodies in relation to planning of strategic cross boundary matters. Authorities are also required to consider whether to consult on, or prepare joint approaches, on local development documents.
- 8.2 The Authorities are actively engaged in the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) and the South East England Aggregates Working party (SEEAWP). Both working parties meet on a quarterly basis and help to fulfil the Duty to Co-operate requirements.
- 8.3 A summary of the active and ongoing engagement that has taken place as part of DtC since April 2018 is set out in Table 18. The Authorities have cooperated with other MPAs and LPAs to prepared SoCG and Position Statements addressing strategic matters including:
- Statement of Common Ground between Waste Planning Authority Members of the South East Waste Advisory Group Concerning Strategic Policies for Waste Management (March 2020);
 - Joint Position Statement: Permanent Deposit of Inert Waste on Land in the South East of England (November 2019);
 - South East – Mineral Planning Authorities: Soft Sand Position Statement (June 2019);
 - Statement of Common Ground between WSCC and West Sussex Local Planning Authorities (April 2020);
 - Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) on Soft Sand between Kent County Council, West Sussex County Council, East Sussex County Council, Brighton & Hove City Council, and the South Downs National Park Authority (June 2019).

Signpost

West Sussex JMLP Soft Sand Review:

[Duty to Co-operate Statement \(January 2020\)](#)

[Addendum \(April 2020\)](#)

Table 18: Summary of Duty to Co-operate engagement since last monitoring report

Date	Engagement	Issues Discussed
16 April 2018	SEEAWP Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion on Position statement on Soft Sand in the South East. ▪ Maintaining an adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel.
26 April 2018	SEWPAG Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-inert Landfill Statement of Common Ground. ▪ Annual Monitoring Report.
31 May 2018	Meeting with the South East MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting to discuss regional supply of soft sand. ▪ Need for a separate meeting with West Sussex and SDNPA with regard to meeting the shortfall in West Sussex.
12 June 2018	Meeting between WSCC, SDNPA, KCC and ESCC (including Brighton and Hove City Council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The aim of the meeting was to discuss in further detail the issues regarding soft sand which are unique to these four authorities, including the soft sand issues raised by the Inspector's report into the West Sussex and South Downs National Park Minerals Local Plan and work on the SoCG.
16 July 2018	SEEAWP Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggregate Monitoring Report. ▪ Discussion of LAAs.
31 July 2018	SEWPAG Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-inert Landfill Joint Position Statement. ▪ Approaches to Site Identification. ▪ Annual Monitoring Report.
19 November 2018	SEEAWP Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion of the Kent, East Sussex, West Sussex, and South Downs National Park – Statement of Common Ground. ▪ Position Statement on Soft Sand in the South East. ▪ Maintaining an adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel. ▪ Maintaining an adequate supply of crushed rock.

Date	Engagement	Issues Discussed
9 October 2018	SEWPAG Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-inert Landfill Joint Position Statement. ▪ Approaches to Site Identification. ▪ Annual Monitoring Report. ▪ Waste forecasting. ▪ Waste Operator Survey.
22 January 2019	SEWPAG Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste operator survey of capacity 2018. ▪ Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the South East. ▪ Joint Position Statement on permanent deposit of inert waste to land.
27 February 2019	Meeting between WSCC, SDNPA, KCC and ESCC (including Brighton and Hove City Council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The aim of the meeting was to discuss issues regarding soft sand and the SOCG.
9 April 2019	SEEAWP Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion of the Kent, East Sussex, West Sussex, and South Downs National Park – Statement of Common Ground. ▪ Position Statement on Soft Sand in the South East. ▪ Maintaining an adequate supply of marine aggregates. ▪ Identification of potential sites.
2 May 2019	SEWPAG Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste operator survey. ▪ Hazardous Waste Joint Position Statement. ▪ Annual Monitoring Report.
27 June 2019	SEEAWP Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion of the Kent, East Sussex, West Sussex, and South Downs National Park – Statement of Common Ground. ▪ Maintaining an adequate supply of crushed rock. ▪ Maintaining an adequate supply of marine aggregates. ▪ Maintaining an adequate supply of soft sand.

Date	Engagement	Issues Discussed
9 July 2019	SEWPAG Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste operator survey. ▪ Hazardous Waste Joint Position Statement. ▪ Annual Monitoring Report. ▪ SEWPAG Memorandum of Understanding. ▪ Joint Position Statement on Heathrow.
29 July 2019	SoCG between Kent County Council, East Sussex County Council, Brighton and Hove City Council, West Sussex County Council, and the South Downs National Park Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statement of Common Ground on the issue of Soft Sand Supply signed off.
July, October 2019, and January 2020	Meeting and consultation (via email) with the Planning Policy Officer's Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion about, and consultation on, the draft Statement of Common Ground relating to matters relating to minerals and waste and other statutory and non-statutory functions provided by WSCC.
April 2020	SoCG between WSCC and local D&B LPAs, including the SDNPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonstrates agreed positions on matters relating to minerals planning, waste planning and other statutory and non-statutory functions and services provided by WSCC.
14 April 2020	South East Mineral Planning Authorities – Soft Sand Position Statement signed by WSCC and SDNPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sets out technical information with respect to soft sand supply in the South East. ▪ The Statement is supported by the South East Mineral Planning Authorities and will be used as a basis for any relevant Statements of Common Ground.

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

Acronym	Term	Explanation
-	Aggregates	Sand, gravel, and crushed rock (known as primary aggregates), mineral waste such as colliery spoil, industry wastes and recycled materials (known as secondary aggregates), and such material as construction and demolition waste (recycled aggregates). Aggregates are used in the construction industry to produce concrete, mortar, asphalt, etc.
-	Agricultural waste	Only a small proportion is subject to waste land use planning system or waste management licensing.
AD	Anaerobic Digestion	A process in which biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. Waste is broken down in an enclosed vessel under controlled conditions, resulting in the production of digestate and biogas.
AMR	Authority Monitoring Report	A report that presents an analysis of existing ('saved') policies, progress on the Local Development Scheme (see below) noting if any adjustments to the scheme are needed, and updating relevant data.
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste	Commercial waste originates from premises used for trade or business (e.g., shops and offices) or for the purposes of sport, recreation, or entertainment. Industrial waste comes from factories or premises used in connection with public transport (land, water, or air), supply of gas, water, electricity, and sewerage, postal or telecommunications services.
C&D	Construction and Demolition Waste	Waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures. Although often described as inert, that can be misleading as C&D waste may include material such as timber, metal, plastics, paper, and paint, which need to be separated out if the waste is to be re-used, e.g., as inert fill, or if disposed of at a site licensed only for inert waste.
-	Composting	A biological process which produces a bulk reduced, stabilised residue known as compost. Compostable wastes include the putrescible part of refuse e.g., food scraps and garden wastes, sewage sludge, manure, and organic processing residues.

Acronym	Term	Explanation
-	Controlled waste	Essentially waste that is subject to regulation by the Environment Agency through the site licensing system – includes household, industrial, commercial, construction and demolition, and hazardous wastes.
DtC	Duty to Co-operate	Introduced through Section 110 of the Localism Act (2011). Requires planning authorities to carry out on-going constructive and active engagement throughout the preparation of development plan documents where there are cross-boundary issues or impacts.
EIP	Examination in Public	An external Panel, appointed by the Planning Inspectorate to hold an Examination into a plan in public and write a report on its findings.
EU	European Union	The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 27 member states committed to regional integration.
-	Hazardous waste	Waste that may be hazardous to humans and that requires specific and separate provision for dealing with it. Categories are defined by regulations. Now includes many “everyday” items such as electrical goods. Also referred to as Special Waste.
-	Inert waste	Waste that does not normally undergo any significant physical, chemical, or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. It may include materials such as rock, concrete, brick, sand, soil or certain arisings from road building or maintenance. Most of the category “construction and demolition” waste is inert waste.
HWRS	Household Waste Recycling Site	A facility where the public can dispose of household waste. They are run by the local authority. Also known as Civic Amenity site.
IVC	In-Vessel Composting	The aerobic decomposition of shredded and mixed organic waste within an enclosed container, where the control systems for material degradation are fully automated. Moisture, temperature, and odour can be regulated, and a stable compost can be produced much more quickly than outdoor windrow composting.
JAAP	Joint Area Action Plan	A type of Development Plan Document focused upon a specific location or an area subject to conservation or significant change (for example major regeneration).
JMRMS	Joint Materials Resource Management Strategy	A long-term municipal waste strategy jointly developed by WSCC Waste Disposal Authority and the Districts and Boroughs in the County (Waste Collection Authorities). The aim of the strategy is to reduce reliance on landfill by introducing an integrated approach to waste management.

Acronym	Term	Explanation
-	Landbank	The landbank is a stock of planning permissions for mineral extraction and it is used to secure and maintain an adequate supply of minerals. The length of the landbank is calculated by dividing the total reserve remaining on sites with planning permission by the annual requirement (based on the average of ten years of sales).
-	Landfill	Normally refers to the disposal of waste material by tipping into voids in the ground (usually mineral workings), though in terms of regulations also applies to "landraising" where no previous void exists.
-	Landfill Tax	Landfill Tax is a tax on the disposal of waste. It aims to encourage waste producers to produce less waste, recover more value from waste, for example through recycling or composting and to use more environmentally friendly methods of waste disposal.
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme	A scheme whereby waste disposal authorities are allocated allowances for the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that can be disposed of to landfill.
-	Localism Act	2011 Act which introduced new freedoms and flexibilities for local government and new rights and powers for communities and individuals.
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment	Mechanical sorting/separation technologies used in conjunction with biological treatment processes, such as anaerobic digestion and composting.
MCA	Minerals Consultation Area	A mechanism that aims to ensure that in two-tier authority areas consultation takes place between county and district planning authorities when mineral interests could be compromised by non-mineral development.
MLP	Minerals Local Plan	The West Sussex Minerals Local Plan, which was adopted in May 2003, covers the period to 2006. It sets out the County Council's vision, objectives, and strategy for minerals land-use planning in West Sussex and provides the detailed policy framework for determining minerals planning applications. It also sets out the existing sites and commitments and new site allocations for minerals development. A new Minerals Local Plan is being prepared to supersede the 2003 Plan.
MPA	Mineral Planning Authority	A local authority with responsibility for processing mineral applications.
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's (formerly the Department for Communities and Local Government) job is to create great places to live and work, and to give more power to local people to shape what happens in their area.

Acronym	Term	Explanation
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility	A special sorting 'factory' where mixed recyclables are separated into individual materials prior to despatch to re-processors who wash and prepare the materials for manufacturing into new recycled products.
mt	-	Million Tonnes
mtpa	-	Million Tonnes per Annum
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Areas	Areas of known mineral resources that are of sufficient economic or conservation value to warrant protection for generations to come.
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste	More commonly known as rubbish, trash, or garbage – consists of everyday items such as product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, paint, and batteries.
MWDS	Minerals and Waste Development Scheme	A timetable and project plan for the production of all the LDD relating to mineral and waste issues in West Sussex.
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategies	A strategy produced by local authorities to deliver more sustainable waste management and break the link between economic growth and the amount of waste produced so that the disposal of waste is the last option for dealing with it.
-	Non-inert waste	Waste that is potentially biodegradable or may undergo any significant physical, chemical, or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. It can originate from household, industrial, and commercial waste streams. Referred to as "non-hazardous waste" in EU Directives.
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	Introduced in 2012, and updated in 2019, the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. There is a separate NPPW for waste which was published in 2014.
OWC	Open Windrow Composting	The aerobic decomposition of appropriate shredded biodegradable waste using open linear heaps known as 'windrows', which are approximately three metre high and four to six meters across. The process involves mechanical turning of the waste until the desired temperature and residence times are achieved to enable effective degradation. This results in a bulk-reduced, stabilised residue known as compost. Windrow composting can take place outdoors or within buildings and the process takes around three months.

Acronym	Term	Explanation
-	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Introduced reforms to the Planning System in 2004 including the revocation of Structure Plans and Local Plans and replaced them with the Local Development Framework system.
-	Primary Aggregates	Virgin materials such as sand and gravel which are extracted from the ground.
-	Recycled Aggregates	Aggregate which has been extracted from the ground (as primary aggregate), but which has subsequently been used and recovered for re-use. It comprises material derived from construction and demolition waste.
-	Residual Waste	The term used for waste that cannot be recycled/reprocessed and is left over after any recovery processes. Without any alternative management process available, residual waste is sent to landfill.
-	Secondary Aggregates	These are usually by-products of other industrial processes not previously used in construction. Secondary Aggregates can be further sub-divided into manufactured and natural, depending on their source. Examples of manufactured secondary aggregates are pulverised fuel ash (PFA) and metallurgical slags. Natural secondary aggregates include china clay sand and slate aggregate (Source: WRAP website).
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	A single appraisal tool which provides for the systematic identification and evaluation of the economic, social, and environmental impacts of a proposal. Now incorporates SEA.
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement	The processes by which the community will be engaged in consultation on each type of LDD and at every stage of its preparation. The SCI will also show how residents will be consulted on major planning applications.
SDNPA	South Downs National Park Authority	The South Downs National Park Authority is the lead organisation responsible for promoting the purposes and duty of the National Park, working in partnership with other Local Authorities and organisations. From April 2011 the SDNPA became responsible for all planning in the National Park.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	A process to ensure that significant environmental effects arising from policies, plans and programmes are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision-makers, monitored and that opportunities for public involvement are provided.

Acronym	Term	Explanation
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Prepared by Local Planning Authorities in consultation with the Environment Agency. Contains information about flooding in an area and form the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management.
-	Waste Hierarchy	A hierarchy of approaches to waste management, with prevention the most preferred approach, followed by preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery, and finally 'disposal' (Annex C, NPPF).
WCA	Waste Collection Authority	Local authority responsible for the collection of waste in its administrative boundary (in West Sussex the district/borough councils).
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority	Local authority responsible for the disposal of waste in its administrative boundary (in West Sussex, the County Council).
WTS	Waste Transfer Station	A building or processing site for the temporary deposition of waste. Materials are deposited and sorted ready for recycling/processing elsewhere.
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Directive)	EU Directive that aims to prevent the disposal of electrical and electronic goods and ensure greater levels of recovery and disassembly.
WPA	Waste Planning Authority	The local authority responsible for waste development planning and control. They are the unitary authorities, including National Park Authorities, and county councils in non-unitary areas. West Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority are the WPA for West Sussex.

Appendix B: Mineral and Waste Sites in West Sussex

Key to Local Authorities:

- ArDC = Arun District Council
- ADC = Adur District Council
- CDC = Chichester District Council
- CBC = Crawley Borough Council
- HDC = Horsham District Council
- MSDC = Mid Sussex District Council
- SDNPA = South Downs National Park Authority
- WBC = Worthing Borough Council
- WSCC = West Sussex County Council

Mineral Extraction Sites

Safeguarded sites are those that are proposed to be safeguarded under clause (a) of Policy M9 of the Proposed Submission West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan. The list of mineral sites includes inactive and dormant sites that are still monitored by the Authorities because they are still under restoration/aftercare. Only active and permitted sites are included in the maps in Appendix D.

Sharp Sand and Gravel Sites

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CDC)	Kingsham Gravel Pit, Kingsham Road, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	Ten years after commencement of mineral extraction.	486315 103375	(A) Renewal of planning permission granted in 2011. Preparatory works started on site during 2016, extraction has commenced.	Yes

Soft Sand Sites

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC (HDC)	Chantry Lane Quarry, Sullington	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	21.02.42	509457 113880	(I) Inactive	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Hampers Lane Sandpit, Washington Quarry, Sullington	Britania Crest Recycling Ltd	Five years from the commencement of development	510675 113821	(I) Permission for the continued extraction for 2 years lapsed (ref: WSCC/104/13/SR) now lapsed.	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Rock Common Sandpit, Washington, Pulborough	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	31.12.20	512561 113456	(A) Sand extraction. Concrete batching plant. Aggregates imported are virgin, and for blending with sand for various products, not recycling.	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Sandgate Park Quarry, Water Lane, Sullington, Storrington	CEMEX UK Operations	21.02.42	510254 114007	(A) Winning and working of sand. Restoration to landscaped lake for fishing and nature conservation. A further planning application (WSCC/044/18/SR) proposes restoration within 11 years with 5 years of aftercare for each restoration phase. This proposal to change the restoration design by importing fill material does not change or extend this timescale. If planning permission is granted for this new restoration scheme CEMEX would relinquish the old mineral planning permission. This application is currently under consideration.	Yes

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
SDNPA	West Heath Quarry, West Harting, Petersfield	CEMEX UK Operations	Extension expires – 2025. Older part of the site expires in 2042	478400 122800	(A) Winning and working of sand. Restoration to heathland. Planning permission until 2042. An application for determination of conditions permitted on 23 May 2016. Winning and working of minerals and site restoration must be completed by 21 February 2042. Extension to quarry expires in 2021.	Yes
SDNPA	Heath End Quarry, Duncton, Petworth	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	31.12.21	496300 118800	(A) Permission granted on appeal in September 2016.	Yes
SDNPA	Minsted Sandpit, Minsted Common, Midhurst	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	30.11.24	485500 121500	(A) ROMP review approved, and site restoration date is 30.11.2024.	Yes
SDNPA	Pendean Quarry, Oaklands Lane, Pendean, Midhurst	Inert Recycling UK Ltd	Six years from the date of commencement (January 2014)	489000 120000	(I) Extraction ceased and new restoration permission granted 06.05.2016. The site is under restoration.	No
SDNPA	Coates Sandpit			499800 117600	(D) Dormant site	No (Although site falls within MSA)

Clay Sites and Brickworks

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSDC (MSDC)	Freshfield Lane Brickworks, Danehill, Haywards Heath	Freshfield Lane Brickworks Ltd	21.02.42	538500 126400	(A) Winning and working of clay and brick making.	Yes
WSDC (HDC)	Laybrook Brickworks, Goose Green Lane, Thakeham, nr Pulborough	Ibstock Brick Ltd	21.02.42	511899 118979	(A) Winning and working of clay and brickmaking. Partially restored to fishing lakes.	Yes
WSDC (HDC)	Rudwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick	Wienerberger Ltd	21.02.42	508305 134297	(I) Site partially restored, and buildings no longer used for mineral purposes.	No
WSDC (HDC)	Warnham Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Wienerberger Ltd	21.02.44	517496 135005	(A) Winning and working of clay and brickmaking. Site is in 2 separate locations.	Yes
WSDC (MSDC)	West Hoathly Brickworks, Sharpethorne, West Hoathly	Ibstock Brick	21.02.42	537498 132701	(A) Winning and working of clay, major extension area. Restoration to mixed habitats and ponds.	Yes
SDNPA	Pitsham Brickworks, Cocking	Lambs	2042	487600 119589	(A) Winning and working of clay and brickmaking. Restoration by natural regeneration. Planning permission until 2042.	Yes

Building Stone Quarries

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSDC (MSDC)	Paddockhurst Stone Pit, Newhouse Farm, Balcombe	Paddockhurst Estate	31.12.16	532765 132320	(I) Quarrying of building stone. Restoration by natural regeneration.	Yes
WSDC (MSDC)	Philpots Quarry, West Hoathly	Sussex Sandstone Ltd	21.02.42	535497 132293	(A) Restoration by natural regeneration. Application for extension granted.	Yes
WSDC (HDC)	Theale Farm Stone Quarry, Slinfold	I.O. Warren	31.03.12	512392 132002	(A) Extraction of building stone.	Yes

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
SDNPA	Winter's Pit, Easebourne, Midhurst	Shropshire Stone	30.04.50	489401 123603	(A) Extraction of building stone. Restoration to woodland.	Yes
SDNPA	Bognor Common Stone Quarry, Fittleworth	Local Stone Co. Ltd	21.02.42	500892 121398	(A) Sandstone quarrying with restoration by natural regeneration to woodland.	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Hook Stone Quarry		21.02.2042	535553 131310	ROMP review in 1998 (Ref: HO/047/98) until 21.02.2042.	Yes

Chalk Quarries

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
SDNPA	Duncton Chalk Quarry, East Lavington	Southern Counties Liming	31.12.41	495200 115700	(A) Winning and processing of chalk. Restoration by natural habitat regeneration.	Yes
SDNPA	Upper Beeding Chalk Pit	Hargreaves	2042	520896 110501	(I) In suspension. Site inactive but contains permitted reserves. Planning permission until 2042 but ROMP has stalled therefore site in suspension.	Yes
SDNPA	Newtimber Chalk Works, London Road, Pyecombe, Hassocks	Robins of Herstmonceux	21.02.42	527697 113703	(A) Chalk excavation, recycled aggregates, part inert landfill, and restoration to chalk grassland.	Yes
SDNPA	Washington Chalk Quarry, Bostal Road, Washington	Dudman Group Ltd	21.02.42	512099 112196	(I) Extraction of chalk.	Yes

Oil and Gas Exploration and Production

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC	Lower Stumble Farm, Balcombe	Cuadrilla Resources Ltd	2021	531022 129238	(I) Application for temporary permission for exploration and appraisal of the existing hydrocarbon lateral borehole granted.	Yes
WSCC	Wood Barn Farm, Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst	Celtique Energie Weald Ltd	11.02.19 Three years from the date of site construction.	509017 121725	Siting and development of a temporary borehole, well site and compound access road for the exploration, testing and evaluation of hydrocarbons. Current application being considered to extend the permission by 24 months (WSCC/079/19).	Yes
SDNPA	Singleton Oilfield, Singleton, nr Chichester	IGAS Energy Plc	31.12.31 or within 6 months from the completion of oil and gas production	488400 115400	(A) Oil production. Planning permission until December 2031 (SDNP/16/02229/CM). Planning conditions were discharged on 04.12.2018 (SDNP/18/05428/DCOND)	Yes
WSCC	Lidsey Oil Site, Lidsey Road, Bognor Regis	Angus Energy Weald Basin No. 3 Ltd	28.04.2028 or within 6 months of completion of oil production	494400 103400	Permission granted for continued flowing of hydrocarbons (WSCC/047/18/BN)	Yes
WSCC	Storrington Oil Site	IGAS Energy Plc	31.12.2032 or within six months of completion of oil production	506800 114800	(A) Planning permission granted for the retention of the wellsite until 2032.	Yes
SDNPA	Markwells Wood	UK Oil and Gas Investments Plc	30.09.2016	475724 113395	(I) Planning permission until 30 September 2016. Application to allow the production of hydrocarbons for a 20-year period (SDNP/16/04679/CM) was withdrawn.	No

Other Minerals Infrastructure

Concrete Batching Plants

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site in the JMLP
WSCC (CDC)	Portfield, Chichester	Tarmac	Site being redeveloped	488096 105302	No
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley Goods Yard, Crawley	Brett Concrete Ltd	(A)	528474 138887	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Foundry Lane, Horsham	Hanson	(A)	518050 131499	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Shoreham Concrete, ARC Wharf, Shoreham	Hanson (on Tarmac's ARC wharf)	(A)	525408 104801	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Stephenson Place, Three Bridges	Hanson	(A)	528563 136547	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Fairplace Hill, London Road, Burgess Hill	Hanson	(A)	531009 120557	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Portfield, Rutland Way, Chichester	Cemex	(A)	488096 105302	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Sandgate Park, Storrington	Cemex	(A)	510254 114007	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Halls Wharf	Cemex	(A)	525737 104775	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Turberville and Penneys Wharf, Shoreham	Dudman	(A)	523993 104901	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	New Wharf, Shoreham	Kendalls	(A)	522461 105128	Yes
SDNP	Minsted Quarry, Midhurst	Dudman	(A) Concrete batching plant is ancillary to the operational	485500 121500	Safeguarded for soft sand resources
SDNP	Valdoe, Lavant	Dudman	Planning Permission expired.	487796 108400	No
WSCC	More House Farm	Cemex	-	533888 127659	Yes

Coated Roadstone Plant

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site in the JMLP
WSCC (MSDC)	Ardingly Rail Depot, Haywards Heath	Hanson	(A)	533888 127659	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	EWS New Goods Yard Crawley	Aggregate Industries	(A)	528474 138887	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Littlehampton Wharf, Littlehampton	Tarmac	(A)	501898 102302	Yes

Minerals Wharves

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Proposed Safeguarded Sites in JMLP?
WSCC (ADC)	Free Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham	Formerly Minelco Specialities	(I) Formerly special aggregate imports.	522205 105048	No
WSCC (ADC)	New Wharf, New Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham	Aggregate Industries	(A) Aggregate imports, concrete batching.	522419 105052	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Railway Wharf, Littlehampton Quay, Quayside, Bridge Road, Littlehampton	Tarmac	(A) Aggregate imports.	502002 102345	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Halls Wharf, Wellington Road, Portslade (Shoreham Wharf)	CEMEX UK Operations	(A) Aggregate imports.	525682 104934	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	ARC Wharf (Solent Wharf), Basin Road South, Portslade	Tarmac	(A) Aggregate imports.	525393 104809	Yes

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Proposed Safeguarded Sites in JMLP?
WSCC (ADC)	Turberville and Penneys Wharf, Albion Street, Southwick	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	(A) Aggregate imports.	523986 104969	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Rombus Wharf, Basin Road South, Portslade	Formerly CEMEX UK Operations Ltd	Although wharf is active for general use, it is no longer used for aggregate imports.	525554 104806	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	LDF Wharf, Basin Road South, Portslade	Formerly Tarmac Southern Ltd	Although wharf is active for general use, it is no longer used for aggregate imports.	525688 104816	No

Railheads

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Sites in JMLP
WSCC (MSDC)	Ardingly Rail Depot, Ardingly	Hanson Aggregates	(A) Aggregate railhead.	533901 127609	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Chichester Railway sidings, Chichester Railway Station	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	(A) Aggregate railhead and storage.	485094 104523	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley	Aggregate Industries	(A) Crushed stone rail imports and aggregates recycling	528592 138760	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley Goods Yard	Day Group	(A) Crushed stone rail imports, aggregates recycling, and concrete batching.	528668 138930	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Tinsley Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley	CEMEX UK Operations	(A) Aggregate storage, concrete batching.	528708 139021	Yes

Waste Sites

Estimated capacity of waste sites in West Sussex for the 2018/19 monitoring year (May 2020).

Site	Facility Type	WLP Baseline Total Capacity (tpa)	Operational Sites	Permitted (Not Operational)	Total
Transfer Stations	HWRS	581,800	683,997	0	683,997
	Mobile Transfer Capacity	3,500	4,998	0	4,998
	Merchant Waste Transfer Stations	571,420	596,000	15,000	611,000
	Clinical Transfer Station	13,005	23,000	0	23,000
	Council Transfer Station	32,701	32,701	0	32,701
	Sub Total	1,169,725	1,340,696	15,000	1,355,696
Recycling and Composting	Open Windrow Composting	231,000	174,251	0	174,251
	IVC	40,000	7,500	0	7,500
	MRF	100,000	160,000	50,000	210,000
	Recycling	79,253	204,750	0	204,750
	Metal Recycling and End of Life Vehicles	-	189,516	25,000	214,516
	Sub Total	-	736,017	75,000	811,017
	Wood Recycling	-	75,000	0	75,000
	Road Sweeping Recycling Facilities	-	100,000	0	100,000
	Tyre Recycling	-	14,000	0	14,000 ¹¹
	Soil Treatment	-	0	110,000	110,000
	Other specialist recycling	-	75,420	0	75,420
	Sub Total	-	264,420	110,000	374,420
	C&D/Inert Recycling (dedicated sites)	224,065	276,000	0	276,000
C&D/Inert Recycling at Waste Transfer Stations	349,313	242,250	11,250	253,500	
Sub Total (C&D/Inert Recycling)	573,378	518,250	11,250	529,500	
Total (all recycling)	1,023,631	1,518,687	196,250	1,714,937	
Treatment and Recovery	MBT (MSW and some C&I)	327,000	327,000	0	327,000
	Anaerobic Digestion (Sites manage mainly agricultural waste)	-	83,760	50,000	133,760
	Thermal Treatment/Energy Recovery	50,000	50,000	320,000	370,000
	Deposition of waste to land/Inert Recovery	240,000	746,600	See Appendix C for trajectory of permitted capacity	746,000
	Sub Total	617,000	1,207,360	370,000	1,687,360
Landfill	Inert Landfill	0	0	0	0
	Non-inert landfill	1,750,000	0	0	0

¹¹ Excludes some HWRS sites and Merchant Transfer Sites that may manage very small amounts of tyres.

Table Notes:

- WLP Baseline figures are the estimated capacities used in the waste forecasts in the Waste Local Plan (2014).
- C&D/Inert Recycling at Waste Transfer Stations: Figure is 75% of total estimated C&D capacity at Merchant Waste Transfer sites as an estimate of the amount of C&D waste that is likely to be recycled. Capacity for these sites appears under 'Transfer' and 'Recycling and Composting' categories as some sites may undertake both activities.
- Deposition of waste to land/Inert Recovery: Capacity figure for 'deposition of waste to land'/inert recovery' is an estimate of the amount of inert material received at sites that were operational in the monitoring year.
- The 230,000tpa Waste Transfer Station at the Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham (WSCC/018/14/NH) is included under 'Merchant Waste Transfer Stations'. The capacity for the MRF and EFW from the recycling, recovery and renewable energy facility allowed on appeal in February 2020 (WSCC/015/18/NH) is included under 'Not-operational capacity' for 'MRF' and 'Thermal Treatment/Energy Recovery' and will supersede (WSCC/018/14/NH) if it is implemented.

Transfer Sites

Household Waste Recycling Sites

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (HDC)	Billingshurst HWRS, Junction of A272 & A29 Bypass, Newbridge Road	Viridor	(A) Opened September 2005	15,000	-	508324 125955	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Bognor Regis HWRS, Shripney Road, Bognor	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables	15,600	-	493888 100592	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Burgess Hill HWRS, Fairbridge Way, Burgess Hill	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables and aggregates recycling	127,500	-	531181 120541	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley HWRS, Metcalfe Way, Crawley RH11 3DH	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	74,999	-	526569 138586	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	East Grinstead HWRS, Imberhome Lane, East Grinstead	Wyvern Waste	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	75,000	-	537891 137193	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Horsham HWRS, Hop Oast Roundabout, Horsham	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	18,200	-	515895 128707	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Lancing WTS, Lancing Business Park, Lancing	Viridor	(A)	116,700	-	517468 103884	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Littlehampton HWRS, Mill Lane, Littlehampton	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	16,000	-	502746 104048	Yes
SDNPA	Midhurst HWRS, Bepton Road, Midhurst	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables	4,999	-	487494 120876	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Shoreham HWRS, Brighton Road, Shoreham	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	24,999	-	522576 105105	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Westhamnett WTS/HWRS, Coach Road, Chichester	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	120,000	-	488000 105899	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Worthing HWRS, Dominion Way, Worthing	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables. Replacement permitted at Willowbrook Road.	75,000	-	515877 103992	Yes

Mobile Transfer Sites

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CDC)	Selsey Mobile Civic Amenity Site, Beach Road Car Park	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables	2,499	-	486498 093306	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Wittering Mobile Civic Amenity Site, Marine Drive Car Park, East Wittering	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	2,499	-	479299 097101	Yes

Merchant Waste Transfer Stations

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Estimated operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ArDC)	Hobbs Barn, Gravetts Lane, Climping	Arun Waste Services	(A) New site with planning permission to manage skip waste	50,000	-	499179 101186	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Burleigh Oaks Farm, East Street, Turners Hill (Cox Skips)	Cox Skips	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use as Waste Transfer Station/recycling	75,000	-	534578 136405	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Cutmills Depot, Newells Lane Bosham	Palmer Garry Christopher	(A) Proposed inert and non-inert waste recycling and transfer station including the use of required plant and machinery skip and container use.	5,000	-	480153 105620	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Elbridge Farm, Chichester Road, Bersted	Recycle Southern Ltd	(A) Waste transfer station and materials recycling facility.	30,000	-	491362 102119	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Ford Waste Recycling Centre and Transfer Station, Units 9/10, Hanger 3, Rudford Industrial Estate, Ford, near Arundel	South Coast Sips Ltd	(A) Transfer Station for commercial/industrial waste	50,000	-	499962 102567	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Sussex Waste Recycling (Rabbit Skips), Marlborough Rd, Churchill Industrial Estate, Lancing	Rabbit Skips/Sussex Waste Recycling	(A) Waste transfer and energy recovery facility.	100,000	-	517380 103931	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Gatwick Care Centre, Gatwick Airport, Larkins Road	DHL Supply Chain Ltd	(A)	5,000	-	-	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Maxi Skips, Polthooks Lane, Clay lane, Fishbourne	Maxi Skips	(A) Recycling and waste transfer facility.	6,000	-	482773 105780	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Northwood Farm, Burndell Road, Yapton	TJ Waste	(A) Material recycling facility to handle C&D waste.	25,000	-	498560 102698	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Skips Direct, Oakham Farm, Church Lane, Oving	GR Ayling	(I) Waste transfer and recovery facility. Granted 13/12/11	-	5,000	490952 105555	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Britannia Crest	(A) Waste transfer facility to handle inert and non-inert waste with associated inert waste recycling operations.	230,000	-	517063 134354	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	7 Gravel Lane, Chichester	Spire Metals	(I) New site	-	10,000	487064 104218	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Duncton Quarry, East Lavington	Goss Skips Mini	(A) New site permitted by SDNPA SDNP/15/06504/CW	20,000	-	-	Yes

Clinical Waste Transfer

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ArDC)	Medisort, Fort Road, Littlehampton	Medisort	(A)	13,000	-	502019 102590	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Littlehampton Clinical Waste Facility, Unit 15-16, Armdale Road, Wick, Littlehampton	Sterisort	(A)	10,000	-	501765 102839	Yes

Council Transfer Sites

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ArDC)	Arun District Council Depot, Wick, Littlehampton	Arun District Council	(A)	1	-	506419 102998	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Adur & Worthing Council Services, Commerce Way, Lancing	Adur & Worthing Council Services	(A)	400	-	517388 104183	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Broadbridge Heath Depot, Broadbridge Heath Depot, Worthing Rd, Horsham	Accord Southern Ltd	(A)	20,000	-	516926 130583	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Clapham Common Depot, Clapham Common Depot, Worthing	Accord Southern Ltd	(A)	3,650	-	509226 106005	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Meadow Road Depot, Meadow Road, Worthing	Worthing Borough Council	(A)	5,000	-	516895 103465	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Drayton Depot, Drayton Lane, Chichester	May Gurney Ltd	(A)	3,650	-	488596 104201	Yes

Recycling and Composting**Open Windrow Composting**

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CBC)	Pease Pottage Composting Site	KPS Composting	(A)	25,000	-	526592 133385	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	North Barn Farm, Titnore Lane, Worthing	Bull Recycling (Eurogreen)	(A)	20,000	-	509903 104318	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Organic Waste Composting Facility, Winterpick Business Park, Albourne Rd, Twineham	Olus Environmental	(A)	40,000	-	523972 118312	Yes
SDNP	Stubbs Copse Wood Yard, Wood Yard, Crossbush, Arundel	Robinson D J	(A)	5,000	-	503535 105789	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Tangmere Composting Facility, Tangmere Airfield	The Woodhorn Group	(A)	54,000	-	491895 105401	Yes

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CDC)	Walnut Tree Farm, Vinnetrow Road, Runcton	The Woodhorn Group	(A)	30,000	-	489100 102700	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Wakehurst Place	Kew Gardens	(A) Small amount of composting	251.25	-	34129 131724	Yes

In Vessel Composting

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
SDNP	Dangstein Home Farm, Dangstein, Rogate	Rother Valley Organics	(A) Mobile composting containers and maturation windrow. Material from the estate and other local farms and stables.	7,500	-	482250 124497	Yes

Materials Recycling Facility

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ArDC)	Ford MRF, Ford Airfield, Ford Road, Yapton	Viridor	(A) Initially 65,000 but rising to 100,000 in 2017/18)	100,000	-	499603 102897	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Ford Transfer Station (New Circular Technology Park)	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	(Partly Active) Planning permission granted (WSCC/096/13/F) for new waste treatment facility and residual waste treatment facility creating energy from waste through Gasification.	60,000	-	498961 103130	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Britannia Crest Ltd	(I) Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility and Ancillary Infrastructure	-	50,000	517063 134354	Yes

C&D Recycling

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley	DAY Aggregates	(A) Planning permission for the erection of a C&D waste recycling plant and storage bays was granted in (WSCC/016/12/CR)	75,000	-	528670 138931	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Eastlands Farm, Lewes Road, Scaynes Hill (WSCC/00039/14/LR) (Granted 09/09/14)	Mr Denis Nicholls	(A) Processing, recycling, and storage of top soil, hardcore and storage of road planings.	5,000	-	491409 102122	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	(Former) Hurstpierpoint Sewage Treatment Works, Off Cuckfield Road, Hurstpierpoint	Edburton Contractors	(A) Importing, processing of inert waste and distribution of recycled materials.	16,000	-	527865 118221	Yes

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CDC)	Portfield Quarry, Portfield Quarry, Oving	TJ Group of Companies	(I) Temporary recycling activities have ceased due to redevelopment of the site.	-	-	488096 105302	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	EWS Goods Year, Crawley	Aggregate Industries	(A) Storage of recycled asphalt planings prior to reuse in existing asphalt plant.	30,000	-	528670 138931	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Rowley Farm, Lowfield Heath	-	(A)	-	-	527944 139633	Yes
SDNPA	Shoreham Cement Works, Upper Beeding	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	(A) Permission for the importation, storage, and treatment of inert material to produce recycled/secondary aggregates renewed until 31st October 2019 (SDNP/15/02718/CW)	50,000	-	520236 108763	Yes
SDNPA	Valdoe Quarry, Lavant Road, Goodwood, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	(I) Aggregate recycling ceased.	-	-	487796 108400	Yes
SDNPA	Newtimber Chalk Works, London Road, Pyecombe, Hassocks	Robins of Herstmonceux	(A) Application SDNP/13/02319/CW was granted on the 9th February 2015.	25,000	-	527697 113703	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Thistleworth Farm Cottage (R/O Wyevaldes Garden Centre), Copthorne Road, Crawley	-	(A)	75,000	-	530311 138296	Yes

Soil Treatment

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (HDC)	Brookhurst Wood, Langhurstwood Road (Soil Washing)	Biffa	(I) Granted permission in February 2020.	-	100,000	517459 134887	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Brookhurst Wood, Langhurstwood Road (Soil heat treatment)	Biffa	(I) Granted permission in February 2020.	-	10,000	517459 134887	Yes

Specialist Recycling Facilities

Tyre Recycling

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (WBC)	Pountney Tyres Ltd, Meadow Road, Worthing	Pountney Tyres Ltd	(A)	14,000	-	516456 103605	Yes

Road Sweeping

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (HDC)	Land near Brookhurstwood Landfill site, Langhurstwood Road	Biffa Waste Services	(A) Aggregate treatment and recycling facility for the processing of street cleansing residues to recover material to use as a secondary aggregate and landfill restoration material.	25,000	-	517400 134800	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Sweeptech Environmental Services Ltd, Land at Former Wolesley site, Shoreham Road, Henfield	Sweeptech Environmental Services Ltd	(A) Waste recycling facility	75,000	-	521899 114248	Yes

Other Specialist Recycling

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC	MNH Sustainable Cabin Services, Rowfant Business Centre (Airport waste)	Mr Matthew Rance	(A) Sorting and transfer of airline waste for recycling.	75,000	-	532975 136570	Yes

Wood Recycling

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC	Firland Park Industrial Estate	Olus Environmental Ltd	(A) Processes wood and bulky waste form HWRS	75,000	-	524725 117879	Yes

Metal Recycling

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (HDC)	Adversane Lane, Billingshurst	Charles Muddle Ltd	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for scrap yard/vehicles.	75,000	-	508071 123204	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Town Cross Avenue, Bognor Regis	P.A. Alderton	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use, scrap yard.	600	-	493239 099964	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Bridges Scrap Yard, Brighton Road, Pease Pottage	G.W. & G. Bridges	(A) Vehicle dismantlers	16,725	-	526080 132601	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Worthing Ford Spares, Worthing	S.J. & S.G. Shannon	(A) Scrap vehicles	200	-	514402 103342	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Sussex Recovery (SRC), Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate	D. Parker	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use, scrap vehicles	6,000	-	494391 105807	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	EMR, Kingston Wharf/Lennards Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham	European Metal Recycling Ltd	(A) Scrap vehicles and metal recycling; temporary permission for extension for storage, processing, and shipment of scrap metal	75,000	-	522978 105041	Yes

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CBC)	Elliot Metals	Elliott Metals & Associates	(A) Scrap yard	2,000	-	529692 141166	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Geo E Richardson and Sons Ltd (Hurst Works)	Geo E. Richardson & Sons Ltd	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for Scrap storage and transfer.	6,000	-	528487 120226	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Oaks Yard, Nutbourne, Chichester	G&R Harris	(A) Scrap metal dealers	1,200	-	477765 105804	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Roffey Scrapyard, 122 Crawley Road, Roffey	A & NJ Miller	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for scrapyard	0	-	519066 131825	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Peckhams Copse, North Mundham	W.J. Chatfield & Sons	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for Scrap yard and scrap vehicles.	200	-	487599 102909	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Yard at Woodhorn Crossing, Oving, Chichester	Stanley P K	(A)	5,000	-	491246 104348	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Ford Lane Industrial Estate	TP Smart Ltd	(A)	-	-	499002 103140	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	The Old Coal Yard, Jury Lane, Sidlesham Common, Chichester (Spire Metals)	RM Pettet	(A)	1,000	-	484694 099979	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	International Park, Priestley Way, Manor Road Industrial Estate, Crawley	H Ripley and Co Ltd	(A)	-	25,000	487064 104218	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Parsonage Farm, Parsonage Farm Industrial Estate, Parsonage Road, Horsham	Messrs Langridge	-	591	-	518371 131937	-

Other Recovery (including Treatment)

Anaerobic Digestion

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference
WSCC (ADC)	Sefter Farm, Paghams Road, Bognor Regis	Barfoots of Botley	(A) On-farm anaerobic digestion plant	75,000	-	489119 099457
WSCC (CDC)	Crouchlands Farm, Plaistow	Crouchland Biogas Ltd	(I) Closed following appeal and enforcement notice.	-	-	501245 129673
WSCC (ADC)	Wicks Farm, Ford Lane, Ford, Arundel	Wicks Farm (Biogas Ltd)	(I) On-farm anaerobic digestion plant.	-	50,000	499140 103927
WSCC (HDC)	Wappingthorn Farm	D B Agri Ltd	(A) On Farm AD Plant	8,760	-	517237 113551

Leachate Treatment

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (HDC)	Warnham Leachate Treatment Plant, Warnham Brickworks, Langhurstwood Rd, Warnham	Cleanaway Ltd	(A)	18,000	517496 135005	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Baystone Farm Closed Landfill Site, Mill Lane, Itchingfield, Horsham	WSCC Wastes Management	(A)	-	514180 129713	Yes

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (HDC)	Horton Closed Landfill Site, Henfield Road, Small Dole, Upper Beeding	Viridor Waste Management Ltd	(A)	-	520918 112382	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Lidsey Landfill Site, Lidsey Road, Bognor Regis	-	(A)	-	492976 103758	Yes

Inert Deposit to Land (C&D Recovery)

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC	Brookhurst Wood Landfill	Biffa	(I) Site being restored.	10,000tpa until 2015	517400 134800	Yes (Safeguarded as a landfill site)
WSCC	Boxgrove Quarry	Inert UK	(A) Commenced 5 October 2015 (importation to cease and restoration complete by 5/10/20). Application (ref: WSCC/025/20) for amendment of conditions to allow extension of time for restoration of quarry with inert material to 31 December 2021.	555,000 tonnes (110,000tpa over 5 years)	491770 108164	No
SDNP	Golding Barn, Small Dole	Betaland	-	-	520942 110519	No
WSCC	Lidsey non-inert landfill site	-	(I) Site being restored.	300,000 tonnes October 2017	492800 103500	No
WSCC	Marlipit Lane, Hambrook	Landacre Trading Limited	(A) Commenced 3 February 2016	135,000 tonnes (70,000tpa for 2 years)	478483 107566	No
WSCC	Knepp Castle	-	(A) Commenced February 2014. Planning permission extended until April 2020 for importation and restoration.	404,250 tonnes (115,500tpa for 3.5 years) July 2017	-	No
WSCC	Rudgwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick	-	(A) Commenced summer 2015.	717,600 over 6 years based on application for extension of time	-	No
SDNP	Washington, Hampers Lane	-	(A) Commenced importing inert material February 2015	372,000 (93,000tpa)	-	No
WSCC	Kingsham (Quarry restoration)	-	(A) Active for gravel extraction. Infill = 504,000 tonnes capacity in total. 12 years from start date	45,000tpa	486315 103375	Yes (Safeguarded as a mineral site)
SDNP	Pendean Quarry	-	Deadline for restoration 6 January 2020	391,000	489000 120000	No
WSCC	Horton Clay Pit	-	(A) Started in August 2018	92,000m ³	-	-
WSCC	Sandgate Park	-	(I)	1,800,000	510254 114007	-

Mechanical Biological Treatment

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC	Brookhurstwood/Warnham MBT	Biffa		327,000	-	517459 134887	Yes

Thermal Treatment/Energy Recovery

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Est. permitted (not operational) capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ADC)	Sussex Waste Recycling (Rabbit Skips) (see also transfer)	Sussex Waste Recycling Ltd	(A) Energy Recovery Facility using residual materials permitted.	50,000	-	517380 103931	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	New Circular technology Park, Ford	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	(I) Planning permission granted (WSCC/096/13/F) for new waste treatment facility and residual waste treatment facility creating energy from waste through Gasification.	-	140,000	521899 114248	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Britannia Crest Ltd	(I) Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility and Ancillary Infrastructure	-	180,000	517063 134354	Yes

Disposal**Non-inert Landfill**

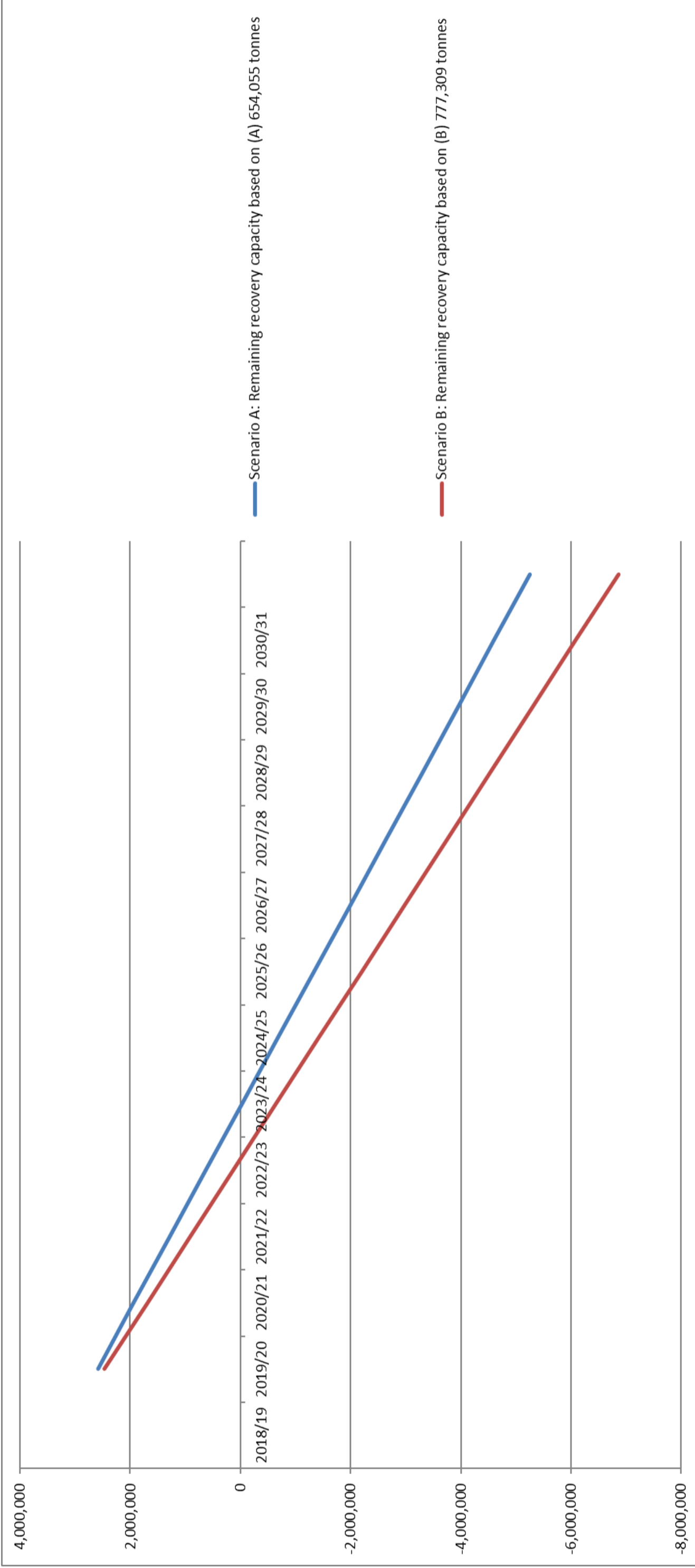
WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ArDC)	Lidsey Landfill Site, Headhone Farm, Lidsey Road, Woodgate	Lidsey Landfill Ltd	(I) No further importation of any kind expected. In restoration.	N/A	492786 103599	No
WSCC (HDC)	Horton Landfill Site, Horton Brooks, Small Dole	Viridor	(I) Non-inert landfill with winning of clay for capping, concurrent restoration.	N/A	520320 112341	No
WSCC (HDC)	Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Non-inert landfilling ceased in December 2018.	250,000tpa	517184 134885	No (Proposed extension allocated in WLP is safeguarded)
WSCC (HDC)	Rough and Windmill Landfill Site (The), Windmill Quarry, The Hollow, Washington	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	(I) Planning permission granted to allow site to remain as is. No further restoration to take place. Site in aftercare.	N/A	512895 113405	No

Note: Information in this table is indicative only and is liable to change. Reference should be made to the relevant planning consents for full details.

Appendix C: Recovery Capacity in West Sussex

The remaining void space at permitted sites which are accepting inert waste for a beneficial use ('recovery capacity') in 2017 was 3,244,000 tonnes (see Appendix B for list of sites). The amount of inert waste that was used for 'recovery' projects in West Sussex in 2018 was estimated to be 654,055 tonnes. This figure is likely to vary annually but has been used as a 'proxy' of future throughput to indicate the likely decline in recovery capacity. The graph below also shows the decline based on the five-year average of the amount of material used for 'recovery' projects (777,309 tonnes). Based on these assumptions, it is estimated that the remaining inert 'recovery' capacity will run out in 2021/22. However, experience has shown that new proposals generally come forward to meet demand.

Type of Capacity	Tonnes	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
CD&E Arisings in 2018	1,272,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(A) Inert waste deposited to land – 2018 data (tpa)	654,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Inert waste deposited to land – 5-year average (tpa)	777,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total remaining deposit capacity at all sites (3,244,000 in 2018)	3,244,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenario A: Remaining recovery capacity based on (A) 654,055 tonnes	-	2,589,945	1,935,890	1,281,835	627,780	-26,275	-680,330	-1,334,385	-1,988,440	-2,642,495	-3,296,550	-3,950,605	-4,604,660	-5,258,715
Scenario B: Remaining recovery capacity based on (B) 777,309 tonnes	-	2,466,691	1,689,382	912,073	134,764	-642,545	-1,419,854	-2,197,163	-2,974,472	-3,751,781	-4,529,090	-5,306,399	-6,083,708	-6,861,017



Appendix D: List of Planning Applications

Minerals

Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSSC/047/18/BN	Variation of a planning condition (condition number 4) on the current permission for the site (ref: WSSC/008/18/BN) to allow the flowing of hydrocarbons 24 hours and seven days per week	Lidsey Oil Site, Lidsey Road, Bognor Regis, PO22 9PH	15/02/2019	Granted
WSSC/043/18/CR	Variation of Condition 5 (hours of operation) of planning permission CR/22/81 to allow extended hours of operation of the concrete batching plant only to include between 6.00 pm and 7.00 am on Mondays to Fridays inclusive up to a maximum of 12 times per calendar month	Crawley Goods Yard (Cemex Site), Gatwick Road, Crawley, RH10 9RE	20/12/2018	Granted
WSSC/033/18/WC	Amendment of condition no. 1 of planning permission WSSC/032/17/WC to enable the retention of security fencing, gates, and cabins for a further 18 months	Woodbarn Farm, Adversane Lane, Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst, RH14 9ED	21/09/2018	Granted
WSSC/032/18/WC	Amendment of Condition 1 of planning permission ref: WSSC/029/17/WC extending the permission by 18 months to enable the completion of phase 4 site retention and restoration	Woodbarn Farm, Adversane Lane, Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst, RH14 9ED	20/09/2018	Granted

Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/022/18/HK	Siting of office and welfare accommodation for a temporary period of 3 years	Freshfield Lane Brickworks, Freshfield Lane, Danehill, Haywards Heath, RH17 7HH	26/07/2018	Granted
WSCC/008/18/BN	Retention of Lidsey oil site including two existing wells and production plant and equipment within the existing site to produce hydrocarbons for a further period of 10 years	Lidsey Oilfield, Lidsey Road, Bognor Regis	25/04/2018	Granted

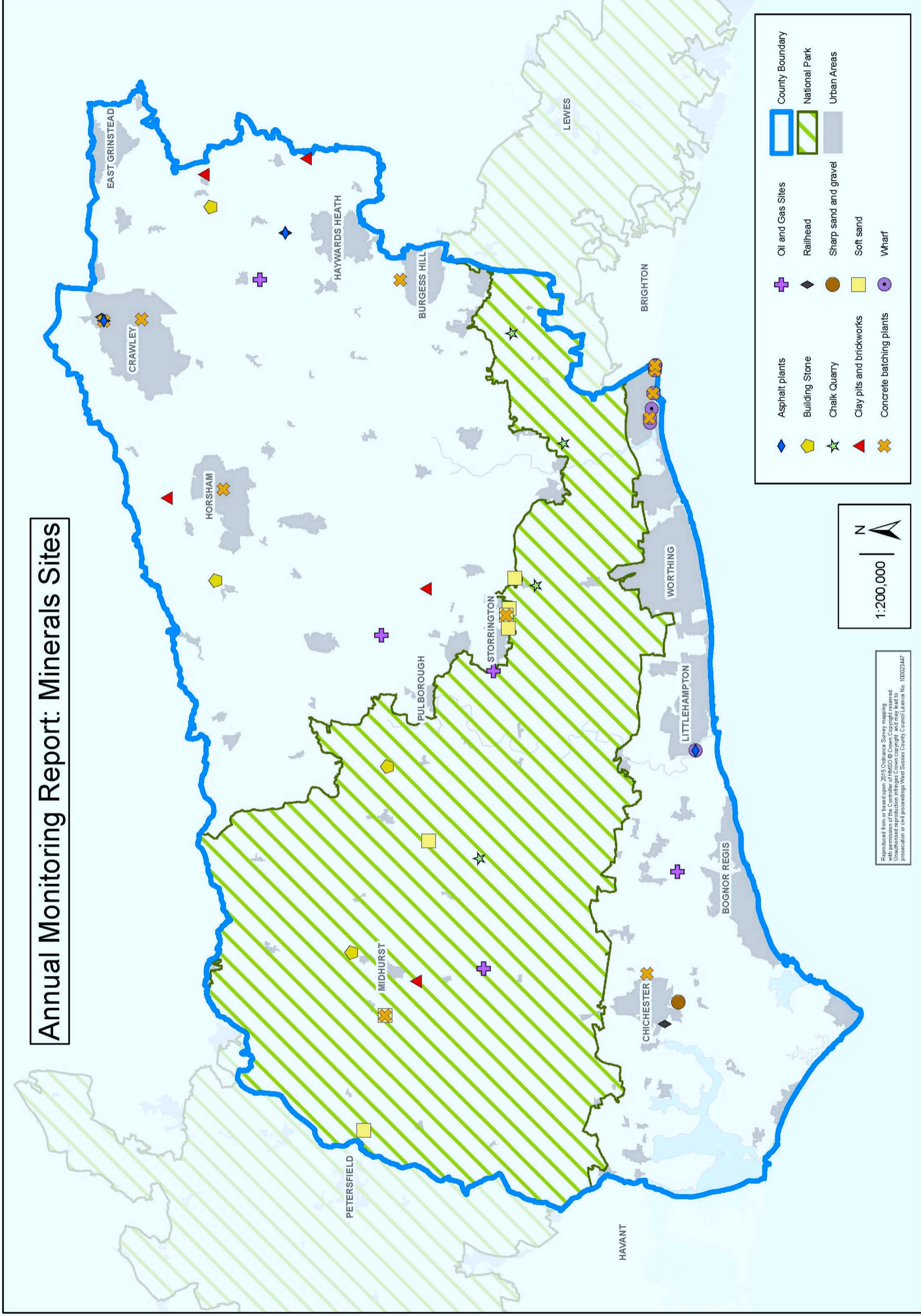
Waste

Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/002/19/CM	Proposed Inert Waste Recycling Facility, with new building, car parking, access track and boundary treatment	Northwood Farm, Burndell Road, Yapton, Arundel, BN18 0HR	12/03/2019	Withdrawn
WSCC/039/18/SI	Change of use of land to form part of metal recycling yard including hard surfacing and new boundary walls (retrospective)	The Old Coal Yard, Jury Lane, Sidlesham Common, Chichester, PO20 7PX	05/12/2018	Granted
WSCC/037/18/CR	Change of use to a metal recycling facility involving the storage, bulking and distribution of recycled metal materials. To include creating an additional access to facilitate vehicle circulation within the site	International Park, Priestley Way, Manor Road Industrial Estate, Crawley, RH10 9NT	07/11/2018	Granted
WSCC/040/18/BL	New welfare cabin	Billingshurst Household Waste Recycling Site, Newbridge Road, Billingshurst, RH14 9HZ	25/10/2018	Granted

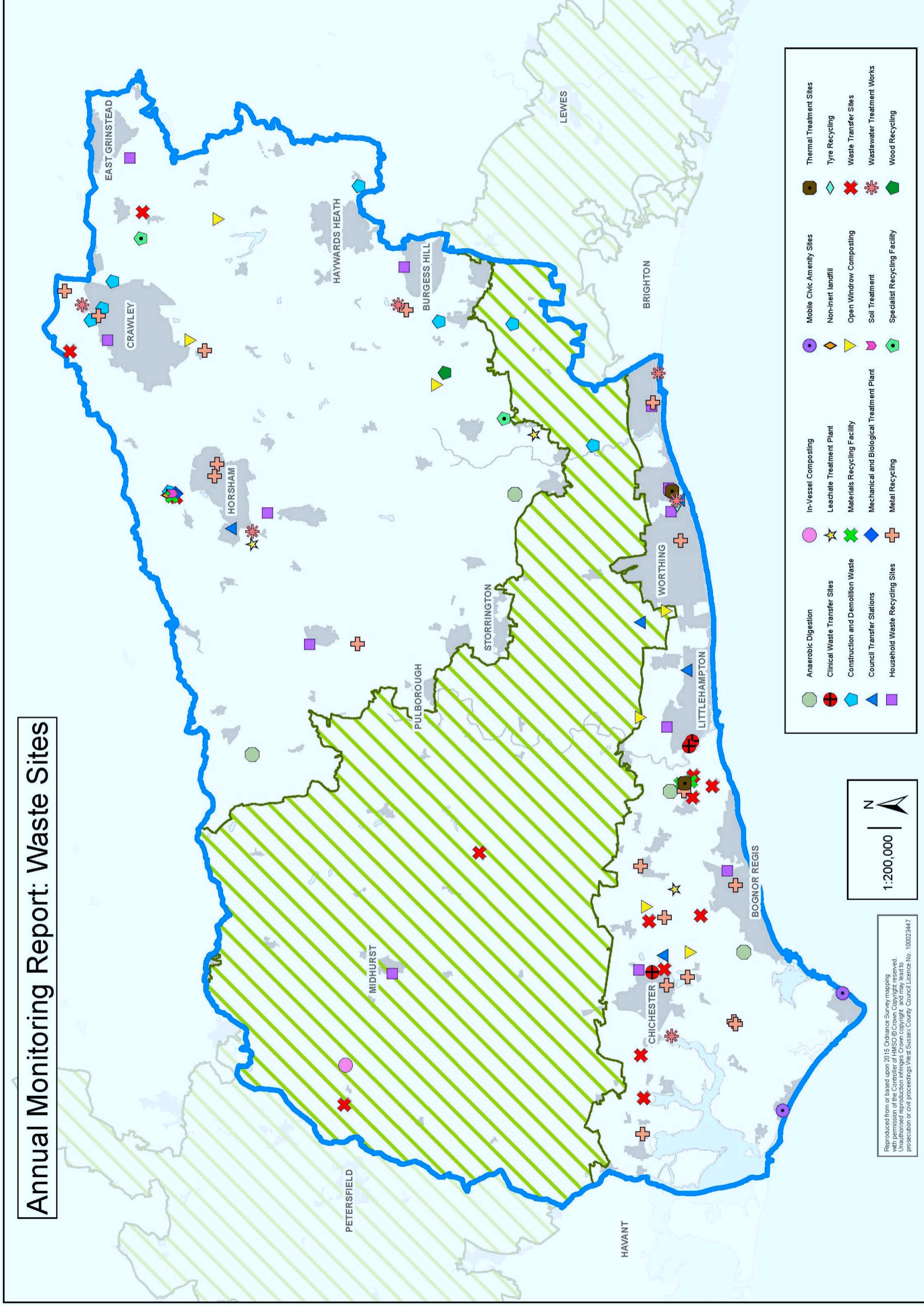
Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/029/18/SP	Restoration works to Knepp Mill Pond by dredging and construction of landscape enhancement features using imported inert materials, together with the provision of public access and amenity (amendment to WSCC/037/17/SP)	Knepp Castle, West Grinstead, Horsham, RH13 8LJ	04/10/2018	Granted
WSCC/034/18/CR	Amendment of condition 4 of planning permission WSCC/051/16/CR to restrict requirement for sheeting of vehicles to HGVs only	Rivington Farm, Antlands Lane, Shipley Bridge, Horley, RH6 9SR	12/09/2018	Refused
WSCC/002/18/CC	Installation of 9.92km wastewater pipeline and associated infrastructure including air vents, air valves, washout chambers, compounds, and haul routes	Pipeline Stretching from South of Salthill Lane, to Tangmere WWTW	12/09/2018	Granted
WSCC/003/18/CC	Installation of pumping station comprising above and below ground plant including kiosks, draw pit and valve chamber, hardstanding, and fencing	Land to the south of Salthill Lane, north of Clay Lane and to the east of New Bridge Farm, Chichester	12/09/2018	Granted
WSCC/004/18/WH	Installation of pumping station comprising above and below ground plant including kiosks, draw pit and valve chamber, hardstanding, and fencing	Land to the west of Old Place Lane and Old Place House and east of River Lavant near Madgwick Lane, Chichester	12/09/2018	Granted
WSCC/005/18/TG	Installation of pumping station comprising above and below ground plant including kiosks, draw pit and valve chamber, hardstanding, and fencing	Land to south of Gamecock Terrace, Tangmere, Chichester	12/09/2018	Granted

Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/009/18/SR	Proposed variation of Conditions 2 (cessation) and 3 (approved plans) of and removal of Condition 27 (b) (HGV numbers) from Planning Permission WSCC/104/13/SR	Washington Sand Pit, Hampers Lane, Sullington, West Sussex, RH20 4AF	31/08/2018	Granted
WSCC/012/18/HF	Construction of a wash down platform, and the installation of 3no. material conveyors	Unit 1, The Old Brickworks, Shoreham Road, Henfield, BN5 9SE	26/07/2018	Granted
WSCC/035/18/FB	Variation of conditions 2, 13 & 19 of planning permission WSCC/053/13/FB to allow external screening and crushing of inert construction and demolition waste	Unit 9, Polthooks Farm, Clay Lane, Fishbourne, Chichester, PO18 8AH	18/07/2018	Withdrawn
WSCC/015/18/NH	Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility and Ancillary Infrastructure	Former Wealden Brickworks (Site HB), Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, RH12 4QD	11/07/2018	Refused
WSCC/016/18/WK	Removal of condition 10 of planning permission WSCC/33/17/WK requiring establishment of local liaison group	Unit 29, Firstrand Park Industrial Estate, Henfield Road, Albourne, Hassocks, BN6 9JJ	20/06/2020	Refused
WSCC/030/17/F	New access road	New Circular Technology Park (former Ford Blockworks), Ford Airfield Industrial Estate, Ford, Arundel, BN18 0HY	01/06/2018	Withdrawn
WSCC/006/18/NH	Proposed removal of Condition 3 (Time Limit) from and the amendment of Condition 6 (Parking Layout) of Planning Permission WSCC/028/16/NH	Former Wealden Brickworks (Site HB), Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, RH12 4QD	01/05/2018	Granted

Appendix E: Minerals and Waste Site Maps



Annual Monitoring Report: Waste Sites



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Appendix F: Waste Local Plan Indicators

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W1: Self Sufficiency in Waste Management	Planning permissions granted for waste management facilities as indicated within Policy W1	Monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report which will show capacity annually and set out any shortfall required following any new permissions (previous permitted capacity + new permitted capacity – shortfalls set out in Policy W1 = additional capacity still required through Plan period).	Number of permissions for new waste sites: 2013/14 = 16 2014/15 = 11 2015/16 = 5 2016/17 = 3 2017/18 = 2 2018/19 = 2 (See Table 11 for capacities against WLP shortfalls.)
	Waste arisings (in line with appropriate data collection cycles)	Trend of waste arisings to be in line with the waste forecasts	Total waste arisings: 2012/13 = 1.97mt 2013/14 = 2.39mt 2014/15 = 2.45mt 2015/16 = 2.15mt 2016/17 = 2.14mt 2017/18 = 2.19mt 2018/19 = 2.16mt (See waste chapter for discussion of trend against WLP forecasts.)
	Disposal of waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Downward trend Zero waste to landfill by 2031	Percentage of total waste arisings going to landfill: 2012/13 = 636,000 (32%) 2013/14 = 499,000 (21%) 2014/15 = 552,000 (23%) 2015/16 = 534,000 (25%) 2016/17 = 672,000 (31%) 2017/18 = 918,000 (42%) 2018/19 = 848,000 (39%) (See waste chapter for breakdown of waste arisings by management type.)

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W1: Self Sufficiency in Waste Management	Waste imports and exports by type and area (tonnes per annum)	Declining net importation of waste for landfill. Neutral imports/exports of waste for recycling and treatment by 2031.	<p>Net imports and exports by waste management type:</p> <p>2013/14: All waste = 391,607 tonnes net imports</p> <p>2014/15: All waste = 514,906 tonnes net imports Transfer = 11,351 tonnes net exports Treatment = 99,328 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 36,343 tonnes net imports Landfill = 157,864 tonnes net imports</p> <p>2015/16: All waste = 304,417 tonnes net imports Transfer = 1,165 tonnes net imports Treatment = 97,603 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 18,763 tonnes net imports Landfill = 160,255 tonnes net imports</p> <p>2016/17: All waste = 156,246 tonnes net imports Transfer = 17,915 tonnes net exports Treatment = 76,961 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 3,782 tonnes net imports Landfill = 113,827 tonnes net imports</p> <p>2017/18: All waste = 270,000 tonnes net imports Transfer = 16,078 tonnes net exports Treatment = 127,520 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 6,000 tonnes net imports Landfill = 83,155 tonnes net imports</p> <p>2018/19: All waste = 60,069 tonnes net exports Transfer = 7,964 tonnes net exports Treatment = 7,969 tonnes net exports Metal recycling = 24,799 tonnes net imports Landfill = 106,759 tonnes net exports</p> <p>(See waste chapter for discussion of waste imports and exports.)</p>

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure	Transfer, recycling, and treatment capacity (tonnes)	No net loss	Transfer, recycling, and treatment capacity (tonnes): 2012/13 = 2.6mt 2013/14 = 2.4mt 2014/15 = 2.9mt 2015/16 = 3.3mt 2016/17 = 3.7mt 2017/18 = 3.7mt Note: Figures until 2016/18 are a total of 'operational' and 'not operational' sites. 2018/19 = 3.9mt (Operational capacity = 3.3mt, Not operational capacity = 0.58mt) Note: All figures include specialist recycling facilities and exclude inert 'recovery' capacity.
	Number of safeguarded waste sites redeveloped for other uses (contrary to advice)	Zero	Number of safeguarded sites redeveloped for other uses: 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 (Temporary planning permission was granted for waste uses on the proposed allocation for non-inert landfill at Brookhurst Wood landfill site but this was not contrary to advice).
W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities	Number of applications for the transfer, recycling or treatment of waste permitted per annum	n/a	Number of applications for the transfer, recycling or treatment of waste permitted per annum: 2013/14 = 4 2014/15 = 8 2015/16 = 3 2016/17 = 3 2017/18 = 2 2018/19 = 4
	Transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	Percentage of capacity surplus over arisings (includes 'operational' and 'not operational' capacity): 2012/13 = 23% 2013/14 = 1% 2014/15 = 13% 2015/16 = 34% 2016/17 = 38% 2017/18 = 36% 2018/19 = 41%
	Number of facilities built on previously-developed (brownfield) land	Upward trend	Number of facilities built on previously-developed (brownfield) land: 2013/14 = 13 2014/15 = 8 2015/16 = 3 2016/17 = 2 2017/18 = 2 2018/19 = 1
	Number of facilities built on greenfield land	Downward trend	Number of facilities built on greenfield land: 2013/14 = 3 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 1 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 4

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W4: Inert Waste Recycling	Number of applications for inert waste recycling permitted per annum	n/a	Number of applications for inert waste recycling permitted per annum: 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 6 2015/16 = 2 2016/17 = 2 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 1
	Recycling of inert waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	Amount of inert waste recycled: 2012/13 = 446,000 tonnes (47%) 2013/14 = 261,000 tonnes (21%) 2014/15 = 377,000 tonnes (28%) 2015/16 = 393,000 tonnes (39%) 2016/17 = 456,000 tonnes (38%) 2017/18 = 391,000 tonnes (30%) 2018/19 = 415,000 tonnes (33%) Percentage of inert waste recycled as a % of CD&E arisings is shown in brackets
W5: Open Windrow Composting	Number of applications for open-windrow composting permitted per annum	n/a	Number of applications for open-windrow composting permitted per annum: 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0
	Recycling of green wastes (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	Green waste recycling capacity: 2012/13 = 231,000tpa 2013/14 = 193,000tpa 2014/15 = 193,000tpa 2015/16 = 193,000tpa 2016/17 = 189,250tpa 2017/18 = 174,251tpa Due to the difficulty in calculating green waste arisings, green waste recycling capacity is presented.
W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge	Number of applications for new or extended wastewater treatment works permitted per annum	No trend identified	Number of applications for new or extended wastewater treatment works permitted per annum: 2013/14 = 6 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 4 2018/19 = 4
	Management of wastewater and sewage sludge (capacity, tonnes per annum)	No net loss	Loss of wastewater management capacity: 2013/14 = no net loss 2014/15 = no net loss 2015/16 = no net loss 2016/17 = no net loss 2017/18 = no net loss 2018/19 = no net loss
W7: Hazardous and Low-Level Radioactive Waste	Number of applications for the management of hazardous waste permitted per annum	n/a	Number of applications for the management of hazardous waste permitted: 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0
	Management of hazardous waste (capacity, tonnes per annum)	No net loss	No hazardous waste capacity in the county

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W8: Recovery of Operations involving the Depositing of Inert Waste to Land	Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted per annum	n/a	Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted: 2013/14 = 3 2014/15 = 3 2015/16 = 2 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 1 2018/19 = 1
	Depositing of inert waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Trend within capacity set out within Policy W1	Amount of inert waste deposited on land: 2012/13 = 282,000 tonnes (30%) 2013/14 = 250,000 tonnes (20%) 2014/15 = 315,000 tonnes (24%) 2015/16 = 323,000 tonnes (32%) 2016/17 = 411,000 tonnes (34%) 2017/18 = 683,000 tonnes (53%) 2018/19 = 654,000 tonnes (51%) Percentage of CD&E arisings shown in brackets.
W9: Disposal of Waste to Land	Number of applications for landfilling per annum, and % of total arisings	n/a	Number of applications for landfill: 2013/14 = 1 (amendment to design) 2014/15 = 2 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 1 2018/19 = 0
	Disposal of waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Downward trend (tpa) (% of total waste)	Percentage of non-inert waste going to landfill of total non-inert arisings: 2012/13 = 271,000 tonnes (22%) 2013/14 = 249,000 tonnes (22%) 2014/15 = 237,000 tonnes (21%) 2015/16 = 211,000 tonnes (18%) 2016/17 = 261,000 tonnes (28%) 2017/18 = 235,000 tonnes (26%) 2018/19 = 194,000 tonnes (22%)
W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations	Number of applications for waste management facilities on allocated sites permitted per annum. Types of facilities permitted on allocated sites per annum	n/a In line with the requirements of the Plan area as set out in Policy W1.	Number of applications for waste management facilities on allocated sites: 2013/14 = 1 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 1 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0
W11: Character	Number of applications refused on character grounds per annum (including percentage against total applications received)	No trend/target identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on character grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 3 (14%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (6%)
W12: High Quality Development	Number of applications permitted that include low carbon energy initiatives/sources (including percentage against total applications received)	No trend/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications permitted that include low carbon energy initiatives/sources (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%)

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W13: Protected Landscapes	Number of applications refused in the AONBs and SDNP (including percentage against total applications received) for large scale and small-scale facilities	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused in the AONBs and SDNP (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 1 (4%) 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%)
	Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted per annum within protected landscapes	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted per annum within protected landscapes: 2013/14 = 1 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0
W14: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	n/a	Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%)
	Number of applications with associated mitigation measures provided	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications with associated mitigation measures provided: 2013/14 = 2 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 2 2017/18 = 4 2018/19 = 0
W15: Historic Environment	Number of applications refused on historic grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on historic grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%)
W16: Air, Soil, and Water	Applications refused on air quality, soil, and water grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Applications refused on air quality, soil, and water grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (6%)
W17: Flooding	Applications refused on flooding grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Applications refused on flooding grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%)

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W17: Flooding	Permissions granted with associated mitigation measures (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Permissions granted with associated mitigation measures (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 5 (26%) 2017/18 = 6 (21%) 2018/19 = 4 (24%)
	Number of applications refused/permitted in flood risk zones 2b and 3 (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused/permitted in flood risk zones 2b and 3 (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 2 (7%) 2018/19 = 2 (12%)
W18: Transport	Number of applications refused on transport grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on transport grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 2 (7%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 1 (4%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (4%)
W19: Public Health and Amenity	Number of applications refused on health and amenity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on health and amenity grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 1 (4%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 3 (10%) 2018/19 = 3 (18%)
W20: Restoration and Aftercare	Applications permitted with restoration and aftercare conditions (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Applications permitted with restoration and aftercare conditions (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 5 (19%) 2014/15 = 4 (18%) 2015/16 = 3 (13%) 2016/17 = 8 (42%) 2017/18 = 3 (10%) 2018/19 = 2 (12%)
W21: Cumulative Impact	Number of applications refused on cumulative impact grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on cumulative impact grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (6%)

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W22: Aviation	Number of applications refused on aviation grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on aviation grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%)
W23: Waste Management within Development	Applications permitted with site waste management plans (including percentage against total applications received)	Upward trend of applications permitted, as a percentage of total. All Local Plans to recognise the importance of managing waste arising from development projects. This will be reflected in the AMR.	Applications permitted with site waste management plans (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%)

Appendix G: Joint Minerals Local Plan Indicators

The West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan was adopted in July 2018. There are 27 policies in the Plan, which all have implementation and monitoring sections. The table below sets out each policy and the relevant measure/indicator, as well as the results for the monitoring period.

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Trend/Target	2018/19 Data (Baseline – adopted JMLP)
M1: Sharp Sand and Gravel	Landbank for sharp sand and gravel	100% of decisions made on planning applications for sharp sand and gravel extraction are consistent with Policy M1. Target = maintain landbanks of at least 7 years of permitted reserves. Trigger for a review of the Plan = landbank falls below 7 years of supply.	Zero applications. Landbank – 22 years.
M2: Soft Sand	Soft sand sales. Permitted soft sand reserves.	Soft sand continues to be adequately supplied to the construction industry in West Sussex. 100% of decisions made on planning applications for soft sand extraction are consistent with Policy M2.	Zero applications. Landbank = 6.2 years.
M3: Silica Sand	Stock of permitted silica sand reserves. Duty to co-operate discussions show that there is unmet need elsewhere which could be viably be replaced by resource from West Sussex.	If appropriate site(s) has/have been permitted in the Plan area to meet specific demand for silica sand, a stock of permitted reserves for individual sites of at least 10 years to supply existing processing plant and 15 years for plant where significant new capital, unless planning policy, environmental and amenity material considerations demonstrate that this would be unacceptable. 100% of decisions made on planning applications for silica sand extraction are consistent with Policy M3.	Zero applications
M4: Chalk	Planning permissions granted for chalk quarries. Level of chalk reserves. Demand for chalk in West Sussex.	100% of decisions made on planning applications for chalk excavation are consistent with Policy M4. No landbank requirement but monitoring will show levels of chalk reserves. Landbank will provide an indicator of demand against supplies.	Zero applications. Chalk landbank = 88 years.
M5: Clay	Planning permissions granted for clay pits. Stock of permitted clay reserves at individual brickworks.	100% of decisions made on planning applications for clay excavation are consistent with Policy M5. 25 years permitted reserves at brickworks.	Zero applications. Three brickworks with at least 25 years of permitted reserves.
M6: Building Stone	Planning permissions granted for stone quarries. Level of stone reserves. Demand for stone in West Sussex.	100% of decisions made on planning applications for stone excavation are consistent with Policy M6. Sufficient to meet demand. No related target – measure used to determine sufficiency of reserves.	Zero applications. Reserves = 2,637,364 tonnes. Sales = 22,450 tonnes.
M7a: Hydrocarbon Development Not Involving Hydraulic Fracturing M7b: Hydrocarbon Development Involving Hydraulic Fracturing	Decisions on planning applications for hydrocarbon development. Whether permissions are granted for surface development within the defined no go areas.	100% of decisions made on planning applications for hydrocarbon development are consistent with Policies M7a and M7b. None should be granted.	3 decisions made on planning applications for hydrocarbon development consistent with Policies M7a and M7b (100%)

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Trend/Target	2018/19 Data (Baseline – adopted JMLP)
M8: Mineral Processing at Mineral Sites	Number of mineral extraction proposals that include plant, processing, and secondary activities. Number of proposals for plant, processing or secondary proposals that are refused because of unsatisfactory impacts on the mineral working scheme.	No trend/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications	One permitted
M9: Safeguarding Minerals	Sterilisation of important mineral resources	There should not be any sterilisation unless the benefits of the development outweigh the loss of the mineral	None
M10: Safeguarding Minerals Infrastructure	Loss or unacceptable impact on sites listed in the policy	No loss of, or unacceptable impact on, the sites listed	None. Note: The Kingston Railway Wharf has now relocated.
M11: Strategic Minerals Site Allocations	Number of applications for minerals working on allocated sites permitted per annum. Type of facilities permitted on allocated sites per annum.	n/a. In line with the requirements of the Plan area as set out in Policy M11.	None
M12: Character	Number of applications refused on character grounds per annum (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M12	None
M13: Protected Landscape	Number of applications refused in the AONBs and SDNP (including percentage against total applications received) for large scale and small-scale facilities	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M13	None
	Number of applications for minerals facilities permitted per annum within protected landscapes	-	One
M14: Historic Environment	Number of applications refused on historic grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M14	None
M15: Air and Soil	Applications refused on air quality and soil (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M15	None
M16: Water Resources	Applications refused on water grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M16	None
M17: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	n/a. 100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M17.	None
	Number of applications with associated mitigation measures provided	-	One (17%)
M18: Public Health and Amenity	Number of applications refused on health and amenity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M18	None
M19: Flood Risk Management	Applications refused on flooding grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M19	None
	Permissions granted with associated mitigation measures (including percentage against total applications received)	-	Two (33%)
	Number of applications refused/permitted in flood risk zones 2b and 3 (including percentage against total applications received)	-	None

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Trend/Target	2018/19 Data (Baseline – adopted JMLP)
M20: Transport	Number of applications refused on transport grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M20	None
M21: Aerodrome Safeguarding	Upward trend of minerals applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on aviation safety arising from the proposal	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M21	None
M22: Cumulative Impact	Number of applications refused on cumulative impact grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M22	None
M23: Design and Operation of Mineral Developments	Number of applications refused because of unacceptable scale, form, or layout. Number of applications permitted that include low carbon energy initiatives/sources (including percentage against total applications received).	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M23	None
M24: Restoration and Aftercare	Sites restored in a timely manner and to a satisfactory standard	Sites restored in a timely manner. Site restored to a satisfactory standard.	One (Brookhurst wood) - extension of time for change of restoration plans (17%)
M25: Community Engagement	Number of sites permitted with liaison committees	Increase in the number liaison committees	One (17%)
M26: Maximising the Use of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates	Number of planning permissions permitted per annum where the use of recycled and secondary aggregate has been considered as part of the proposal. Recycling of inert waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings).	Upward trend	Recycling of inert waste (415,000 tonnes) is 78% of total capacity (529,500 tonnes)

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West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan: Monitoring Report 2019/20

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Executive Summary

Chapter 1 presents background information about the county of West Sussex and the role of the Monitoring Report. The Monitoring Report relates to the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, but also includes some relevant data and information up to December 2020.

Chapter 2 summarises progress on the Local Plans. The Waste Local Plan (WLP) was adopted in 2014. The Authorities undertook a review of the WLP in 2019 which concluded that the policies have generally performed as expected and are still considered to be consistent with national policy, relevant and effective, and working to achieve the vision and strategic objective of the Plan.

The Joint Minerals Local Plan (JMLP) was adopted in July 2018. As required by Policy M2, a review of the need for soft sand during the plan period took place. The Authorities formally adopted the changes to the JMLP identified through the SSR in March 2021.

Chapter 3 is about aggregates. Mineral Planning Authorities are required to prepare a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) which assesses the demand and supply of aggregates in its area on an annual basis including:

- land won sand and gravel;
- marine won sand and gravel;
- rail imported sand and gravel;
- crushed rock;
- secondary and recycled aggregates.

This Chapter includes a summary of the main headline figures taken from the LAA. This shows that there is a landbank of 9 years for sharp sand and gravel and 6.6 years for soft sand.

Chapter 4 is about non-aggregate minerals:

- Silica sand – There are no permitted reserves of silica sand in West Sussex and therefore no landbanks at individual sites. Any silica sand produced from sites in West Sussex is ancillary to soft sand production.
- Brick clay – There are three brickworks in West Sussex that are estimated to have 25 years or more of permitted reserves. There is an allocation in Policy M11 (Strategic Mineral Site Allocations) of the JMLP to provide an extension to West Hoathly clay pit to provide two to three years additional supply of Wadhurst clay to the existing brickworks. Policy M5 (Clay) also allows for the extraction of brick clay to come forward subject to certain policy criteria.
- Building stone – There are four active building stone extraction sites in West Sussex. There is no requirement for the Authorities to make provision for the production of building stone, however, Policy M6 (Building Stone) of the JMLP allows for proposals for the extraction of building stone to come forward subject to criteria.
- Chalk – there are two active chalk pits in West Sussex which have an estimated landbank of 87 years. Chalk is extracted on a small-scale basis and there are significant reserves of chalk. Policy M4 (Chalk) of the JMLP

allows for proposals for chalk extraction to come forward subject to criteria.

- Oil and Gas – There are three sites in West Sussex where oil production is permitted. There is no requirement for West Sussex to provide a landbank of oil and/or gas. Policies M7a and M7b of the JMLP allow for proposals for hydrocarbon development subject to criteria.

Chapter 5 is about waste. There are over 80 waste management sites in the County. In order to achieve greater levels of recycling and a significant reduction of waste going to landfill, the 'Reclaim' contract and Materials Recycling Management Contract (MRMC) has had an impact on the number of waste management facilities within the County. The 'Reclaim' contract has resulted in improvements to Household Waste Recycling Sites (HWRS) and the construction and operation of a Materials Recycling Management Facility (MRF) and Mechanical and Biological Treatment Plant (MBT).

The estimated overall arisings of controlled waste in West Sussex in 2019/20 was 2.13mt and based on the high growth rate scenario in the forecasts that underpinned the WLP, the amount of waste that may arise in 2031 may be close to 2.23 million tonnes which is approximately 160,000 tonnes higher than anticipated when the WLP was prepared. The greatest increase in waste is anticipated in CD&E waste, of which 75% is inert waste that is recovered for beneficial use, following recycling and there is flexibility in the WLP to respond to this increase.

Chapter 6 summarises the planning applications and appeals that have been determined over the monitoring period. There were 29 minerals and waste planning applications between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020. This is broken down as 3 minerals planning applications, and 26 waste planning applications. Of these waste planning applications, two applications were for Certificates of Lawful Development, and three applications were made to the SDNPA.

Chapter 7 explains the role of the Compliance and Enforcement Teams. During the monitoring year thirteen investigations were resolved; there were two Planning Contravention Notices/Requests for information and two Enforcement Notices.

Chapter 8 is about the Duty to Co-Operate. The Authorities are actively engaged in the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) and the South East England Aggregates Working party (SEEAWP). The Authorities have engaged with relevant statutory bodies as part of the Duty to Co-Operate and a summary is provided.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. West Sussex County Council (WSCC) is the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) and Waste Planning Authority (WPA) for West Sussex, excluding the parts of the County that lie within the South Downs National Park (SDNP). The South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) is the MPA and WPA for the area of West Sussex which falls within the SDNP. WSCC and the SDNPA (the 'Authorities') have worked in partnership to produce the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (WLP) which was adopted in April 2014, and the Joint Minerals Local Plan, 2018 (Partial Review 2021) – the 'JMLP'.

The Local Authorities

- 1.2. The Authorities are required to prepare an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR), hereafter referred to as the 'Monitoring Report', as set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) England Regulations 2012. The Monitoring Report presents:
- progress made on the timetables set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) for preparing planning documents;
 - how the policies in the WLP and JMLP are performing against their indicators;
 - minerals and waste trends, and relevant planning applications, in order to monitor and review the effect of planning policies in practice.
- 1.3. The information contained in this Monitoring Report solely relates to issues connected with mineral and waste activity. The seven district and borough Councils (Adur, Arun, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Mid Sussex, and Worthing) are preparing local plans covering other land-use planning matters including housing and employment. These are as follows:
- Adur Local Plan (December 2017);
 - Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan (October 2019);
 - Arun Local Plan 2011-2031 (July 2018);
 - Chichester District Local Plan (July 2015);
 - Chichester Local Plan Review 2035: comments were invited on the preferred approach between December 2018 and February 2019.
 - Chichester District Site Allocation DPD (January 2019);
 - Crawley Borough Local Plan (December 2015);
 - Crawley Borough Local Plan Review - The regulation 19 consultation period ran from 20 January to 2 March 2020
 - Horsham District Planning Framework (2015);
 - Horsham Draft Local Plan - Consultation took place on the Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan between 17 February and 30 March 2020.
 - Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031 (2015);

- South Downs Local Plan (July 2019);
 - The South Downs National Park Authority is preparing an Area Action Plan (AAP) for the Shoreham Cement Works
 - Worthing Core Strategy (2011).
 - The Submission Draft Worthing Local Plan Consultation took place between January 2021 and March 2021.
- 1.4. Reference should also be made to the Authority Monitoring Reports produced by the District and Borough Councils and for the South Downs Local Plan.
- 1.5. Some of the primary data required to complete the monitoring report is not directly available for the monitoring year. This is partly due to issues surrounding commercial sensitivity of data (particularly the case for minerals data) and partly because the data has not been systematically collected on an annual basis (such as recycling figures for Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste). This means that some figures used are calculated based on a methodology. This monitoring report is for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 but some of the data for minerals and waste relates to the calendar year 2020.

The County of West Sussex

- 1.6. West Sussex is situated in the South East region. It covers 1,990 square kilometres (199,000 hectares) with more than half of the county protected by national landscape designations including South Downs National Park, the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and Chichester Harbour AONB. The county is divided into seven district and borough councils and the SDNPA. The main coastal development stretches from Bognor Regis in the west through Littlehampton and Worthing to Shoreham-by-Sea, Southwick, and Fishersgate to the east. Inland, development in the east is concentrated around Burgess Hill on the county boundary with East Sussex and in the north-east of the county around Horsham, Crawley, and East Grinstead. The county has transport links with London, Brighton and Hove, and adjoining authorities (Brighton and Hove City Council, and county and district/borough councils in East Sussex, Hampshire, and Surrey).
- 1.7. The strategic road network includes the coastal A27, the A23/M23 route from Brighton to London via Crawley, and the A24 from Worthing to Horsham. The rail network crosses east/west along the developed coastal area and north/south along two lines, the Brighton-London Mainline and the Arun Valley: from Brighton to Three Bridges; and from Arundel to Horsham and Crawley, continuing to London. Shoreham Harbour port is important for imports and exports, and its location close to Brighton and Hove and East Sussex results in cross-boundary movement of goods and materials outside of the county. Gatwick Airport in the north of the county, in Crawley Borough, is a major international airport that makes a substantial contribution to the economic performance of West Sussex, the south east, and London.
- 1.8. The varied geology of the County has given rise to a series of attractive landscapes including the chalk of the South Downs, the clay of the Low

Weald, and the sandstones of the High Weald. National landscape designations cover over half of West Sussex, comprising of the South Downs National Park (SDNP) and the High Weald and Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

2. Local Plan Progress

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

- 2.1. Information on the plans and timetables for the preparation of both JMLP and WLP are set out in detail within the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). The most recent update to the MWDS was formally approved in April 2020. This sets out the programme for the preparation of the minerals and waste policy documents until 2023.

Signpost

For more information on the timetable, please refer to the [West Sussex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 2020-2023](#) and the latest [Local Development Scheme \(LDS\) for the South Downs National Park Authority](#), which refers to the West Sussex MWDS.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan

- 2.2. Following the examination hearings in 2013, the Inspector issued his final report in February 2014 confirming that the Plan is sound and legally compliant. The WLP was formally adopted by the County Council and South Downs National Park Authority in April 2014.
- 2.3. A 5-year review in early 2019 examined whether the Plan remains relevant and effective. The review of the WLP has identified that, since adoption of the Plan in April 2014, there have been no substantive changes in national or local circumstances and the policies have generally performed as expected. They are still considered to be consistent with national policy, relevant and effective, and working to achieve the vision and strategic objectives of the Plan.

West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan

- 2.4. Following the examination hearings in 2017, the Inspector issued his final report in May 2018 confirming that the Plan was sound and legally compliant, subject to modifications. The plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for approval in May 2017. Following public examination hearings in September 2017 and a subsequent representations period on modifications to the plan, it was found to be sound by the Planning Inspector. The JMLP was formally adopted by the County Council and South Downs National Park Authority in July 2018.
- 2.5. Policy M2 of the JMLP required the Authorities to undertake a Single Issue Soft Sand Review (SSR) of the JMLP. The Authorities have undertaken a Single Issue Review (known as the Soft Sand Review – SSR). The SSR was submitted to the Secretary of State for examination on 17 April 2020. Public examination hearings took place between 25 and 27 August virtually via video link due to the current pandemic restrictions. Following hearing sessions for the examination, the Planning Inspector suggested modifications to ensure the SSR was sound. WSCC and SDNPA prepared these modifications, which were subject to a period of representations between 9 November 2020 and 8 January 2021. The Inspector issued his final report and, subject to minor amendments, he concluded that the

changes identified through the SSR satisfy the legal requirements and meet the criteria for soundness set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. The changes were incorporated into the JMLP and the Joint Minerals Local Plan, 2018 (Partial Review 2021) was adopted in March 2021.

Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan

- 2.6. The Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP) aims to deliver regeneration and associated infrastructure. It was prepared by Adur District Council, Brighton & Hove City Council, Shoreham Port Authority, and West Sussex County Council (the Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Partnership). The JAAP was adopted by the partner authorities on the following dates:
- West Sussex County Council on 18th October 2019
 - Brighton & Hove City Council on 24th October 2019
 - Adur District Council on 31st October 2019
- 2.7. Policy M10 (Safeguarding Minerals Infrastructure) of the JMLP safeguards permanent and temporary wharves in Shoreham Harbour and the JAAP is consistent with the JMLP and provides adequate safeguarding in line with national planning policy.

3. Aggregates

- 3.1. Mineral Planning Authorities are required to prepare a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) which assesses the demand and supply of aggregates in its area on an annual basis. The West Sussex LAA sets out the past to current demand for, and supply for, aggregates in West Sussex from a number of sources including:
- Soft sand and sharp sand and gravel extracted at quarries in West Sussex;
 - Recycled and secondary aggregate production;
 - Imported aggregate (e.g. crushed rock and sand and gravel) by rail and sea.
- 3.2. The main headline figures taken from the LAA are presented in Table 1 and a list of sites (soft sand; sharp sand and gravel, wharves and railheads) is provided in 'Appendix B: Mineral Sites in West Sussex'.

Signpost

For more information, please refer to West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan: Assessment of Needs for Aggregates: Local Aggregate Assessment webpage, which can be found on the Council's website: www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf.

Table 1: Aggregate sales, reserves, and landbank summary (West Sussex Local Aggregate Assessment 2020)

Source	2019 Sales (mt) (2018 sales)	Trend (previous year sales)	10-year Avg Sales (mtpa) (2010-2019)	3-year Avg Sales (mt) (2017-2019)	LAA Rate (mtpa) ¹	Reserves (mt)	Landbank (years) (based on LAA Rate)	Capacity (mtpa)	Comments
Sharp Sand & Gravel (SS&G)	0.100 (0.124)	↓ Down	0.053	0.099	0.080/0.099 ²	Confidential	9/7.4	0.250	There is only one dedicated SS&G site (permitted reserve) at which operations commenced in 2017. Incidental sales from soft sand sites account for 62% of total SS&G sales during the 10-year period 2010-19, and 34% of total SS&G sales during the 3-year period 2017-19.
Soft Sand	0.303 (0.306)	↓ Down	0.287	0.297	0.370	2.457	6.6	0.502	There are three allocations for soft sand in the Joint Minerals Local Plan.
Recycled/ Secondary Aggregates	0.391 (0.391)	↔ Same	0.444	0.421	0.444			0.610	Data derived from EA WDIs, and reporting on 2018/19. Survey response rates too low for accurate figures (rolled forward for 2019 from 2018).
Marine Sand & Gravel (landings)	1.214 (1.319)	↓ Down	1.152	1.280	1.741			2.070 ³	Headroom capacity of 0.173mtpa (using updated LAA rate) Crown Estate landings data used for 2019 marine sand and gravel.
Rock Imports by Sea	0.123 (0.090)	↑ Up	0.103	0.126	0.156				Headroom capacity of 0.173mtpa (using updated LAA rate).
Rail Depot Sales (sand and gravel)	0.103 (0.108)	↓ Down	0.105	0.098	0.158				Headroom capacity of 0.253mtpa (using updated LAA rate) Updated sales data from AM Survey (SEEAWP).
Rail Depot Sales (crushed rock)	0.618 (0.675)	↓ Down	0.641	0.620	0.969			1.380 ⁴	Headroom capacity of 0.253mtpa (using updated LAA rate) Updated sales data from AM Survey (SEEAWP).

¹ The LAA rates applied are those which show the highest theoretical requirement per annum (i.e. the 10-year average + the highest demand scenario).

² Both the 10-year average derived LAA rate of 0.080mtpa (high growth scenario) and 3-year average derived LAA rate of 0.099mtpa are presented. Both show landbanks above 7 years (9 years and 7.4 years respectively). There are three soft sand quarries in West Sussex that have produced incidental SS&G during the previous six years. In assessing any proposals for sharp sand and gravel extraction, both the 10- and 3-year average derived LAA rates and landbanks will be considered.

³ Total wharf capacity.

⁴ Total rail capacity.

4. Non-Aggregate Minerals

Silica Sand

Summary

Permitted reserves (all sites):.....	0
Sales (all sites):	0
No. active silica sand sites:	None

- 4.1. In West Sussex, silica sand occurs in the upper reaches of the Lower Greensand formation. The Soft and Silica Sand Study⁵ confirms that most, if not all, of the Folkestone Formation sands are likely to be capable of containing silica sand. The 2012 Soft Sand Study⁶ showed that three existing soft sand sites in West Sussex supplied a small amount of silica sand (in addition to soft sand) for horticultural, agricultural, and leisure uses. As the proportion of sand sold from these sites for these uses is small, it is not considered appropriate to maintain a 10-year landbank for individual sites. The need to provide a supply of silica sand was considered through the preparation of the JMLP which contains no allocations for silica sand. Development proposals for silica sand extraction will be considered against Policy M3 (Silica Sand) of the JMLP.

Brick Clay

Summary

Permitted reserve (all sites):	17.5mt
Sales (all sites):	0.31mt
No. active brickworks:	Four
No. active brickworks with at least 25-years of reserves.....	Three

- 4.2. There are four active brick clay extraction sites in West Sussex ('Appendix B: Mineral Sites in West Sussex'). Brick clay supply is not subject to an apportionment figure but still has an important role to play in West Sussex and the wider economy. Overall, there is a total permitted reserve of 17.5mt across four sites (four active and one inactive).
- 4.3. Paragraph 208 of the NPPF states that MPAs should plan for maintaining a stock of permitted reserves to support the level of actual and proposed investment required for new or existing plant, and the maintenance and improvement of existing plant and equipment. For brick clay reserves should be at least 25 years. There are currently three brickworks in West Sussex that have at least 25 years of reserves.
- 4.4. Policy M11 of the JMLP allocates an extension to West Hoathly clay pit to provide two to three years of additional supply of Wadhurst clay. However, since the last Monitoring Report, West Hoathly Brickworks permanently ceased production in March 2020.

⁵ Cuesta Consulting Ltd (2016): Soft and Silica Sand Study.

⁶ Capita Symonds (2012): Soft Sand Study.

- 4.5. Policy M5 (Clay) of the JMLP allows for proposals for the extraction of brick clay to come forward subject to criteria.

Table 2: Brick Clay Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales (2010 to 2019)

Year	Total Brick Clay Reserve Remaining on Sites with Planning Permission (mt)	Annual Sales (mt)
2010	17.3 ⁷	0.39
2011	16.8	0.33
2012	14.5	0.29
2013	14.3	0.25
2014	16.1	0.35
2015	18.7 ⁸	0.28
2016	18.3	0.33
2017	18.0	0.33
2018	17.8	0.30
2019	17.5	0.31
Annual Average	-	0.32

Table 3: List of Active Brickworks in West Sussex and Clay Type

SDNP/ WSCC	Brickworks	Clay Type	Product
SDNP	Pitsham Brickworks	Gault Formation	Handmade bricks, chimneys, tiles (independent works)
WSCC	Wealden/Warnham Brickworks	Weald Clay Formation	Commercial bricks
WSCC	Laybrook Brickworks	Weald Clay Formation	Commercial bricks
WSCC	Freshfield Lane Brickworks	Wadhurst Clay; East Grinstead Clay; Tunbridge Wells Sandstone	Commercial bricks

Note: Some information may be based on estimates therefore updated reserve data should be provided in support of any planning applications.

⁷ The reserve figure has increased due to an operator returning a figure to replace an estimate in the previous AMR.

⁸ The reserve figure has increased due to an operator returning a figure to replace an estimate in the previous AMR.

Building Stone (Sandstone)

Summary

Permitted reserve:	2.58mt
Sales	0.022mt
No. active quarries.....	Four

- 4.6. There are four active building stone extraction sites in West Sussex ('Appendix B: Mineral Sites in West Sussex'). Three of these sites are extracting stone for building on a small scale and one site has diversified into landscaping stone. The estimated permitted reserve of building stone is 2.58mt. However, it should be noted that the permitted reserve figure may include a high proportion of material that is not suitable as a building stone product and is only used for bulk fill. One operator estimated that generally only 15% of permitted reserves at quarries are viable as a building stone product.
- 4.7. There is no requirement for the Authorities to make provision for the production of building stone as it is generally a small-scale industry which provides stone of distinctive character. Paragraph 204(f) of the NPPF requires MPAs to 'consider how to meet any demands for small scale extraction of building stone at, or close to, relic quarries needed for the repair of heritage assets, taking into account the need to protect designated sites'.
- 4.8. There are no sites allocated for the extraction of building stone in the JMLP. Policy M6 (Building Stone) of the JMLP allows for proposals for the extraction of building stone to come forward subject to criteria set out in the policy.

Table 4: Building Stone Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales (2010 to 2019)

Year	Total Building Stone Reserve Remaining on Sites with Planning Permission (mt) ⁹	Annual Sales (mt)
2010	2.75	0.022
2011	2.75	0.001
2012	2.73	0.024
2013	2.71	0.021
2014	2.73 ¹⁰	0.022
2015	2.70	0.022
2016	2.70	0.022
2017	2.66	0.022
2018	2.64	0.022
2019	2.58	0.022
Annual Average	-	0.020

⁹ The total permitted reserve figures include bulk fill material and building stone.

¹⁰ Revised estimate of reserve.

Chalk

Summary

Permitted reserve:	Confidential
Sales	Confidential
No. active quarries.....	Two
Landbank	87 years

- 4.9. There are two active chalk pits in West Sussex ('Appendix B: Mineral Sites in West Sussex') and three inactive chalk pits. The estimated landbank for 2019/20 is 87 years. Sites that are not extracting chalk are either being used for aggregate recycling or will remain inactive until operators have further demand for chalk. The chalk figures fluctuate greatly, due to changes in the amount of chalk being produced and sold and more accurate estimates of permitted reserves being provided by operators. Since the extraction of chalk for use in the cement making process ceased at Shoreham Cement Works in 1991, the annual production of the mineral has declined significantly. However, there remains a large permitted reserve of chalk at Shoreham Cement Works but any future working is subject to a review of the permission.
- 4.10. Some of the annual production figures are shown as confidential due to operators' commercial confidentiality. Policy M4 (Chalk) of the JMLP enables proposals for chalk extraction to come forward subject to the policy criteria.

Table 5: Chalk Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales (2010 to 2019)

Year	Total Chalk Reserve Remaining on Sites with Planning Permission (mt)	Annual Sales (mt)
2010	12.43	Confidential
2011	12.43	Confidential
2012	12.41	Confidential
2013	12.03	Confidential
2014	Confidential ¹¹	Confidential
2015	Confidential ¹²	Confidential
2016	Confidential	Confidential
2017	Confidential	Confidential
2018	Confidential	Confidential
2019	Confidential	Confidential
Annual Average	-	Confidential

Note: Some information may be based on estimates therefore updated reserve data should be provided in support of any planning applications.

¹¹ 2014/15 Upper Beeding Quarry has been excluded from the permitted reserves because the site is currently subject to an automatic suspension due to insufficient information being submitted to allow the determination of the Review of Mineral Permission application. The total permitted reserves figure cannot be shown for reasons of confidentiality.

¹² Reserves at one site have been excluded because they have relinquished their rights to extract chalk. There has also been a revised estimate of the reserves at the remaining sites.

Oil and Gas

Summary

No. of active sites Three

- 4.11. There are three active sites in West Sussex where oil production is permitted; Storrington, Lidsey, and Singleton (within the SDNPA). Temporary planning permission (until 2021) was granted in January 2018 at Lower Stumble, Balcombe for the exploration and appraisal of the existing hydrocarbon borehole, and there is currently an application for further testing. Temporary planning permission (until March 2022) was granted in July 2020 allowing retention of the Broadford Bridge/Woodbarn Farm oil exploration site.
- 4.12. There is no requirement for West Sussex to provide a landbank of oil and/or gas. This is due to the uncertainty of where oil and gas may be located, which means that it is not feasible to allocate oil or gas sites, or to safeguard potential areas of oil or gas from other development, as it is for other minerals.

Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

Summary

Recycled Aggregates:

Sales/Production..... 388,000 tonnes

Capacity ('Operational Sites') 562,125 tonnes

Secondary Aggregate Production 202,837 tonnes

- 4.13. In 2019/20 it was estimated that 388,000 tonnes of Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste was recycled. At its peak, recycled aggregate sales have been as high as 630,000 tonnes, indicating that capacity in the past has been higher than current estimates.
- 4.14. The capacity of 'operating sites' in West Sussex that process recycled aggregate is 562,125tpa. The figure comprises the following:
- 321,000tpa at aggregate recycling sites (temporary or permanent sites that process inert waste into aggregates);
 - 241,125tpa at merchant transfer sites (permanent sites that process inert waste. This figure is 75% of the total amount of C&D waste that these sites manage which is an average of the estimated recycling rate achieved at these sites).
- 4.15. There is currently adequate capacity for recycling C&D waste within West Sussex. The temporary nature of sites means that capacity varies year to year, and supply can often respond to demand relatively quickly.

Table 6: CD&E Waste Arisings and Recycled Aggregate Production (2010 to 2019)

Monitoring Year	C&D Waste Arisings (tonnes)	Recycled Aggregate Production (tonnes)
2010/11	949,000	630,000
2011/12	949,000	446,000 ¹³
2012/13	949,000	446,000 ¹⁴
2013/14	1,273,000	261,000 ¹⁵
2014/15	1,323,500	377,000
2015/16	1,002,000	393,000
2016/17	1,198,000	456,000
2017/18	1,295,500	391,000
2018/19	1,272,500	415,000
2019/20	1,274,000	388,000
10-year average (2010-2019)	1,148,550	509,000

4.16. In West Sussex, the by-products from chalk and building stone have been used as secondary aggregates. Other sources of secondary aggregate include bottom ash from waste treatment facilities at two sites. In 2019 17,241 tonnes of incineration waste was produced from sites within West Sussex.

4.17. There is also potential secondary aggregate production from two sites which have planning permission but which are not operating:

- Ford Circular Technology Park (Ref: WSCC/096/13/F) –The gasification process is estimated to produce 21,000 tonnes of residue ash each year which will be transported off-site for recycling or concrete product manufacture.
- Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham (WSCC/015/18/NH) – Proposed recycling, recovery and renewable energy facility and ancillary infrastructure.

¹³ Figure taken from AEAT Waste Forecast Report (2013).

¹⁴ Figure taken from AEAT Waste Forecast Report (2013).

¹⁵ The figures from 2013/14 onwards have been updated from the previous Monitoring Reports because a new methodology (point of production method) has been used which provides a better estimate of C&D recycling.

5. Waste

Summary

Waste Arisings

Estimated total arisings were 2.13mt. Based on the high growth rate scenario in the forecasts that underpinned the WLP, the amount of waste that may arise in 2031 may be close to 2.29mt, which is approximately 160,000 tonnes higher than anticipated when the WLP was prepared. Most of the increase is CD&E waste which is managed by a combination of permanent and temporary recycling sites, as well as inert recovery projects (landscape engineering, or quarry/sandpit restorations) and the WLP is flexible enough to respond accordingly.

The total permitted annual capacity of waste facilities is 3.4mt (of which 3.0mt is 'operational' and 0.4mt is 'not operational'). The capacity is 0.9mt higher than the arisings that are expected in 2031 under the WLP high growth scenarios.

There has broadly been a decline in landfill and a rise in recovery of MSW and C&I waste which is in line with the WLP's aspiration to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031.

Inert waste continues to be managed higher up the waste hierarchy, with recycling and recovery being the main management method.

Although non-hazardous landfill capacity has depleted to zero, an allocation for further landfill remains in the WLP and the Authorities, through the DtC, continue to monitor the situation in the South East.

The estimated remaining 'recovery' capacity for inert waste at permitted sites is 3.14mt and if all the remaining sites operate at 'full capacity' the remaining 'recovery' capacity would come to an end in 2021/22 but generally new permissions are granted to meet demand.

Roles and Responsibilities

- 5.1. WSCC and the SDNPA, as Waste Planning Authorities (WPA), are responsible for strategic and local waste land use planning policy, including the preparation of local plans and determining planning applications. WSCC is also the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) with responsibility for co-ordinating and managing the disposal of municipal waste, which includes Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), some commercial and industrial (C&I) waste, and waste deposited at Household Waste Recycling Sites (HWRS). The district and borough councils are responsible for the collection of waste (Waste Collection Authorities – WCA).
- 5.2. A Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) for West Sussex is jointly prepared by the WDA, WCA, and the Environment Agency. A Joint Materials Resource Management Strategy (JMRMS) for West Sussex (2005-2035) was published in 2006. The JMRMS policies, objectives and commitments and action plan will deliver:

- 45% recycling and composting through the Recycling and Waste Handling Contract 'Reclaim' in partnership with the District and Borough Councils by 2015.
 - 80,000 tonnes of waste diverted from landfill through waste prevention per year by 2015.
 - 0% waste growth by 2015.
 - The necessary waste infrastructure to meet the EU Landfill Directive targets and increase recycling.
- 5.3. WSCC has a long-term contract with Viridor Waste Management Ltd, known as 'Recycle for West Sussex', dealing with the recycling of waste. This has resulted in improvements to recycling infrastructure, such as improved HWRS and a new Materials Recycling Management Facility (MRF).
- 5.4. Another contract, the Materials Resource Management Contract (MRMC), was awarded to Biffa and began in 2010. Planning permission was granted for a 327,000tpa Mechanical and Biological Treatment (MBT) Plant in 2009. This deals with the further treatment and disposal of municipal waste, after recycling.
- 5.5. A five year Refuse Derived Fuel Contract (RDF) was awarded to West Sussex Britannia Crest Seneca Partnership. In April 2018 exports to Germany and Holland commenced, where the RDF is used to produce heat and power.
- 5.6. The contracts are supported by a range of initiatives aimed at reducing the amount of waste generated in the county and increasing the recycling of C&I waste.

Waste Local Plan (2014)

- 5.7. The WLP was adopted in April 2014 and is used as a basis for decision making of waste applications by the County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority. 'Appendix H: Waste Local Plan Indicators' shows how each policy is performing against its measure/indicator. If the monitoring identifies any significant divergence from a trend or target, intervention may be required.
- 5.8. The Waste Local Plan was subject to a 5-year review in 2019, as required by national policy. The purpose of this review was to assess whether the plan remains relevant and effective, or if changes are required by way of updates to the plan. The outcome of the review undertaken in 2019 is that the plan remains relevant and effective; therefore no update is required at this time. It will continue to be monitored, and outcomes reported through the Annual Monitoring Reports and a further review undertaken in 5 years' time. An early review may be triggered if that is indicated through monitoring.

Signpost

For more detailed information, please refer to Waste Local Plan Review 2019 at www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf.

Waste Arisings

- 5.9. Waste arisings are presented in Table 7. Arisings are calculated for each waste stream as follows.
- **MSW** – taken from Waste Data Flow which comprises data collected by the Waste Management department.
 - **C&I** – 'C&I arisings have been calculated using the 'reconcile' methodology which was updated in 2016 from the 'point of production' method that was used to underpin the WLP.
 - **CD&E** – The 'point of production' methodology used in previous years has been updated using 2018 data.

Table 7: Management of waste in West Sussex by waste stream and management method

MSW

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	Recovery/Other Management (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
2010/11	175,000	172,000	56,000	403,000
2011/12	171,000	170,000	84,000	425,000
2012/13	158,000	160,000	96,000	414,000
2013/14	171,000	161,000	104,000	436,000
2014/15	170,000	166,000	109,000	445,000
2015/16	164,000	169,000	114,000 ¹⁶	447,000
2016/17	200,000	177,000	66,000 ¹⁷	443,000
2017/18	171,000	201,000	63,000	435,000
2018/19	130,000	202,000	103,000	435,000
2019/20	76,000	201,000	146,000	423,000

C&I

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	Recovery/Other Management (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
2009/10	163,000	288,000	65,000	517,000
2010/11	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000
2011/12 ¹⁸	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000
2012/13	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000

¹⁶ Includes 41,000 tonnes of other waste (soil, hardcore, plasterboard asbestos, etc) which is collected at HWRS but is not classed as household waste for reporting purposes. Some of this waste may be recycled.

¹⁷ Includes 44,675 tonnes of other waste (soil, hardcore, plasterboard asbestos etc.) which is collected at HWRS but is not classed as household waste for reporting purposes. Some of this waste may be recycled.

¹⁸ Figures rolled forward from 2010/11 as no waste forecast was carried out.

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	Recovery/Other Management (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
2013/14 ¹⁹	78,000	390,000	220,000	688,000
2014/15	67,000	386,000	231,000	684,000
2015/16	47,000	420,000	239,000	706,000
2016/17	61,000	208,000	229,000	498,000
2017/18	64,000	204,000	188,000	456,000
2018/19 ²⁰	64,000	204,000	188,000	456,000
2019/20	85,000	251,000	94,000 ²¹	431,000

CD&E

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	Recovery/Other Management (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
2010/11	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000
2011/12	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000
2012/13	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000
2013/14 ²²	250,000	526,000	497,000	1,273,000
2014/15	315,000	418,500	441,000	1,174,000
2015/16	323,000	449,000	230,000	1,002,000
2016/17	411,000	456,000	331,000	1,198,000
2017/18	683,000	391,000	221,000	1,295,000
2018/19	654,000	415,000	203,000	1,273,000
2019/20	541,000	388,000	345,000	1,274,000
2019/20 Totals	702,000	721,000	705,000	2,128,000

- 5.10. The updated arisings are compared against the baseline figures in the WLP and the forecasted growth rates that underpinned the WLP. The forecasts were based on 'upper', 'base case' and 'lower' growth rates (Table 8). Although it was deemed that the 'base case' was the most likely to happen, the WLP was prepared in order to be flexible enough to allow for the lower and higher growth rates to be achieved. For the purposes of this Monitoring Report, the waste arisings since the adoption of the WLP have been assessed against the higher growth rates.

¹⁹ The figures for C&I arisings from 2013/14 onwards have been based on the 'Reconcile' methodology that considers a number of datasets to capture the quantities of C&I waste that are managed.

²⁰ The figures for C&I arisings in 2018/19 have been rolled forward from 2017/18.

²¹ Includes 'treatment sites' which may receive both CD&E and C&I waste but are classed as 'treatment' due to the processes applied to the CD&E waste. The C&I waste is simply transferred, perhaps with a minor manual processing to remove recycling element.

²² The figures for C&D arisings from 2013/14 onwards have been updated from the previous Monitoring Reports because a new methodology (point of production method) has been used which provides a better estimate of C&D recycling.

Table 8: WLP Growth Rates

Waste Stream	Lower	Base Case	Higher
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	-0.5%	0%	+0.5%
Commercial	-1.0%	0%	+1.0%
Industrial	-2.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%
Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E)	0%	0%	0.5%

MSW

5.11. MSW arisings are monitored by the Waste Management team at WSCC. The total MSW arisings figure for 2019/20 is 423,000 tonnes. Figure 1 shows the baseline and high growth forecasts that underpinned the WLP, as well as updated forecasts, taking account of actual arisings since adoption of the WLP. It shows that MSW arisings have been higher than the baseline figures that underpinned the WLP. The updated arisings data suggests that MSW arisings may be as high as 449,090 tonnes in 2031, rather than 423,000 tonnes forecasted in the high growth scenario that underpinned the WLP. This represents an increase of 26,090 tonnes, which is not considered significant.

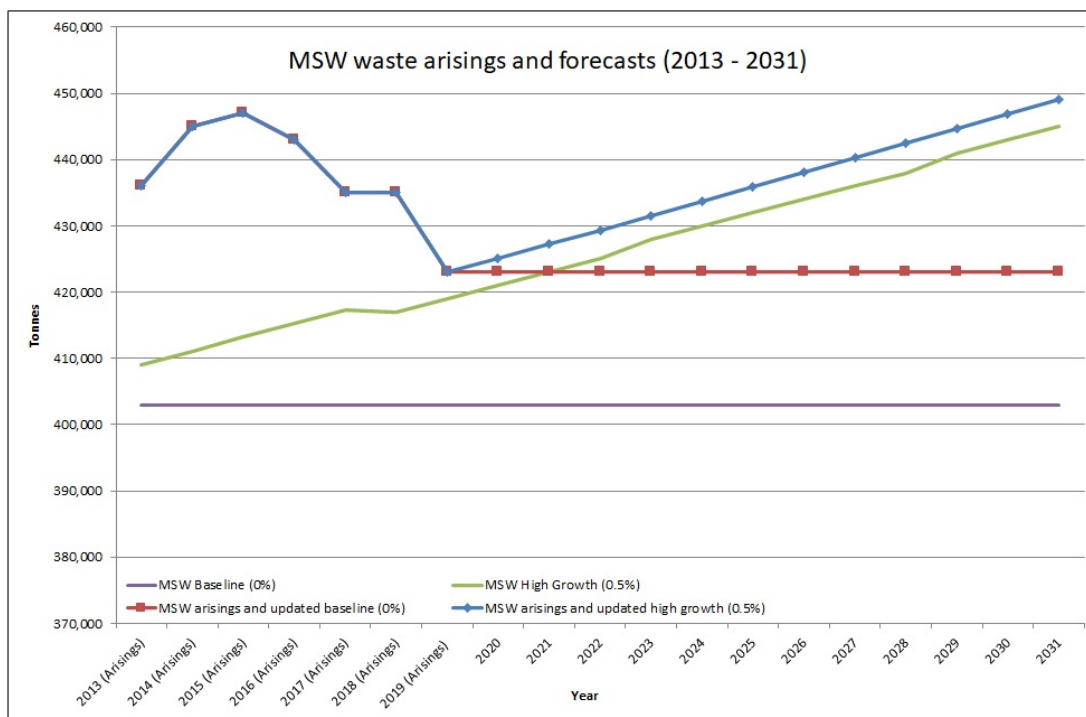


Figure 1: MSW Waste Arisings and Forecasts (2013-2031)

5.12. The amount of MSW waste going to landfill has been falling since 2013 to its lowest in 2019/20 (76,000 tonnes) and recovery has been broadly increasing. There was a deviation from this trend in 2016/17 and 2017/18 due to an interim contract to send waste to landfill. Since 2017/18 recycling rates have been rising in line with the rates forecasted in the scenarios and, as of 2019/20, are at 48% which is the highest rate so far²³. Prior to this, they were below 45%. The management of MSW waste is broadly performing in line with the scenarios that underpinned the WLP for an increase in recycling rates, an increase in waste going to recovery and a declining amount going to landfill which is in line with the WLP's aspiration to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031. As of 2019/2020, recovery is at 34% which is the highest rate so far, and landfill is at 18% which is the lowest rate so far.

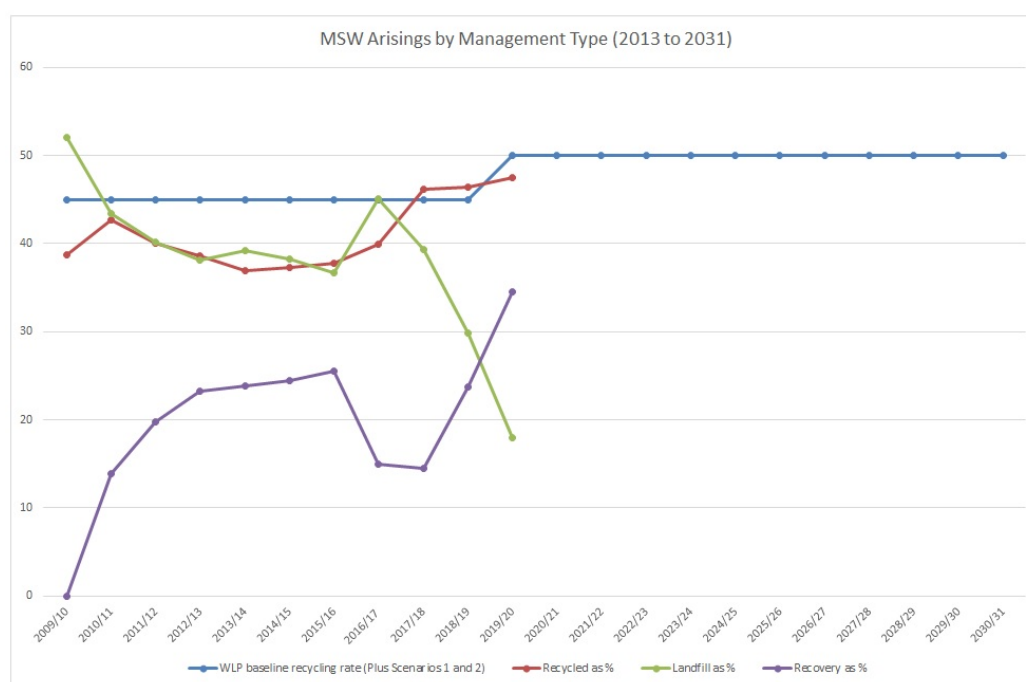


Figure 2: MSW Arisings by Management Type (2013-2031)

C&I Waste

5.13. C&I arisings are calculated using the 'reconcile method' which was updated in 2016 from the 'point of production' method that was used to underpin the WLP. Rather than applying data based on business profiles and waste production factors, a method first applied in 2009 through a Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) survey, the 'reconcile method' makes use of data published by the Environment Agency (EA) that operators submit as part of the waste permitting regime. This methodology was deemed to be sound at examinations of other Waste Local Plans nationally, therefore this approach was also applied to West Sussex. The total C&I arisings figure for 2019/20 is 431,000 tonnes. Figure 3 shows the baseline and high growth forecasts that underpinned the WLP, as well as updated forecasts, taking account of actual arisings since adoption of the WLP.

²³ Ricardo AEA (2013): West Sussex Waste Forecasts and Capacity Review 2013.

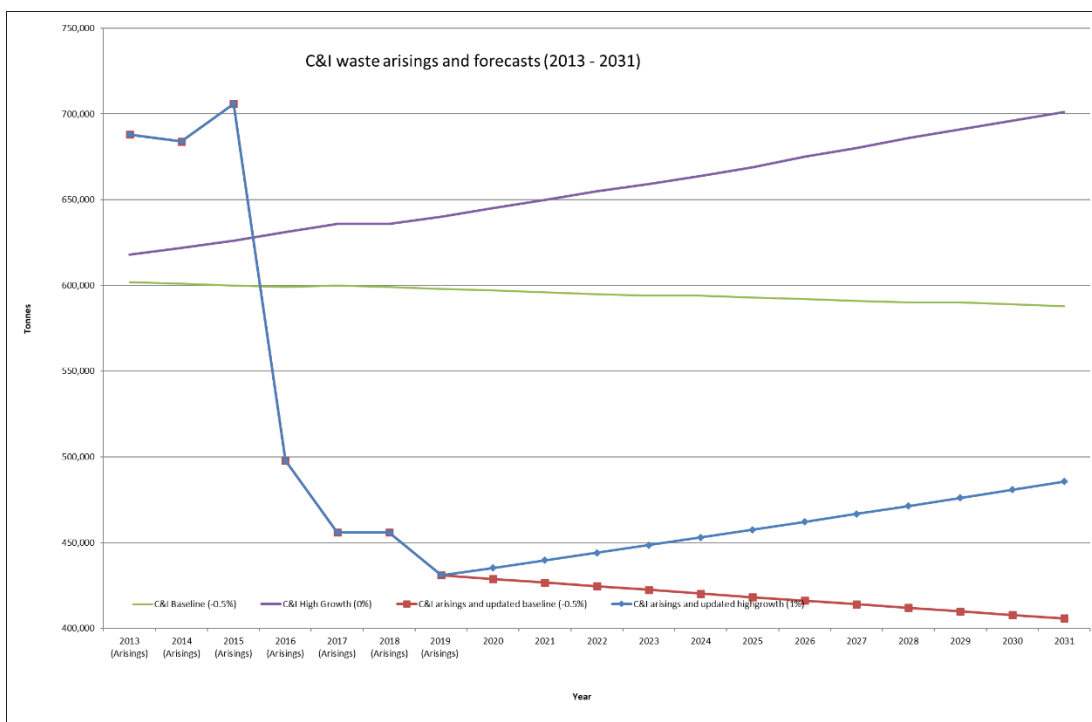


Figure 3: C&I Waste Arisings and Forecasts (2013-2031)

Note: The arisings data for C&I waste since adoption of the WLP is produced as a single figure. The growth rates however vary for the commercial and industrial elements of the waste streams. In order to overcome this (as it is not clear what the split is between the two elements of the stream), a 1% uplift has been applied to the higher growth rate. This is an over-estimation but is more accurate than attempting to split it and risk 'under forecasting'.

- 5.14. Figure 3 shows that, under the high growth scenario, arisings in 2031 are likely to be 215,000 tonnes lower than originally anticipated when the WLP was prepared. However, there was a change in methodology in 2016 which resulted in a lower C&I arisings figure.
- 5.15. The amount of C&I waste going to landfill has been falling since 2013 (from 113,000tpa), down to between 47,000 and 85,000 tonnes per annum in the last five years and the proportion of C&I waste that is sent for recycling or 'other management' has been broadly increasing which is in line with the WLP's aspiration to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031. Recycling rates were broadly in line with the scenarios that underpin the WLP until 2016/17 when it fell to between 42% and 45%. C&I recycling rates for this monitoring year 1% above the forecasted levels in the WLP.

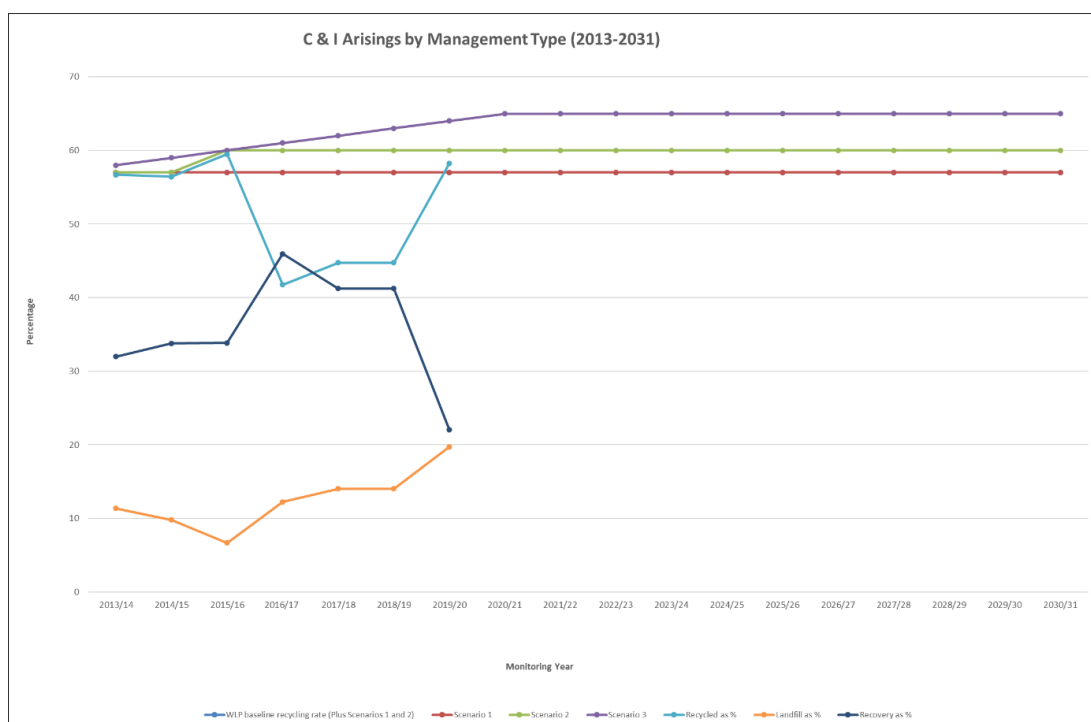


Figure 4: C&I Arisings by Management Type (2013-2031)

CD&E Waste

- 5.16. Arisings for CD&E in 2019/20 were calculated using the 'reconcile methodology' methodology which was considered to be a more accurate was of forecasting CD&E arisings. The 'reconcile' methodology' has been used since 2013/14.
- 5.17. Figure 5 shows that CD&E waste arisings are anticipated to be higher than the forecasts that underpinned the WLP because of updated baseline arisings. In 2031, it is anticipated that CD&E waste arisings could be as high as 1,352,578 tonnes (high growth scenario) which is 303,578 tonnes higher than the original high growth forecast that underpinned the WLP (1,049,000 tonnes).
- 5.18. The percentage of CD&E recycled has risen in the last two years but is still below the recycling rates in the scenarios that underpinned the WLP forecasts (Figure 6). This could be explained by the change to the 'reconcile' methodology of calculating CD&E Arisings in 2013/14. The percentage of CD&E waste going to landfill was previously on an upward trend but has now fallen. Most inert waste that is not recycled is likely to be used in recovery projects such as engineering operations and the restoration of former mineral workings and can therefore be classed as 'recovered'.

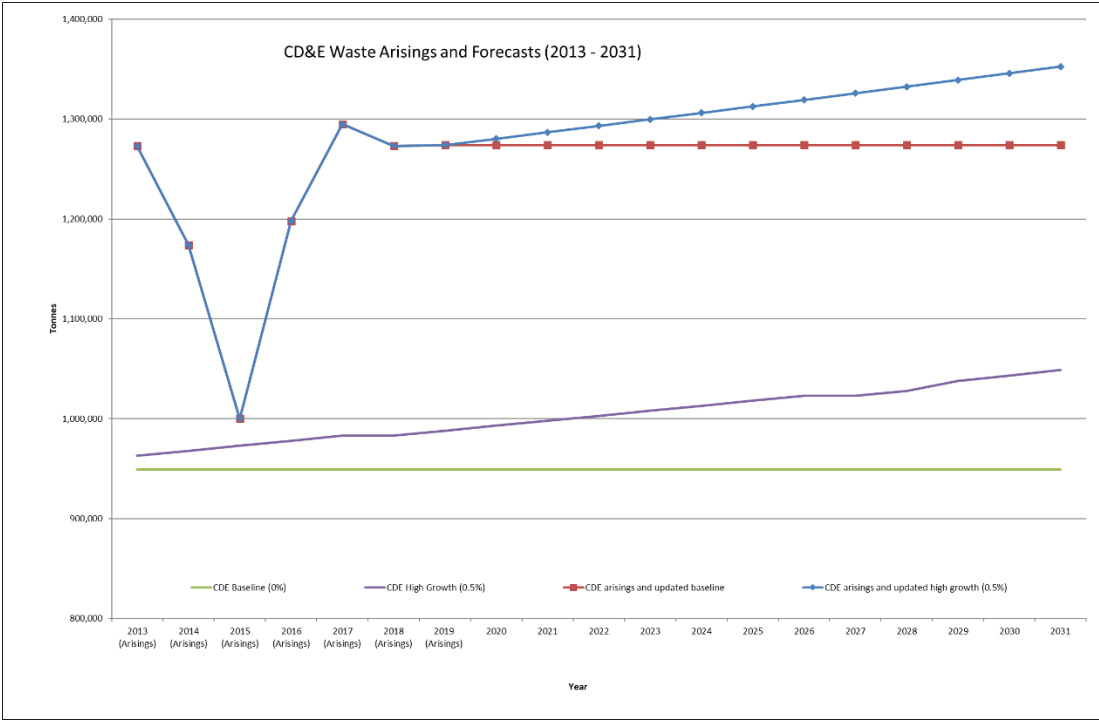


Figure 5: CD&E Waste Arisings and Forecasts (2013-2031)

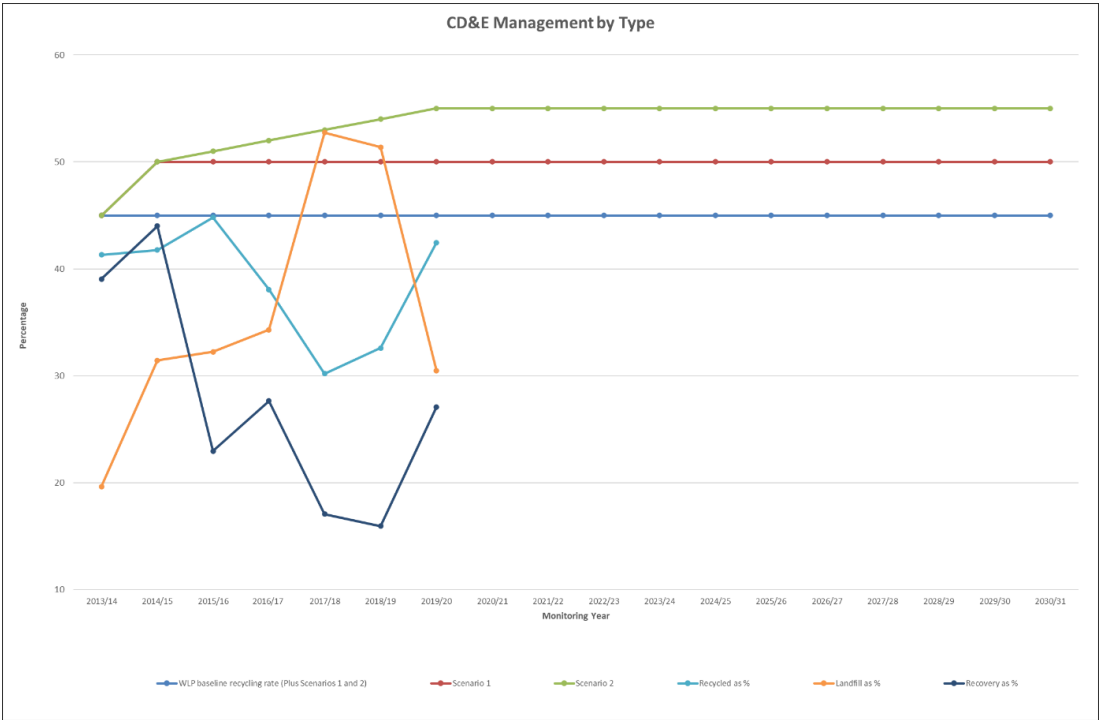


Figure 6: Management of CD&E Waste by Type (2013-2031)

Total Waste

5.19. The estimated overall arisings of controlled waste in West Sussex in 2019/20 was 2.13mt. Figure 7 sets out a combined forecast for all waste streams and compares it to the forecasts that underpinned the WLP. It shows that the amount of waste that may arise in 2031 may be close to 2.29 mt (high growth); approximately 160,000 tonnes higher than anticipated when the WLP was prepared. This is not considered to be a

significant amount and the WLP could respond accordingly. The major increase in waste is anticipated in CD&E waste, of which 75% is inert waste that is recovered for beneficial use, following recycling.

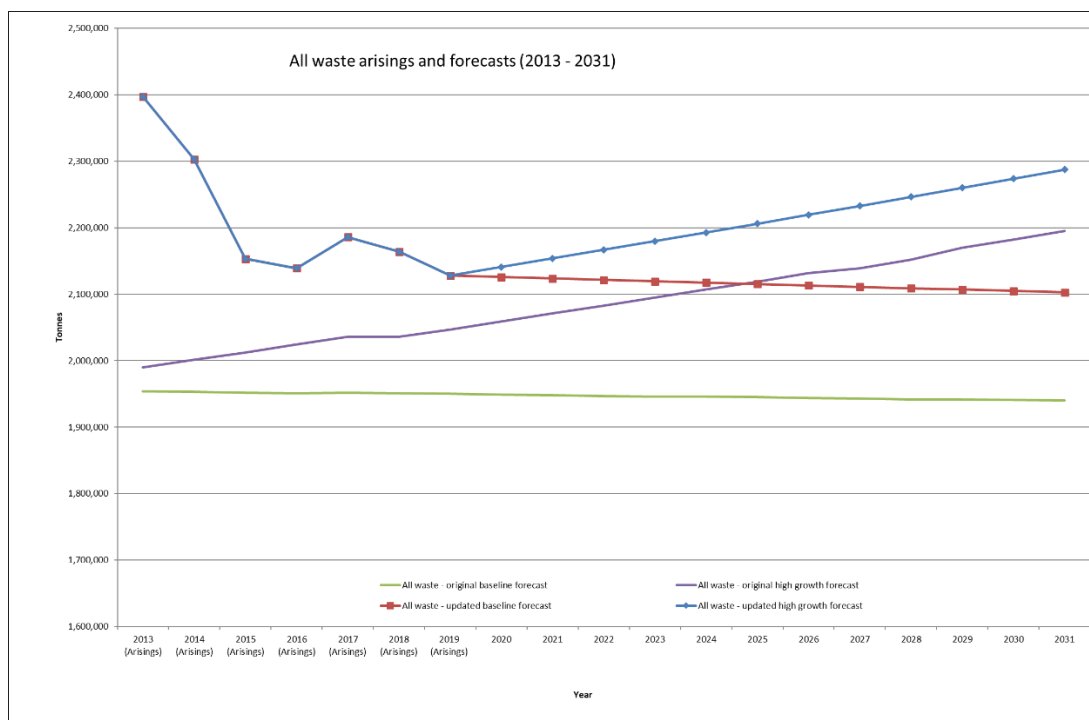


Figure 7: All waste arisings and forecasts (2013-2031)

Table 9: Updated waste forecast (high growth)

Waste Stream	Original High Growth Forecast (at 2031)	Updated High Growth Forecast (at 2031)	Difference
MSW (0.5%)	445,000	449,000	+4,000
C&I (1%)	701,000	486,000	-215,000
CD&E (0.5%)	1,049,000	1,353,000	+304,000
Total	2,195,000	2,287,329	+92,000

Waste Management Capacity in West Sussex

5.20. A summary of the waste capacities ('operational' and 'not operational') for each waste management type and a list of sites is presented in 'Appendix B: Mineral Sites in West Sussex'. The waste site capacity data has been updated for this monitoring report using information from the waste survey, the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator, discussions with operators, and Development Management colleagues.

Built Waste Management Capacity

5.21. There has been a general increase in capacity across all waste management categories from the baseline capacities in the adopted WLP. Total operational capacity for waste facilities in West Sussex, excluding inert recovery and non-inert landfill is 3.0mt. There is also additional 'not operational' capacity of 0.4mt. Operational capacity is therefore 0.9mt higher than the forecasted arisings in 2031 (high growth scenarios).

However, the following should be noted with regard to the total capacity figure:

- It includes the capacity at all transfer sites as well as a proportion of this capacity that is calculated as contributing to C&I and C&D recycling, therefore there will be an element of double counting.
- The temporary nature of aggregate recycling sites means that capacity tends to fluctuate annually; and
- Sites with permission but are 'not operational' may not be implemented which is why they are reported separately.

5.22. Reference should also be made to Table 10 which sets out updated shortfalls in annual capacity.

5.23. Table 10 shows waste site capacities against the total current need, taking account of Policy W1 of the WLP. In summary this shows:

- **Transfer capacity** – New capacity has been permitted to meet the shortfalls in Policy W1. If the recycling, recovery and renewable energy facility allowed on appeal in February 2020 at the Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham (WSCC/015/18/NH) is implemented, this will supersede the transfer capacity that is currently operational at the site. This may result in a shortfall as there would be a 180,000tpa net loss in transfer capacity.
- **Recycling and composting of non-inert waste** – New capacity has been permitted to meet the shortfalls in Policy W1. There is an additional 75,000 tonnes of capacity that is 'not operational'. The figures for recycling capacity and the shortfalls/surplus (Table 10) should be treated with some caution as recycling capacity includes an amount that may take place at transfer sites which is difficult to assess due to the range of activities taking place at these sites.
- **Aggregate Recycling** – The capacity of 'operational' sites is 562,125tpa with a further 3,750tpa of capacity at permitted sites that are 'not operational'. Compared to the estimate of aggregate production (388,000tpa), there is 174,125tpa 'headroom' capacity at 'operational' sites. There is no shortfall in the WLP for aggregate recycling, but the temporary nature of aggregate recycling sites means that capacity tends to fluctuate annually. There will continue to be a need to restore quarries and therefore new aggregate recycling sites to be permitted as temporary sites close.
- **Non-inert waste recovery** – The capacity of 'operational' sites has increased by 25,000tpa²⁴ since the WLP was adopted. There is a further 320,000tpa of permitted capacity that is 'not operational' (Table 11). Previous Monitoring Reports did not include the Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) output from the MBT at Brookhurst Wood, which

²⁴ Capacity of operational sites has increased by 25,000tpa due to information received by the site operator in response to the 2019 Waste Operator Survey.

manages mainly MSW waste, when calculating the shortfalls²⁵. This was because a separate contract was being procured to manage it (para. 4.5.8 of the WLP). The RDF is currently exported for energy recovery but should be included in the shortfalls to ensure West Sussex is net self-sufficient in the management of waste arising in the county. Based on the permitted capacity of the MBT facility (327,000tpa), the RDF output is estimated to be 206,010tpa, that has been included in the 'need' figures. The shortfall is estimated to be around 451,000tpa.

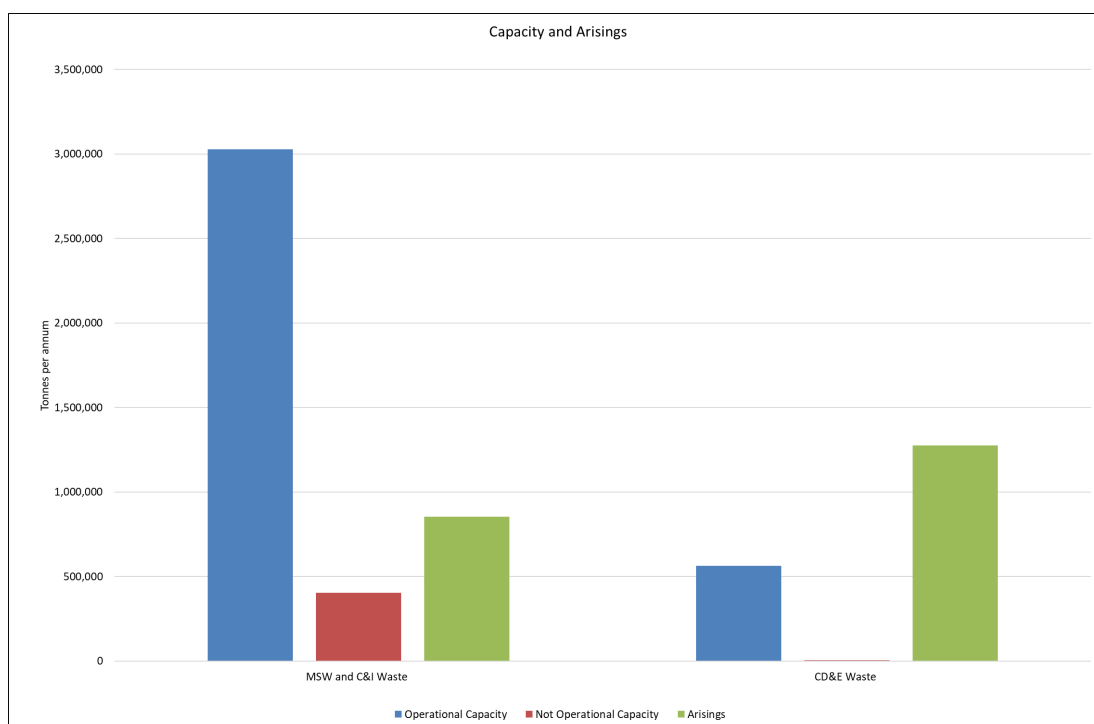


Figure 8: Capacity and Arisings 2018/19

Note: The capacities include all transfer capacity and the contribution transfer sites make to recycling therefore there is an element of double counting.

Non-Inert Landfill

- 5.24. There are currently no active non-inert landfill sites in the county. Brookhurst Wood landfill stopped accepting non-hazardous waste in 2018 and Lidsey landfill stopped accepting non-inert waste in December 2015. Both sites are now being restored.
- 5.25. The WLP identified a 0.61mt shortfall in non-inert landfill capacity and Policy W10 (Strategic Waste Allocations) allocates an extension to the Brookhurst Wood landfill site which could provide 0.86mt of additional capacity if required. Planning permission was granted in January 2020 for a soil heat treatment facility (WSCC/050/19) and a soil washing facility (WSCC/051/19) on the proposed allocation for non-inert landfill at

²⁵ The appeal decision for the recycling, recovery and renewable energy facility at the former Wealden brickworks in Horsham (WSCC/015/18/NH) concluded that the RDF output is a waste and had not been accounted for in the shortfalls in the 2017/18 AMR (para. 12 of the appeal decision). Although the RDF is currently exported to Europe for energy recovery it is classed as a waste which needs to be managed and would increase the shortfall in recovery capacity.

Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site. Permission was granted for a temporary period (three years), after which consideration will be given as to whether the land is required for landfill.

Inert Waste Landfill and Recovery

- 5.26. There are no active inert landfill sites within the county. Inert waste that cannot be recycled is 'recovered' through engineering projects such as quarry restoration, non-inert landfill cover, agricultural improvements, landscaping schemes and noise bunds. In 2019/20 there were nine sites with permitted capacity to accept inert waste for 'recovery'. The total amount of 'recovery capacity' is 3.14mt. It is estimated that the remaining inert 'recovery' capacity will run out in 2023/24 (Scenario A) and 2022/23 (Scenario B) - see 'Appendix E: Recovery Capacity in West Sussex'. Experience has shown that new proposals generally come forward to meet demand.

Table 10: Waste Site Capacities (2019/20)

Waste Site	(A) Current 'need' over Plan period until 2031 (tpa)	(B) Capacities: Operational (tpa)	(C) Capacities: Not Operational (tpa)	(D) Total Capacity (tpa) (B) + (C) = (D)	(E) Shortfalls: Capacity still required Operational sites only (A) - (B) = (E)	(F) Shortfalls: Capacity still required Total Capacity (A) - (D) = F
All Transfer Capacity (HWRs, Mobile Transfer Sites, Merchant Transfer Stations, Clinical Transfer Stations)	1,309,725	1,323,995 ²⁶	5,000	1,328,995	-14,270	-19,270
Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&I) ²⁷ (OWC, IVC, MRF, Contribution to recycling from transfer sites, Metal Recycling)	720,253	738,489	75,000	813,489	-18,236	-93,236
CD&E Recycling (aggregate recycling) (Dedicated C&D/Inert recycling sites and Waste Transfer Sites where recycling takes place)	N/A	562,125	3,750	565,875	N/A	N/A
Non-inert Waste Recovery (MSW and C&I) ²⁸ (MBT, EFW/Thermal Treatment)	853,000 ²⁹	402,000 ³⁰	320,000	722,000	451,000	131,000
Inert recovery (annual capacity) ³¹		746,600		746,600	N/A	N/A
Inert Landfill		0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Non-inert landfill capacity		0	0	0	605,000	605,000

Note: The 230,000tpa Waste Transfer Station at the Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham (WSSC/018/14) is included under column B for 'All Transfer Capacity' and 'Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&I)' to account for the contribution it makes to recycling capacity in West Sussex. The capacity for the MRF and EFW from the recycling, recovery and renewable energy facility allowed on appeal in February 2020 (WSSC/015/18) is included under column C for 'Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&I)' and 'Non-inert Waste Recovery (MSW and C&I)' and will supersede (WSSC/018/14) if it is implemented.

²⁶ Excludes Council Transfer capacity (32,701 tonnes) which is not available for general transfer capacity.

²⁷ Excludes specialist recycling facilities (wood recycling, road sweeping facilities, tyre recycling, and paint and airport industry recycling) which is not available for general recycling capacity.

²⁸ Excludes Anaerobic Digestion which manages mainly on farm agricultural waste but may manage small amounts of C&I waste.

²⁹ The need for non-inert recovery capacity includes RDF produced by the MBT facility, which manages mainly MSW waste, that is still considered waste and requires managing.

³⁰ Overall capacity has been increased by 25,000 tonnes due to information received by a site operator in the 2019 Waste Survey.

³¹ Figure is an estimate of the amount of inert waste that was 'deposited to land' during 2019/20 based on information about annual fill rates from planning applications and the EA Waste Data Interrogator.

Table 11: Status of Site Allocations in Waste Local Plan, 2014

Remaining Allocated Sites	Potential Capacity	Status
Site North of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford	Up to c.250,000tpa	WSSC/096/13/F - Permission granted for a Materials Recovery Facility and residual waste treatment facility creating energy from waste through gasification (MRF = 60,000tpa, Gasification = 140,000tpa). WSSC/036/20 – Demolition of existing buildings and structure and construction and operation of an energy recovery facility and a waste sorting and transfer facility for treatment of municipal, commercial and industrial wastes, including ancillary buildings, structures, parking, hardstanding and landscape works – decision pending.
Hobbs Barn, near Climping	c.50,000tpa	WSSC/067/15/CM - Permission granted for a waste transfer station with 50,000tpa capacity.
Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester	c.50,000tpa	WSSC/058/13/O - Permission for waste transfer station granted but now expired. Chichester District Council approved a hybrid outline planning application for the redevelopment of the Fuel Depot site (14/04284/OUT). WSSC raised no objection as the proposal excluded an area of the Fuel Depot (north east area) for future waste uses, and therefore was consistent with Policy W10. A further hybrid application is currently being considered by Chichester District Council at the Fuel Depot (19/00619/FUL), which excludes the north east area for waste development. The applicants have agreed to extend the determination period until 27 November 2020, to allow for further time to consult upon and consider amended plans.
Brookhurst Wood, near Horsham	c.300,000tpa	WSSC/018/14/NH - Permission for a Waste Transfer Facility to handle inert and non-inert waste with associated open air inert waste recycling operations with a capacity of 230,000tpa. WSSC/015/18/NH - Permission granted on appeal for a Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility with a capacity (MRF = 50,000tpa, Efw = 180,000tpa).
Land West of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green	c.200,000tpa	No applications
Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill, Horsham	860,000 tonnes	WSSC/003/14/NH - Permission granted for the Installation and operation of a temporary aggregate treatment and recycling facility (230,000tpa). WSSC/050/19 – Temporary permission granted for a soil heat treatment facility (10,000tpa). WSSC/051/19 – Temporary permission granted for a soil washing facility (100,000tpa).

Imports and Exports

- 5.27. Waste travels beyond administrative boundaries and is managed based on commercial decisions. Larger waste operators are likely to take a national and regional view on the locations of their facilities. Data for imports and exports is not readily available and EA data is used to calculate import and exports.
- 5.28. In 2019, West Sussex was a net exporter of all waste (net import of 255,880 tonnes). Across all waste streams, there were net exports of waste to landfill (95,515 tonnes), incineration (55,450 tonnes) mainly for household and commercial waste which is to be expected as there are no active landfill sites for managing non-inert waste in West Sussex. For recycling, West Sussex was a net importer which includes recycling sites, (net import of 191,604 tonnes) and a net importer of 58,535 tonnes of waste for metal recycling. Although West Sussex did not achieve neutral imports and exports for recycling during 2019, it is expected that this picture will continue to change as the waste industry continue to move waste according to markets. In the South East, the Waste Planning Authorities, through the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG), have signed up to a Memorandum of Understanding, which sets out that the authorities will all plan for net self-sufficiency, allowing for waste to continue to move as required, whilst all plan areas provide sufficient capacity for waste arisings.
- 5.29. Figure 9 shows the trend in net imports and exports since the WLP was adopted, however, it should be noted that it shows total figures for each management type and therefore does not show the variation between different waste streams. Transfer and metal recycling have largely remained stable showing only small deviations from neutral imports and exports. Landfill has moved towards net export due to there no longer being landfill capacity in West Sussex.

Table 12: Waste imports into West Sussex in 2019/20

Basic Waste Category	Landfill	Treatment	Transfer	On/In Land	MRS	Incineration	Total
Hazardous	0	5,202	1177	0	7,180	0	13,559
Hhold/Ind/Com	339	281,087	18,537	2,420	65,121	0	367,504
Inert/C&D	284,860	146,174	18,269	212,407	7,636	0	669,346
Total	285,199	432,463	37,983	214,827	79,937	0	1,050,409

Table 13: Waste exports from West Sussex in 2019/20

Basic Waste Category	Landfill	Treatment	Transfer	On/In Land	MRS	Incineration	Total
Hazardous	16,695	16,970	3,225	0	1,578	1,312	39,780
Hhold/Ind/Com	165,060	126,988	34,889	193	5,614	54,120	386,864
Inert/C&D	198,959	96,901	17,656	40,141	14,210	18	367,885
Total	380,714	240,859	55,770	40,334	21,402	55,450	794,529

Table 14: Balance between imports and exports in West Sussex for 2019/20

Basic Waste Category	Landfill	Treatment	Transfer	On/In Land	MRS	Incineration	Total
Hazardous	-16,695	-11,768	-2,048	0	5,602	-1,312	-26,221
Hhold/Ind/Com	-164,721	154,099	-16,352	2,227	59,507	-54,120	-19,360
Inert/C&D	85,901	49,273	613	172,266	-6,574	-18	301,461
Total	-95,515	191,604	-17,787	174,493	58,535	-55,450	255,880

Notes:

- Negative figure = Net Export; Positive figure = Net Import.
- Table 12, Table 13, and Table 14 include agricultural waste.
- Excludes waste categorised as 'storage', 'mobile plant' and 'combustion' which account for small amounts of waste movements.
- The net export figure for incinerator waste (55,450 tonnes) does not account for the Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) that remains following the processing of waste at the MBT plant. Currently this waste is managed outside the county under a contract.

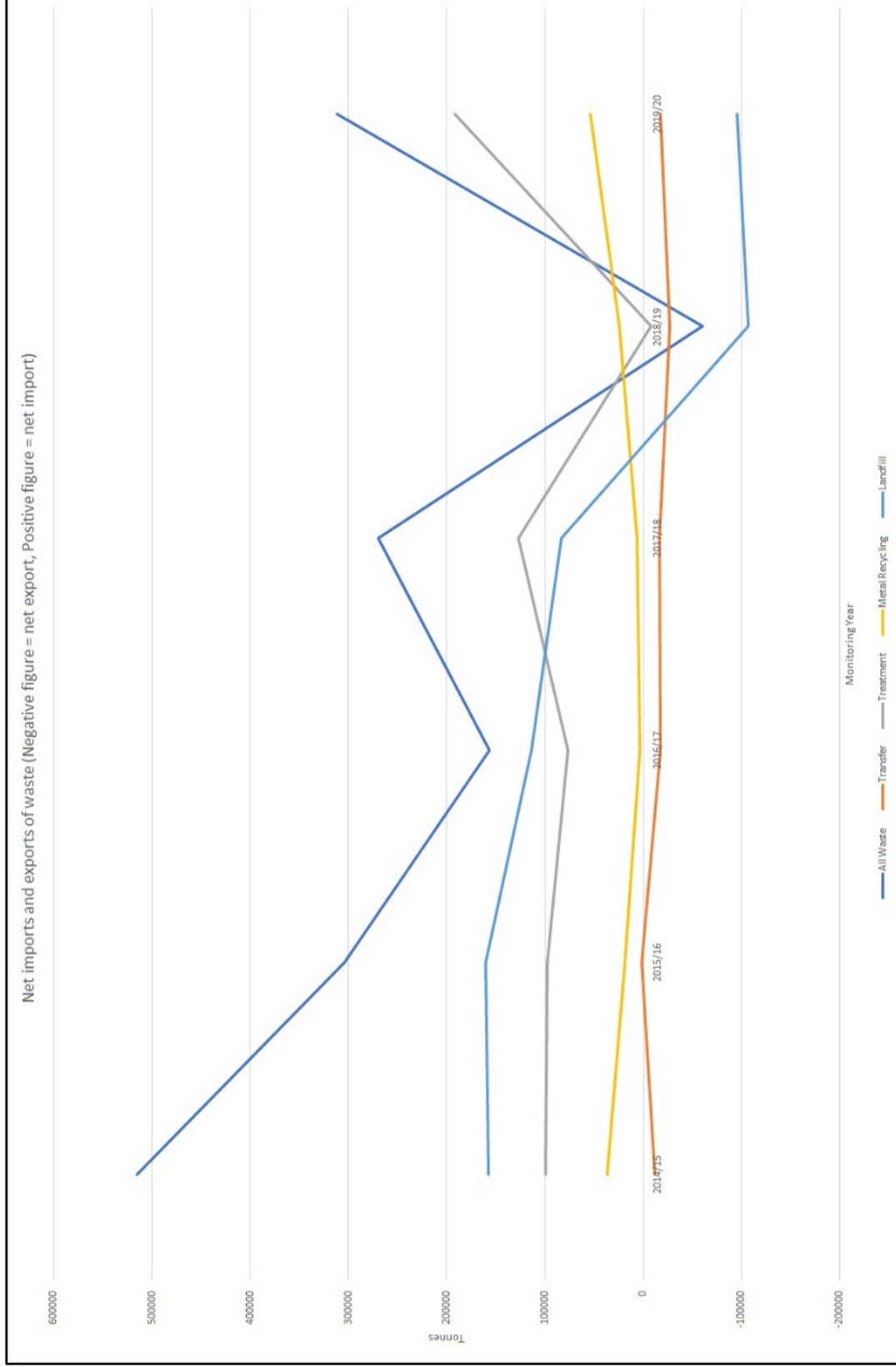


Figure 9: Net imports and exports in West Sussex 2014/ 15 to 2019/20

6. Planning Applications

- 6.1. There were 29 minerals and waste planning applications between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020. This is broken down as 3 minerals planning applications, and 26 waste planning applications. Of these waste planning applications, two applications were for Certificates of Lawful Development, and three applications were made to the SDNPA. A full list of the applications determined within the monitoring period is provided in 'Appendix F: List of Planning Applications'.

Signpost

Full details of all these planning applications and appeals, including decision notices and other relevant planning documents can be viewed online at: [WSCC: Find a Planning Application](#) and [SDNPA: Search for Applications](#).

7. Enforcement/Monitoring

Summary

In 2019/20 there were:

- 13 Investigations resolved, of which 3 were within the SDNP
- 2 Planning Contravention Notices (PCNs) of which 0 within the SDNP
- 2 Enforcement Notices, of which 1 within the SDNP
- 0 Breach of Condition Notices
- 0 Stop Notices (this is the same as the previous year)
- 0 Prosecutions

- 7.1. The West Sussex Compliance and Enforcement Team monitor all authorised minerals (quarries) and waste disposal landfill sites in West Sussex. The SDNPA Minerals and Waste team monitor sites in West Sussex which fall within the boundary of the South Downs National Park. Enforcement monitoring is undertaken through a 'fees-monitoring' system introduced by Government Legislation in 2006. Under this system, the County Council and SDNPA charges operators or landowners for its compliance checks on mineral sites and landfill sites. Inactive sites are visited once per year and active sites are visited between 1-8 times per year, depending on issues such as the sensitivity of the site and location, the activity on the site, and whether the site has had any recent problems with non-compliance with conditions in the past.
- 7.2. Any potential breaches of planning control are investigated by the Compliance and Enforcement Team. This includes breaches found at authorised sites under the fees-monitoring scheme, and breaches at sites where development has not been permitted and permitted sites not covered under the 'fees monitoring' system. Where possible, the team will aim to resolve breaches as quickly as possible through informal means. However, where this is not possible, and where it is expedient to do so, formal action such as serving notices may take place.
- 7.3. The team reported that the 'fees-monitoring' system has increased operators' understanding of the need for compliance with conditions and has resulted in better communications and improved relationships between the Team and operators/agents. As a result of this, the fees-monitoring work is showing, from an already good level of compliance, a trend of increased compliance with conditions.
- 7.4. Table 15 shows the investigations work carried out by the Compliance and Enforcement Teams during the monitoring period in 2019/20, compared to the number carried out in the previous monitoring periods.

Table 15: Investigations carried out by WSCC and the SDNPA

Monitoring Year	Investigations received during this period	Investigations resolved during this period
2008/09	76	69
2009/10	65	61
2010/11	61	78
2011/12	17	8
2012/13	71	18
2013/14	34	0
2014/15	69	58 (5 SDNPA)
2015/16	44	31 (3 SDNPA)
2016/17	37	27 (7 SDNPA)
2017/18	45	38 (17 SDNP)
2018/19	22	33 (9 SDNP)
2019/20	21	10 (3 SDNP)

Table 16: Formal action taken by the Enforcement/Compliance Team (WSCC and SDNPA)

Year	PCN	BCN	Enforcement Notice	Stop Notice	Prosecution
2009/10	7	1	3	2	0
2010/11	2	0	0	0	0
2011/12	0	2	0	1	0
2012/13	25	2	2	1	0
2013/14	29	0	3	2 (temp)	0
2014/15	31	3	4	0	0
2015/16	14	0	11	0	0
2016/17	7 (1 SDNPA)	0	3 (1 SDNPA)	6 (2 SDNPA) 2 temp	0
2017/18	9 (1 SDNPA)	2	0	0	0
2018/19	7 (0 SDNPA)	0	2 (1 SDNPA)	0	0
2019/20	2 (0 SDNPA)	0 (0 SDNPA)	1 (1 SDNPA)	0 (0 SDNPA)	0 (0 SDNPA)

Note: All cases relating to the 2015/16 monitoring period were outside the SDNP. There was no formal enforcement action taken in the SDNP over the monitoring period.

- 7.5. There were no breaches of condition notices in 2019/20 and no prosecutions. Wherever possible, the Compliance and Enforcement Teams will attempt to resolve matters through negotiation with the responsible party, who will be informed of the breach and advised to resolve it swiftly, before formal action is considered.

8. Duty to Co-Operate

- 8.1. The Duty to Co-Operate (DtC) is set out in Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (local development) as amended by the Localism Act 2011. This requires authorities to have ongoing and constructive engagement with other bodies in relation to planning of strategic cross boundary matters. Authorities are also required to consider whether to consult on, or prepare joint approaches, on local development documents.
- 8.2. The Authorities are actively engaged in the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) and the South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP). Both working parties meet on a quarterly basis and help to fulfil the Duty to Co-Operate requirements.
- 8.3. A summary of the active and ongoing engagement that has taken place as part of DtC since April 2019 is set out in Table 17. The Authorities have co-operated with other MPAs and LPAs to prepare Statements of Common Ground (SoCG) and Position Statements addressing strategic matters including:
 - SoCG between Waste Planning Authority Members of the South East Waste Advisory Group Concerning Strategic Policies for Waste Management (March 2020).
 - Joint Position Statement: Permanent Deposit of Inert Waste on Land in the South East of England (November 2019).
 - South East – Mineral Planning Authorities: Soft Sand Position Statement (June 2019).
 - Statement of Common Ground between WSCC and West Sussex Local Planning Authorities (April 2020).
 - Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) on Soft Sand between Kent County Council, West Sussex County Council, East Sussex County Council, Brighton & Hove City Council and the South Downs National Park Authority (June 2019).

Table 17: Summary of Duty to Cooperate activities April 2019 to December 2020

Date	Engagement	Issues Discussed
9 April 2019 27 June 2019 14 November 2019 30 April 2020 21 July 2020	SEEAWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Aggregates Monitoring Survey ▪ SEEAWP Annual Report ▪ Statements of Common Ground
2 May 2019 9 July 2019 5 November 2019 28 January 2020 28 April 2020 9 July 2020 20 October 2020	SEWPAG Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SEWPAG Statement of Common Ground ▪ Hazardous Waste Position Statement ▪ South East Annual Monitoring Report ▪ Common SEWPAG waste needs assessment methodologies ▪ South East Residual Waste Management Study
29 July 2019	SoCG between Kent County Council, East Sussex County Council, Brighton and Hove City Council, West Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statement of Common Ground on the issue of Soft Sand supply signed off
July & October 2019 January 2020	Meeting and consultation (via email) with the Planning Policy Officer's Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion about, and consultation on, the draft Statement of Common Ground relating to matters relating to minerals and waste and other statutory and non-statutory functions provided by WSCC
April 2020	SoCG between WSCC and local D&B LPAs, including the SDNPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonstrates agreed positions on matters relating to minerals planning, waste planning and other statutory and non-statutory functions and services provided by WSCC.

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Date	Engagement	Issues Discussed
14 April 2020	South East Mineral Planning Authorities – Soft Sand Position Statement signed by WSCC and SDNPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sets out technical information with respect to soft sand supply in the South East ▪ The Statement is supported by the South East Mineral Planning Authorities and will be used as a basis for any relevant Statements of Common Ground
11 October 2019	Duty to Cooperate Statement incorporating an SoCG with Worcestershire CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Duty to Cooperate Statement, incorporating a Statement of Common Ground was signed by WSCC, specifically around silica sand.
February 2021	Updated Statement of Common Ground for Shoreham Harbour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update to Shoreham Harbour Statement of Common Ground
February 2021	DtC Correspondence from other authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central and Eastern Berkshire on strategic minerals and waste movements

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

Acronym	Term	Explanation
-	Aggregates	Sand, gravel and crushed rock (known as primary aggregates), mineral waste such as colliery spoil, industry wastes and recycled materials (known as secondary aggregates), and such material as construction and demolition waste (recycled aggregates). Aggregates are used in the construction industry to produce concrete, mortar, asphalt, etc.
-	Agricultural waste	Only a small proportion is subject to waste land use planning system or waste management licensing.
-	Composting	A biological process which produces a bulk reduced stabilised residue known as compost. Compostable wastes include the putrescible part of refuse, e.g. food scraps and garden wastes, sewage sludge, manure and organic processing residues.
-	Controlled waste	Essentially waste that is subject to regulation by the Environment Agency through the site licensing system – includes household, industrial, commercial, construction and demolition, and hazardous wastes.
-	Hazardous waste	Waste that may be hazardous to humans and that requires specific and separate provision for dealing with it. Categories are defined by regulations. Now includes many "everyday" items such as electrical goods. Also referred to as Special Waste.
-	Inert waste	Waste that does not normally undergo any significant physical, chemical, or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. It may include materials such as rock, concrete, brick, sand, soil, or certain arisings from road building or maintenance. Most of the category "construction and demolition" waste is inert waste.
-	Landbank	The landbank is a stock of planning permissions for mineral extraction and it is used to secure and maintain an adequate supply of minerals. The length of the landbank is calculated by dividing the total reserve remaining on sites with planning permission by the annual requirement (based on the average of ten years of sales).

Acronym	Term	Explanation
-	Landfill	Normally refers to the disposal of waste material by tipping into voids in the ground (usually mineral workings), though in terms of regulations also applies to "landraising" where no previous void exists.
-	Landfill Tax	Landfill Tax is a tax on the disposal of waste. It aims to encourage waste producers to produce less waste, recover more value from waste, for example through recycling or composting and to use more environmentally friendly methods of waste disposal.
-	Leachate site	Effluent arising from the breaking down of degradable waste in landfill when liquid (normally rainwater) is introduced. Normally carries pollutants from decomposing waste requiring special collection and treatment.
-	Localism Act	2011 Act which introduced new freedoms and flexibilities for local government and new rights and powers for communities and individuals.
-	Non-inert waste	Waste that is potentially biodegradable or may undergo any significant physical, chemical, or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. It can originate from household, industrial, and commercial waste streams. Referred to as "non-hazardous waste" in EU Directives.
-	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Introduced reforms to the Planning System in 2004 including the revocation of Structure Plans and Local Plans and replaced them with the Local Development Framework system.
-	Primary Aggregates	Virgin materials such as sand and gravel which are extracted from the ground.
-	Recycled Aggregates	Aggregate which has been extracted from the ground (as primary aggregate), but which has subsequently been used and recovered for re-use. It comprises material derived from construction and demolition waste
-	Residual Waste	The term used for waste that cannot be recycled/reprocessed and is left over after any recovery processes. Without any alternative management process available, residual waste is sent to landfill.

Acronym	Term	Explanation
-	Secondary Aggregates	These are usually by-products of other industrial processes not previously used in construction. Secondary Aggregates can be further sub-divided into manufactured and natural, depending on their source. Examples of manufactured secondary aggregates are pulverised fuel ash (PFA) and metallurgical slags. Natural secondary aggregates include china clay sand and slate aggregate (Source: WRAP website).
-	Waste Hierarchy	A hierarchy of approaches to waste management, with prevention the most preferred approach, followed by preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery, and finally 'disposal' (Annex C, NPPF).
AAP	Area Action Plan	A type of Development Plan Document focused upon a specific location or an area subject to conservation or significant change (for example major regeneration).
AD	Anaerobic Digestion	A process in which biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. Waste is broken down in an enclosed vessel under controlled conditions, resulting in the production of digestate and biogas.
AMR	Authority Monitoring Report	A report that presents an analysis of existing ('saved') policies, progress on the Local Development Scheme (see below) noting if any adjustments to the scheme are needed and updating relevant data.
C&D	Construction and Demolition Waste	Waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance, and demolition of buildings and structures. Although often described as inert, that can be misleading as C&D waste may include material such as timber, metal, plastics, paper and paint, which need to be separated out if the waste is to be re-used, e.g. as inert fill, or if disposed of at a site licensed only for inert waste.
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste	Commercial waste originates from premises used for trade or business (e.g. shops and offices) or for the purposes of sport, recreation, or entertainment. Industrial waste comes from factories or premises used in connection with public transport (land, water, or air), supply of gas, water, electricity, and sewerage, postal or telecommunications services.

Acronym	Term	Explanation
DtC	Duty to Co-Operate	Introduced through Section 110 of the Localism Act (2011). Requires planning authorities to carry out on-going constructive and active engagement throughout the preparation of development plan documents where there are cross-boundary issues or impacts.
EiP	Examination in Public	An external Panel, appointed by the Planning Inspectorate to hold an Examination into a plan in public and write a report on its findings.
EU	European Union	The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 27 member states committed to regional integration.
HWRS	Household Waste Recycling Site	A facility where the public can dispose of household waste. They are run by the local authority. Also known as Civic Amenity site.
IVC	In-Vessel Composting	The aerobic decomposition of shredded and mixed organic waste within an enclosed container, where the control systems for material degradation are fully automated. Moisture, temperature, and odour can be regulated, and a stable compost can be produced much more quickly than outdoor windrow composting.
JAAP	Joint Area Action Plan	The Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP) is a strategy for the regeneration of Shoreham Harbour and surrounding areas. An area action plan is a type of local plan for an area of significant change. The JAAP sets a planning policy framework to guide development and investment decisions within the Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area up to 2032.
JMRMS	Joint Materials Resource Management Strategy	A long-term municipal waste strategy jointly developed by WSCC Waste Disposal Authority and the Districts and Boroughs in the County (Waste Collection Authorities). The aim of the strategy is to reduce reliance on landfill by introducing an integrated approach to waste management.
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme	A scheme whereby waste disposal authorities are allocated allowances for the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that can be disposed of to landfill.
LDS	Local Development Scheme	The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the timetable that the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) will follow in the preparation and adoption of planning policy documents.

Acronym	Term	Explanation
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment	Mechanical sorting/separation technologies used in conjunction with biological treatment processes, such as anaerobic digestion and composting.
MCA	Minerals Consultation Area	A mechanism that aims to ensure that in two-tier authority areas consultation takes place between county and district planning authorities when mineral interests could be compromised by non-mineral development.
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's (formerly the Department for Communities and Local Government) job is to create great places to live and work, and to give more power to local people to shape what happens in their area.
MLP	Minerals Local Plan	The West Sussex Minerals Local Plan, which was adopted in May 2003, covers the period to 2006. It sets out the County Council's vision, objectives and strategy for minerals land-use planning in West Sussex, and provides the detailed policy framework for determining minerals planning applications. It also sets out the existing sites and commitments and new site allocations for minerals development. A new Minerals Local Plan is being prepared to supersede the 2003 Plan.
MPA	Mineral Planning Authority	A local authority with responsibility for processing mineral applications.
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility	A special sorting 'factory' where mixed recyclables are separated into individual materials prior to despatch to re-processors who wash and prepare the materials for manufacturing into new recycled products.
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Areas	Areas of known mineral resources that are of sufficient economic or conservation value to warrant protection for generations to come.
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste	More commonly known as rubbish, trash or garbage — consists of everyday items such as product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, paint, and batteries.
mt	-	Million Tonnes
mtpa	-	Million Tonnes per Annum
MWDS	Minerals and Waste Development Scheme	A timetable and project plan for the production of all the LDD relating to mineral and waste issues in West Sussex.

Acronym	Term	Explanation
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategies	A strategy produced by local authorities to deliver more sustainable waste management and break the link between economic growth and the amount of waste produced so that the disposal of waste is the last option for dealing with it.
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	Introduced in 2012, and updated in 2019, the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. There is a separate NPPW for waste which was published in 2014.
NPPW	National Planning Policy for Waste	This document sets out the government's detailed waste planning policies.
OWC	Open Windrow Composting	The aerobic decomposition of appropriate shredded biodegradable waste using open linear heaps known as 'windrows', which are approximately three metres high and four to six metres across. The process involves mechanical turning of the waste until the desired temperature and residence times are achieved to enable effective degradation. This results in a bulk-reduced, stabilised residue known as compost. Windrow composting can take place outdoors or within buildings and the process takes around three months.
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance	Provides further information in support of the implementation of planning policy. This includes waste planning.
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel	A fuel produced from various types of waste including, MSW and C&I waste. The waste is shred, dried, baled and can be burned to produce electricity.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	A single appraisal tool which provides for the systematic identification and evaluation of the economic, social, and environmental impacts of a proposal. Now incorporates SEA.
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement	The processes by which the community will be engaged in consultation on each type of LDD and at every stage of its preparation. The SCI will also show how residents will be consulted on major planning applications.
SDNPA	South Downs National Park Authority	The South Downs National Park Authority is the lead organisation responsible for promoting the purposes and duty of the National Park, working in partnership with other Local Authorities and organisations. From April 2011 the SDNPA became responsible for all planning in the National Park.

Acronym	Term	Explanation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	A process to ensure that significant environmental effects arising from policies, plans and programmes are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision-makers, monitored and that opportunities for public involvement are provided.
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Prepared by Local Planning Authorities in consultation with the Environment Agency. Contains information about flooding in an area and form the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management.
SSR	Soft Sand Review	During the examination hearings of the JMLP in September 2017, the Planning Inspector raised concerns about the soft sand strategy. The Inspector suggested modifications prior to adoption of the JMLP: to delete references to planning for a declining amount of sand extraction from within the National Park; to replace Policy M2 with new wording; and to remove the proposed Ham Farm allocation from Policy M11. Accordingly, Policy M2 of the JMLP requires the Authorities to undertake a single issue Soft Sand Review (herein SSR). This was required to commence within six months of adoption of the JMLP and be submitted to the Secretary of State within two years from the commencement of the review.
WCA	Waste Collection Authority	Local authority responsible for the collection of waste in its administrative boundary (in West Sussex the district/borough councils).
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority	Local authority responsible for the disposal of waste in its administrative boundary (in West Sussex, the County Council).
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Directive)	EU Directive that aims to prevent the disposal of electrical and electronic goods and ensure greater levels of recovery and disassembly.
WPA	Waste Planning Authority	The local authority responsible for waste development planning and control. They are the unitary authorities, including National Park Authorities, and county councils in non-unitary areas. West Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority are the WPA for West Sussex.
WTS	Waste Transfer Station	A building or processing site for the temporary deposition of waste. Materials are deposited and sorted ready for recycling/processing elsewhere.

Appendix B: Mineral Sites in West Sussex

Key to local authorities:

- ArDC = Arun District Council
- ADC = Adur District Council
- CDC = Chichester District Council
- CBC = Crawley Borough Council
- HDC = Horsham District Council
- MSDC = Mid Sussex District Council
- SDNPA = South Downs National Park Authority
- WBC = Worthing Borough Council
- WSCC = West Sussex County Council

Mineral Extraction Sites

Safeguarded sites are those that are proposed to be safeguarded under clause (a) of Policy M9 of the Proposed Submission West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan. The list of mineral sites includes inactive and dormant sites that are still monitored by the Authorities because they are still under restoration/aftercare. Only active and permitted sites are included in the maps in 'Appendix F: List of Planning Applications'.

Sharp Sand and Gravel Sites

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CDC)	Kingsham Gravel Pit, Kingsham Road, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	Ten years after commencement of mineral extraction.	486315 103375	(A) Renewal of planning permission granted in 2011. Preparatory works started on site during 2016, extraction has commenced.	Yes

Soft Sand Sites

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC (HDC)	Chantry Lane Quarry, Sullington	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	21.02.42	509457 113880	(I) Inactive	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Hampers Lane Sandpit, Washington Quarry, Sullington	Britaniacrest Recycling Ltd	Five years from the commencement of development	510675 113821	(I) Permission for the continued extraction for 2 years lapsed (ref: WSCC/104/13/SR) now lapsed.	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Rock Common Sandpit, Washington, Pulborough	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	31.12.20	512561 113456	(A) Sand extraction. Concrete batching plant. Aggregates imported are virgin, and for blending with sand for various products, not recycling.	Yes

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSDC (HDC)	Sandgate Park Quarry, Water Lane, Sullington, Storrington	CEMEX UK Operations	21.02.42	510254 114007	(A) Winning and working of sand. Restoration to landscaped lake for fishing and nature conservation. A further planning application (WSDC/044/18/SR) proposes restoration within 11 years with 5 years of aftercare for each restoration phase. This proposal to change the restoration design by importing fill material does not change or extend this timescale. If planning permission is granted for this new restoration scheme CEMEX would relinquish the old mineral planning permission. This application was been granted with conditions on the 08.01.2020.	Yes
SDNPA	West Heath Quarry, West Harting, Petersfield	CEMEX UK Operations	Extension expires – 2025. Older part of the site expires in 2042.	478400 122800	(A) Winning and working of sand. Restoration to heathland. Planning permission until 2042. An application for determination of conditions permitted on 23 May 2016. Winning and working of minerals and site restoration must be completed by 21 February 2042. Extension to quarry expires in 2025.	Yes
SDNPA	Heath End Quarry, Duncton, Petworth	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	31.12.21	496300 118800	(A) Permission granted on appeal in September 2016.	Yes
SDNPA	Minsted Sandpit, Minsted Common, Midhurst	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	30.11.24	485500 121500	(A) ROMP review approved, and site restoration date is 30.11.2024.	Yes
SDNPA	Pendean Quarry, Oaklands Lane, Pendean, Midhurst	Inert Recycling UK Ltd	Six years from the date of commencement (January 2014)	489000 120000	(I) Extraction ceased and new restoration permission granted 06.05.2016. The site is under restoration.	No
SDNPA	Coates Sandpit	-	-	499800 117600	(D) Dormant site	No (Although site falls within MSA)

Clay Sites and Brickworks

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSDC (MSDC)	Freshfield Lane Brickworks, Danehill, Haywards Heath	Freshfield Lane Brickworks Ltd	21.02.42	538500 126400	(A) Winning and working of clay and brick making.	Yes
WSDC (HDC)	Laybrook Brickworks, Goose Green Lane, Thakeham, nr Pulborough	Ibstock Brick Ltd	21.02.42	511899 118979	(A) Winning and working of clay and brickmaking. Partially restored to fishing lakes.	Yes
WSDC (HDC)	Rudgwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick	Wienerberger Ltd	21.02.42	508305 134297	(I) Site partially restored, and buildings no longer used for mineral purposes.	No
WSDC (HDC)	Warnham Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Wienerberger Ltd	21.02.44	517496 135005	(A) Winning and working of clay and brickmaking. Site is in 2 separate locations.	Yes
WSDC (MSDC)	West Hoathly Brickworks, Sharpethorne, West Hoathly	Ibstock Brick	21.02.42	537498 132701	(A) Winning and working of clay, major extension area. Restoration to mixed habitats and ponds.	Yes
SDNPA	Pitsham Brickworks, Cocking	Lambs	2042	487600 119589	(A) Winning and working of clay and brickmaking. Restoration by natural regeneration. Planning permission until 2042.	Yes

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC (HDC)	Laybrook Brickworks, Goose Green Lane, Thakeham, Nr. Pulborough	Ibstock Brick Ltd	21.02.42	511899 118979	(A) Winning and working of clay and brickmaking. Partially restored to fishing lakes.	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Rudwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick	Wienerberger Ltd	21.02.42	508305 134297	(I) Site partially restored, and buildings no longer used for mineral purposes.	No
WSCC (HDC)	Warnham Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Wienerberger Ltd	21.02.44	517496 135005	(A) Winning and working of clay and brickmaking. Site is in 2 separate locations.	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	West Hoathly Brickworks, Sharpethorne, West Hoathly	Ibstock Brick	30.11.2021	537498 132701	(I) Restoration to mixed habitats and ponds by 30.11.21.	Yes
SDNPA	Pitsham Brickworks, Cocking	Lams	2042	487600 119589	(A) Winning and working of clay and brickmaking. Restoration by natural regeneration. Planning permission until 2042.	Yes

Building Stone Quarries

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC (MSDC)	Paddockhurst Stone Pit, Newhouse Farm, Balcombe	Paddockhurst Estate	31.12.16	532765 132320	(I) Quarrying of building stone. Restoration by natural regeneration.	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Philpots Quarry, West Hoathly	Sussex Sandstone Ltd	21.02.42	535497 132293	(A) Restoration by natural regeneration. Application for extension granted.	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Theale Farm Stone Quarry, Slinfold	I.O. Warren	31.03.12	512392 132002	(A) Extraction of building stone.	Yes
SDNPA	Winter's Pit, Easebourne, Midhurst	Shropshire Stone	30.04.50	489401 123603	(A) Extraction of building stone. Restoration to woodland.	Yes
SDNPA	Bognor Common Stone Quarry, Fittleworth	Local Stone Co. Ltd	21.02.42	500892 121398	(A) Sandstone quarrying with restoration by natural regeneration to woodland.	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Hook Stone Quarry		21.02.2042	535553 131310	(I) ROMP review in 1998 (Ref: HO/047/98) until 21.02.2042.	Yes

Chalk Quarries

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
SDNPA	Duncton Chalk Quarry, East Lavington	Southern Counties Liming	31.12.41	495200 115700	(A) Winning and processing of chalk. Restoration by natural habitat regeneration.	Yes
SDNPA	Upper Beeding Chalk Pit	Hargreaves	2042	520896 110501	(I) In suspension. Site inactive but contains permitted reserves. Planning permission until 2042 but ROMP has stalled therefore site in suspension.	Yes
SDNPA	Newtimber Chalk Works, London Road, Pyecombe, Hassocks	Robins of Herstmonceux	21.02.42	527697 113703	(A) Chalk excavation, recycled aggregates, part inert landfill, and restoration to chalk grassland.	Yes
SDNPA	Washington Chalk Quarry, Bostal Road, Washington	Dudman Group Ltd	21.02.42	512099 112196	(I) Extraction of chalk.	Yes

Oil and Gas Exploration and Production

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC	Lower Stumble Farm, Balcombe	Cuadrilla Resources Ltd	2021	531022 129238	(I) Application for temporary permission for exploration and appraisal of the existing hydrocarbon lateral borehole granted.	Yes
WSCC	Wood Barn Farm, Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst	Celtique Energie Weald Ltd	11.02.19 Three years from the date of site construction.	509017 121725	(A) Siting and development of a temporary borehole, well site and compound access road for the exploration, testing and evaluation of hydrocarbons. Current application being considered to extend the permission by 24 months (WSCC/079/19).	Yes
SDNPA	Singleton Oilfield, Singleton, nr Chichester	IGAS Energy Plc	31.12.31 or within 6 months from the completion of oil and gas production.	488400 115400	(A) Oil production. Planning permission until December 2031 (SDNP/16/02229/CM). Planning conditions were discharged on 04.12.2018 (SDNP/18/05428/DCOND)	Yes
WSCC	Lidsey Oil Site, Lidsey Road, Bognor Regis	Angus Energy Weald Basin No. 3 Ltd	28.04.2028 or within 6 months of completion of oil production	494400 103400	(A) Permission granted for continued flowing of hydrocarbons (WSCC/047/18/BN)	Yes
WSCC	Storrington Oil Site	IGAS Energy Plc	31.12.2032 or within six months of completion of oil production.	506800 114800	(A) Planning permission granted for the retention of the wellsite until 2032.	Yes
SDNPA	Markwells Wood	UK Oil and Gas Investments Plc	30.09.2016	475724 113395	(I) Planning permission until 30 September 2016. Application to allow the production of hydrocarbons for a 20 year period (SDNP/16/04679/CM) was withdrawn.	No

Other Minerals Infrastructure

Concrete Batching Plants

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC (CDC)	Portfield, Chichester	Tarmac	(I) Site being redeveloped	488096 105302	No
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley Goods Yard, Crawley	Brett Concrete Ltd	(A)	528474 138887	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Foundry Lane, Horsham	Hanson	(A)	518050 131499	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Shoreham Concrete, ARC Wharf, Shoreham	Hanson (on Tarmac's ARC wharf)	(A)	525408 104801	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Stephenson Place, Three Bridges	Hanson	(A)	528563 136547	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Fairplace Hill, London Road, Burgess Hill	Hanson	(A)	531009 120557	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Portfield, Rutland Way, Chichester	Cemex	(A)	488096 105302	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Sandgate Park, Storrington	Cemex	(A)	510254 114007	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Halls Wharf	Cemex	(A)	525737 104775	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Turberville and Penneys Wharf, Shoreham	Dudman	(A)	523993 104901	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	New Wharf, Shoreham	Kendalls	(A)	522461 105128	Yes

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
SDNP	Minsted Quarry, Midhurst	Dudman	(A) Concrete batching plant is ancillary to the operational	485500 121500	Safeguarded for soft sand resources
SDNP	Valdoe, Lavant	Dudman	(I) Planning Permission expired	487796 108400	No
WSCC	More House Farm	Cemex	(A)	533888 127659	Yes

Coated Roadstone Plants

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC (MSDC)	Ardingly Rail Depot, Haywards Heath	Hanson	(A)	533888 127659	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	EWS New Goods Yard Crawley	Aggregate Industries	(A)	528474 138887	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Littlehampton Wharf, Littlehampton	Tarmac	(A)	501898 102302	Yes

Minerals Wharves

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC (ADC)	Free Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham	Formerly Minelco Specialities	(I) Formerly special aggregate imports.	522205 105048	No
WSCC (ADC)	New Wharf, New Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham	Aggregate Industries	(A) Aggregate imports, concrete batching.	522419 105052	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Railway Wharf, Littlehampton Quay, Quayside, Bridge Road, Littlehampton	Tarmac	(A) Aggregate imports.	502002 102345	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Halls Wharf, Wellington Road, Portslade (Shoreham Wharf)	CEMEX UK Operations	(A) Aggregate imports.	525682 104934	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	ARC Wharf (Solent Wharf), Basin Road South, Portslade	Tarmac	(A) Aggregate imports.	525393 104809	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Turberville and Penneys Wharf, Albion Street, Southwick	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	(A) Aggregate imports.	523986 104969	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Rombus Wharf, Basin Road South, Portslade	Formerly CEMEX UK Operations Ltd	(I) Although wharf is active for general use, it is no longer used for aggregate imports.	525554 104806	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	LDF Wharf, Basin Road South, Portslade	Formerly Tarmac Southern Ltd	(I) Although wharf is active for general use, it is no longer used for aggregate imports.	525688 104816	No

Railheads

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC (MSDC)	Ardingly Rail Depot, Ardingly	Hanson Aggregates	(A) Aggregate railhead.	533901 127609	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Chichester Rail Depot, Cathedral Way, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	(A) Aggregate railhead and storage.	485094 104523	Yes

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC (CBC)	EWS Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley, RH10 9RE	Aggregate Industries	(A) Crushed stone rail imports and aggregates recycling	528592 138760	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley Goods Yard	Day Group	(A) Crushed stone rail imports, aggregates recycling and concrete batching.	528668 138930	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Tinsley Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley	CEMEX UK Operations	(A) Aggregate storage, concrete batching.	528708 139021	Yes

Appendix C: Estimated Capacity of Waste Sites

The Total Capacity column in these tables shows the estimated capacities used in the waste forecasts in the Waste Local Plan (2014).

The 230,000tpa Waste Transfer Station at the Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham (WSCC/018/14/NH) is included under 'Merchant Waste Transfer Stations'. The capacity for the MRF and EfW from the recycling, recovery and renewable energy facility allowed on appeal in February 2020 (WSCC/015/18/NH) is included under 'Not-operational capacity' for 'MRF' and 'Thermal Treatment/Energy Recovery' and will supersede (WSCC/018/14/NH) if it is implemented.

Transfer Stations

Facility Type	Total Capacity (tonnes per annum) WLP Baseline	Operational Sites 2019/20 Monitoring Year	Permitted (Not Operational) 2019/20 Monitoring Year	Total 2019/20 Monitoring Year
HWRS	581,800	704,997	0	704,997
Mobile Transfer Capacity	3,500	4,998	0	4,998
Merchant Waste Transfer Stations	571,420	591,000	5,000	596,000
Clinical Transfer Station	13,005	23,000	0	23,000
Council Transfer Station	32,701	32,701	0	32,701
Sub Total	1,169,725	1,356,696	5,000	1,361,696

Recycling and Composting

Facility Type	Total Capacity (tonnes per annum) WLP Baseline	Operational Sites 2019/20 Monitoring Year	Permitted (Not Operational) 2019/20 Monitoring Year	Total 2019/20 Monitoring Year
Open Windrow Composting	231,000	174,251	0	174,251
IVC	40,000	7,500	0	7,500
MRF	100,000	160,000	50,000	210,000
C&I Recycling	79,253	202,125	0	202,125
Metal Recycling and End of Life Vehicles	-	194,613	25,000	219,613
Sub Total	-	738,489	75,000	813,489
Wood Recycling	-	75,000	0	75,000
Road Sweeping Recycling Facilities	-	100,000	0	100,000
Tyre Recycling	-	25,000	0	25,000 ³²
Soil Treatment	-	0	110,000	110,000
Other specialist recycling	-	75,420	0	75,420
Sub Total	-	200,000	110,000	310,000
C&D/Inert Recycling (dedicated sites)	224,065	321,000	0	321,000
C&D/Inert Recycling at Waste Transfer Stations ³³	349,313	241,125	3,750	244,875
Sub Total (C&D/Inert Recycling)	573,378	562,125	3,750	565,875
Total (all recycling)	1,023,631	1,500,614	188,750	1,689,364

³² Excludes some HWRS sites and Merchant Transfer Sites that may manage very small amounts of tyres.

³³ Figure is 75% of total estimated C&D capacity at Merchant Waste Transfer sites as an estimate of the amount of C&D waste that is likely to be recycled. Capacity for these sites appears under 'Transfer' and 'Recycling and Composting' categories as some sites may undertake both activities.

Treatment and Recovery

Facility Type	Total Capacity (tonnes per annum) WLP Baseline	Operational Sites 2019/20 Monitoring Year	Permitted (Not Operational) 2019/20 Monitoring Year	Total 2019/20 Monitoring Year
MBT (MSW and some C&I)	327,000	327,000	0	327,000
Anaerobic Digestion (Sites manage mainly agricultural waste)	-	108,760	50,000	158,760
Thermal Treatment/Energy Recovery	50,000	75,000	320,000	395,000
Deposition of waste to land/Inert Recovery ³⁴	240,000	656,000	See 'Appendix E: Recovery Capacity in West Sussex' for trajectory of permitted capacity	656,000
Sub Total	617,000	1,058,000	320,000	1,378,000

Landfill

Facility Type	Total Capacity (tonnes per annum) WLP Baseline	Operational Sites 2019/20 Monitoring Year	Permitted (Not Operational) 2019/20 Monitoring Year	Total 2019/20 Monitoring Year
Inert Landfill	0	0	0	0
Non-inert landfill	1,750,000	0	0	0

³⁴ Capacity figure for 'deposition of waste to land'/'inert recovery' is an estimate of the amount of inert material received at sites that were operational in the monitoring year.

Appendix D: Waste Sites in West Sussex

Information in these tables is indicative only and is liable to change. Reference should be made to the relevant planning consents for full details.

Transfer Sites

Household Waste Recycling Sites

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (HDC)	Billingshurst HWRS, Junction of A272 & A29 Bypass, Newbridge Road	Viridor	(A) Opened September 2005	15,000	-	508324 125955	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Bognor Regis HWRS, Shripney Road, Bognor	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables	15,600	-	493888 100592	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Burgess Hill HWRS, Fairbridge Way, Burgess Hill	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables and aggregates recycling	148,500	-	531181 120541	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley HWRS, Metcalfe Way, Crawley RH11 3DH	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	74,999	-	526569 138586	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	East Grinstead HWRS, Imberhorne Lane, East Grinstead	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	75,000	-	537891 137193	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Horsham HWRS, Hop Oast Roundabout, Horsham	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	18,200	-	515895 128707	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Lancing WTS, Lancing Business Park, Lancing	Viridor	(A)	116,700	-	517468 103884	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Littlehampton HWRS, Mill Lane, Littlehampton	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	16,000	-	502746 104048	Yes
SDNPA	Midhurst HWRS, Bepton Road, Midhurst	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables	4,999	-	487494 120876	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Shoreham HWRS, Brighton Road, Shoreham	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	24,999	-	522576 105105	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Westhampnett WTS/HWRS, Coach Road, Chichester	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	120,000	-	488000 105899	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Worthing HWRS, Dominion Way, Worthing	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables. *Replacement permitted at Willowbrook Road.	75,000	-	515877 103992	Yes

Mobile Transfer Sites

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CDC)	Selsey Mobile Civic Amenity Site, Beach Road Car Park	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables	2,499	-	486498 093306	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Wittering Mobile Civic Amenity Site, Marine Drive Car Park, East Wittering	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	2,499	-	479299 097101	Yes

Merchant Waste Transfer Stations

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ArDC)	Hobbs Barrn, Gravetts Lane, Climping	Arun Waste Services	(A) New site with planning permission to manage skip waste.	50,000	-	499179 101186	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Burleigh Oaks Farm, East Street, Turners Hill (Cox Skips)	Cox Skips	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use as Waste Transfer Station/recycling	75,000	-	534578 136405	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Cutmills Depot, Newells Lane Bosham	Palmer Garry Christopher	(I) inert and non-inert waste recycling and transfer station including the use of required plant and machinery skip and container use		5,000	480153 105620	No
WSCC (ArDC)	Elbridge Farm, Chichester Road, Bersted	Recycle Southern Ltd	(A)Waste transfer station and materials recycling facility.	30,000	-	491362 102119	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Ford Waste Recycling Centre and Transfer Station, Units 9/10, Hanger 3, Rudford Industrial Estate, Ford, near Arundel	South Coast Skips Ltd	(A) Transfer Station for commercial/ industrial waste	50,000	-	499962 102567	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Sussex Waste Recycling (Rabbit Skips), Marlborough Road, Churchill Industrial Estate, Lancing	Rabbit Skips/Sussex Waste Recycling	(A) Waste transfer and energy recovery facility.	100,000	-	517380 103931	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Gatwick Care Centre, Gatwick Airport, Larkins Road	DHL Supply Chain Ltd	(A)	5,000	-	-	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Maxi Skips, Polthooks Lane, Clay lane, Fishbourne	Maxi Skips	(A) Recycling and waste transfer facility.	6,000	-	482773 105780	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Northwood Farm, Burndell Road, Yapton	TJ Waste	(A) Material recycling facility to handle C&D waste.	25,000	-	498560 102698	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Britanniacrest	(A) Waste transfer facility to handle inert and non-inert waste with associated inert waste recycling operations.	230,000	-	517063 134354	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Duncton Quarry, East Lavington	Goss Skips Mini	(A) New site permitted by SDNPA SDNP/15/06504/CW	20,000	-	-	Yes

Clinical Waste Transfer

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ArDC)	Medisort, Fort Road, Littlehampton	Medisort	(A)	13,000	-	502019 102590	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Littlehampton Clinical Waste Facility, Unit 15-16, Armdale Road, Wick, Littlehampton	SRCL	(A)	10,000	-	501765 102839	Yes

Council Transfer Sites

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ArDC)	Arun District Council Depot, Wick, Littlehampton	Arun District Council	(A)	1	-	506419 102998	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Adur & Worthing Council Services, Commerce Way, Lancing	Adur & Worthing Council Services	(A)	400	-	517388 104183	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Broadbridge Heath Depot, Broadbridge Heath Depot, Worthing Rd, Horsham	Accord Southern Ltd	(A)	20,000	-	516926 130583	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Clapham Common Depot, Clapham Common Depot, Worthing	Accord Southern Ltd	(A)	3,650	-	509226 106005	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Meadow Road Depot, Meadow Road, Worthing	Worthing Borough Council	(A)	5,000	-	516895 103465	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Drayton Depot, Drayton Lane, Chichester	May Gurney Ltd	(A)	3,650	-	488596 104201	Yes

Recycling and Composting**Open Windrow Composting**

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CBC)	Pease Pottage Composting Site	KPS Composting	(A)	25,000	-	526592 133385	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	North Barn Farm, Titnore Lane, Worthing	Bull Recycling (Eurogreen)	(A)	20,000	-	509903 104318	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Organic Waste Composting Facility, Winterpick Business Park, Albourne Rd, Twineham	Olus Environmental	(A)	40,000	-	523972 118312	Yes
SDNP	Stubbs Copse Wood Yard, Wood Yard, Crossbush, Arundel	Robinson D J	(A)	5,000	-	503535 105789	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Tangmere Composting Facility, Tangmere Airfield	The Woodhorn Group	(A)	54,000	-	491895 105401	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Walnut Tree Farm, Vinnetrow Road, Runcton	The Woodhorn Group	(A)	30,000	-	489100 102700	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Wakehurst Place	Kew Gardens	(A) Small amount of composting	251.25	-	34129 131724	Yes

In-Vessel Composting

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
SDNP	Dangstein Home Farm, Dangstein, Rogate	Rother Valley Organics	(A) Mobile composting containers and maturation windrow. Material from the estate and other local farms and stables.	7,500	-	482250 124497	Yes

Materials Recycling Facility

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ArDC)	Ford MRF, Ford Airfield, Ford Road, Yapton	Viridor	(A) Initially 65,000 but rising to 100,000 in 2017/18)	100,000	-	499603 102897	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Ford Transfer Station (New Circular Technology Park)	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	(Partly Active) Planning permission granted (WSCC/096/13/F) for new waste treatment facility and residual waste treatment facility creating energy from waste through Gasification.	60,000	-	498961 103130	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Britanniacrest Ltd	(I) Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility and Ancillary Infrastructure	-	50,000	517063 134354	Yes

C&D Recycling

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley	DAY Aggregates	(A) Planning permission for the erection of a C&D waste recycling plant and storage bays was granted in (WSCC/016/12/CR).	45,000	-	528670 138931	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Eastlands Farm, Lewes Road, Scaynes Hill (WSCC/00039/14/LR) (Granted 09/09/14)	Mr Denis Nicholls	(A) Processing, recycling and storage of top soil, hardcore and storage of road planings.	5,000	-	491409 102122	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	(Former) Hurstpierpoint Sewage Treatment Works, Off Cuckfield Road, Hurstpierpoint	Edburton Contractors	(A) Importing, processing of inert waste and distribution of recycled materials.	16,000	-	527865 118221	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Portfield Quarry, Portfield Quarry, Oving	TJ Transport Ltd	(I) Temporary recycling activities have ceased due to redevelopment of the site.	-	-	488096 105302	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	EWS Goods Year, Crawley	Aggregate Industries	(A) Storage of recycled asphalt planings prior to reuse in existing asphalt plant.	30,000	-	528670 138931	Yes

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CBC)	Rowley Farm, Lowfield Heath	Cook & Son Ltd	(A)	75,000	-	527944 139633	Yes
SDNPA	Shoreham Cement Works, Upper Beeding	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	(A) Permission for the importation, storage and treatment of inert material to produce recycled/secondary aggregates renewed until 31 October 2019 (SDNP/15/02718/CW)	50,000	-	520236 108763	Yes
SDNPA	Valdoe Quarry, Lavant Road, Goodwood, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	(I) Aggregate recycling ceased.	-	-	487796 108400	Yes
SDNPA	Newtimber Chalk Works, London Road, Pyecombe, Hassocks	Robins of Herstmonceux	(A) Application SDNP/13/02319/CW was granted on 9 February 2015.	25,000	-	527697 113703	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Thistleworth Farm Cottage (R/O Wyevoles Garden Centre), Copthorne Road, Crawley	-	(A)	75,000	-	530311 138296	Yes

Soil Treatment

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (HDC)	Brookhurst Wood, Langhurstwood Road (Soil Washing)	Biffa	(I) Granted permission in February 2020 WSCC/050/19.	-	100,000	517459 134887	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Brookhurst Wood, Langhurstwood Road (Soil heat treatment)	Biffa	(I) Granted permission in February 2020 WSCC/051/19 .	-	10,000	517459 134887	Yes

Specialist Recycling Facilities

Tyre Recycling

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (WBC)	Pountney Tyres Ltd, Meadow Road, Worthing	Pountney Tyres Ltd	(A)	25,000	-	516456 103605	Yes

Road Sweepings

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (HDC)	Land near Brookhurstwood Landfill site, Langhurstwood Road	Biffa Waste Services	(A) Aggregate treatment and recycling facility for the processing of street cleansing residues to recover material to use as a secondary aggregate and landfill restoration material.	25,000	-	517400 134800	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Sweeptech Environmental Services Ltd, Land at Former Wolesley site, Shoreham Road, Henfield	Sweeptech Environmental Services Ltd	(A) Waste recycling facility	75,000	-	521899 114248	Yes

Other Specialist Recycling**Wood Recycling**

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC	Firsland Park Industrial Estate	Olus Biogas Ltd	(A)Processes wood and bulky waste form HWRs.	75,000	-	524725 117879	Yes

Metal Recycling

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (HDC)	Adversane Lane, Billingshurst	Charles Muddle Ltd	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for scrap yard/ vehicles.	75,000	-	508071 123204	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Town Cross Avenue, Bognor Regis	P.A. Alderton	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use, scrap yard.	600	-	493239 099964	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Bridges Scrap Yard, Brighton Road, Pease Pottage	G.W. & G. Bridges	(A) Vehicle dismantlers	16,725	-	526080 132601	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Worthing Ford Spares, Worthing	S.J. & S.G. Shannon	(A) Scrap vehicles	200	-	514402 103342	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Sussex Recovery (SRC), Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate	D. Parker	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use, scrap vehicles	6,000	-	494391 105807	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	EMR, Kingston Wharf/ Lennards Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham	European Metal Recycling Ltd	(A) Scrap vehicles and metal recycling; temporary permission for extension for storage, processing and shipment of scrap metal	75,000	-	522978 105041	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Elliot Metals	Elliott Metals & Associates	(A) Scrap yard	2,000	-	529692 141166	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Geo E Richardson and Sons Ltd (Hurst Works)	Geo E. Richardson & Sons Ltd	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for Scrap storage and transfer.	6,000	-	528487 120226	Yes

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CDC)	Oaks Yard, Nutbourne, Chichester	G&R Harris	(A) Scrap metal dealers	1,200	-	477765 105804	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Roffey Scrapyard, 122 Crawley Road, Roffey	A & NJ Miller	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for scrapyard	5,000	-	519066 131825	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Peckhams Copse, North Mundham	W.J. Chatfield & Sons	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for Scrap yard and scrap vehicles.	200	-	487599 102909	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Yard At Woodhorn Crossing, Oving, Chichester	Stanley P K	(A)	5,000	-	491246 104348	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	East Mascalls Farm, East Mascalls Lane, Lindfield	C Jenkin & Son Ltd	(A)	97	-	489083 104470	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Ford Lane Industrial Estate	TP Smart Ltd	(A)	-	-	499002 103140	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	The Old Coal Yard, Jury Lane, Sidlesham Common, Chichester (Spire Metals)	RM Pettet	(A)	1000	-	484694 099979	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	International Park, Priestley Way, Manor Road Industrial Estate, Crawley	H Ripley and Co Ltd	(A)	-	25,000	487064 104218	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Parsonage Farm, Parsonage Farm Industrial Estate, Parsonage Road, Horsham	Messrs Langridge	-	591	-	518371 131937	-

Other Recovery (including Treatment)

Anaerobic Digestion

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ADC)	Sefter Farm, Paghams Road, Bognor Regis	Barfoot Energy Ltd	(A) On-farm anaerobic digestion plant	75,000	-	489119 099457	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Wicks Farm, Ford Lane, Ford, Arundel	Wicks Farm (Biogas Ltd)	(I) On-farm anaerobic digestion plant.	-	50,000	499140 103927	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Wappingthorn Farm	D B Agri Ltd	(A) On Farm AD Plant	8,760	-	517237 113551	Yes
SDNPA (CDC)	Broadley Copse Farm	Broadley Energy	(A) On Farm AD Plant	25,000	-	481091 108860	Yes

Leachate Treatment

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (HDC)	Warnham Leachate Treatment Plant, Warnham Brickworks, Langhurstwood Rd, Warnham,	Cleanaway Ltd	(A)	18,000	517496 135005	No
WSCC (HDC)	Baystone Farm Closed Landfill Site, Mill Lane, Itchingfield, Horsham	WSCC Wastes Management	(A)	-	514180 129713	No
WSCC (HDC)	Horton Closed Landfill Site, Henfield Road, Small Dole, Upper Beeding	Viridor Waste Management Ltd	(A)	-	520918 112382	No
WSCC (ArDC)	Lidsey Landfill Site, Lidsey Road, Bognor Regis		(A)	-	492976 103758	No

Inert Deposit to Land (Recovery)

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC	Barnfield House		(A) DC/14/2072. Active in 2019/20			No
WSCC	Brookhurst Wood Landfill	Biffa	(I) Site being restored.	10,000tpa (until 2015)	517400 134800	No
WSCC	Boxgrove Quarry	Inert UK	(A) Commenced 5 October 2015 (importation to cease and restoration complete by 5/10/20). Application (ref: WSCC/025/20) for amendment of conditions to allow extension of time for restoration of quarry with inert material to 31 December 2021.	555,000 tonnes (110,000tpa over 5 years)	491770 108164	No
SDNP	Golding Barn, Small Dole	Betaland	(I) Date closed 19.06.2020	-	520942 110519	No
WSCC	Lidsey non-inert landfill site		(I) Site being restored.	300,000 tonnes October 2017	492800 103500	No
WSCC	Marlipit Lane, Hambrook	Landacre Trading Ltd	(A) Commenced 3 February 2016	135,000 tonnes (70,000tpa for 2 years)	478483 107566	No
WSCC	Knepp Castle	-	(I) Finished - Permission expired April 2020.	404,250 tonnes (115,500tpa for 3.5 years) July 2017	-	No
WSCC	Rudgwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick	-	(A) Commenced summer 2015.	717,300 over 6 years based on application for extension of time	-	No
SDNP	Washington, Hampers Lane	-	(A) Continued extraction until January 2021.	477,000		No

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC	Kingsham (Quarry restoration)	-	(A) Active for gravel extraction. Infill = 504,000 tonnes capacity in total. 12 years from start date	45,000tpa	486315 103375	Yes (Safeguarded as a mineral site)
SDNP	Pendean Quarry	-	(A) Deadline for restoration 6 January 2020.	610,000	489000 120000	No
WSCC	Horton Clay Pit	-	(A) Started in August 2018	138,000		No
WSCC	Sandgate Park	-	(I)	1,800,000	510254 114007	Yes (Safeguarded mineral site)

Mechanical Biological Treatment

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC	Brookhurstwood/Warnham MBT	Biffa	-	327,000	-	517459 134887	Yes

Thermal Treatment/Energy Recovery

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ADC)	Sussex Waste Recycling (Rabbit Skips) (see also transfer)	Sussex Waste Recycling Ltd	(A) Energy Recovery Facility using residual materials permitted	75,000	-	517380 103931	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	New Circular technology Park, Ford	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	(I) Planning permission granted (WSCC/096/13/F) for new waste treatment facility and residual waste treatment facility creating energy from waste through Gasification.	-	140,000	521899 114248	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Britanniacrest Ltd.	(I) Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility and Ancillary Infrastructure	-	180,000	517063 134354	Yes

Disposal

Non-Inert Landfill

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ArDC)	Lidsey Landfill Site, Headhone Farm, Lidsey Road, Woodgate	Lidsey Landfill Ltd	(I) No further importation of any kind expected. In restoration.	N/A	492786 103599	No
WSCC (HDC)	Horton Landfill Site, Horton Brooks, Small Dole	Viridor	(I) Non-inert landfill with winning of clay for capping, concurrent restoration.	N/A	520320 112341	No
WSCC (HDC)	Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Non-inert landfilling ceased in December 2018.	250,000tpa	517184 134885	No (proposed extension allocated in WLP is safeguarded)

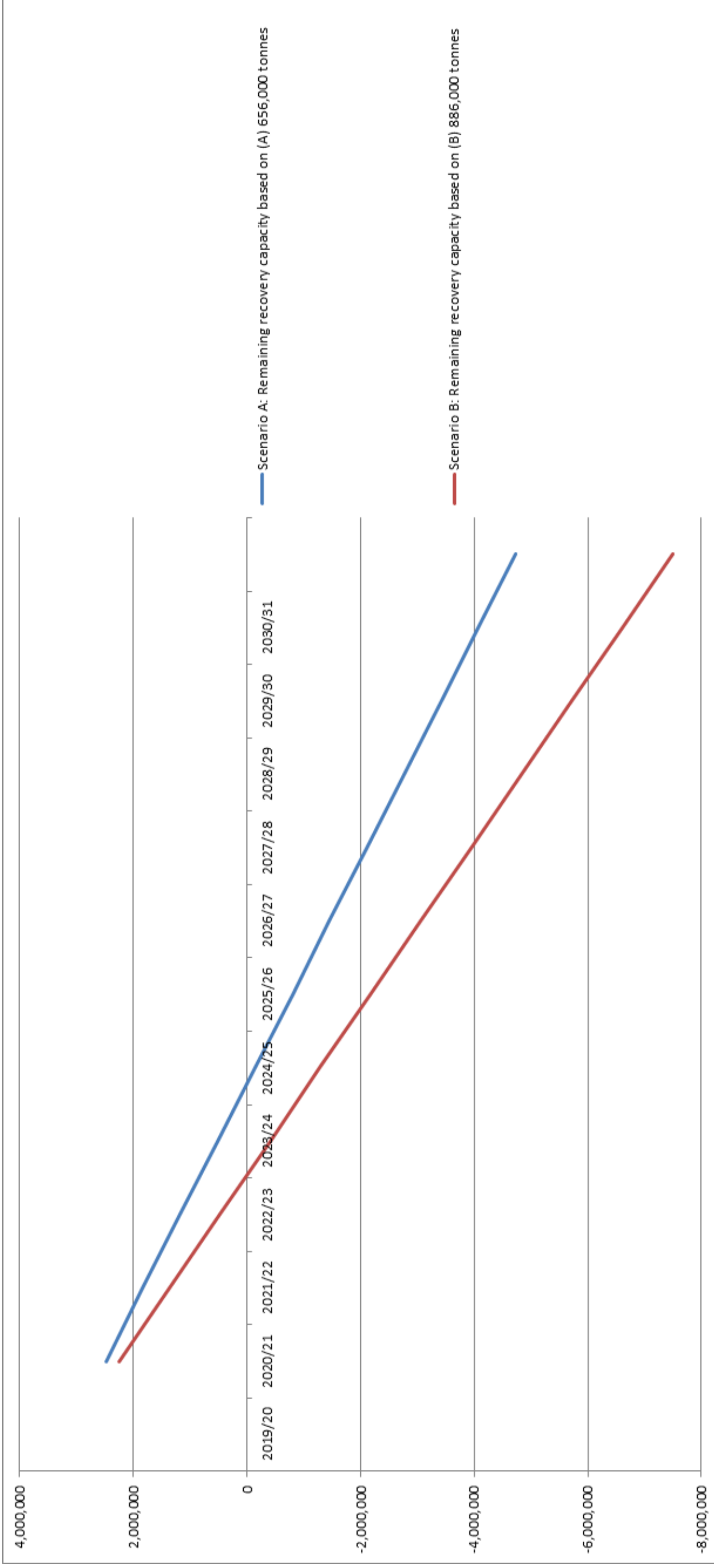
Appendix E: Recovery Capacity in West Sussex

The remaining void space at permitted sites which are accepting inert waste for a beneficial use ('recovery capacity') in 2019 was 3,140,000 tonnes (see 'Appendix B: Mineral Sites in West Sussex' for a list of sites). The table and graph below show how the remaining 'void' space would decline using two scenarios:

- **Scenario A:** Five-year average of CD&E waste 'deposited to land' or 'recovered' as per Table 8 (655,000tpa).
- **Scenario B:** Estimated throughput of sites based on planning permission and Environmental Agency WDI data (886,000tpa).

Based on these scenarios, it is estimated that the remaining inert 'recovery' capacity will run out in 2023/24 under scenario A and 2022/23 under scenario B. However, experience has shown that new proposals generally come forward to meet demand.

Type of Capacity	Tonnes	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
CD&E Arisings in 2019	1,274,000												
(A) Inert waste deposited to land - 2019 data (tpa)	656,000												
(B) Inert waste deposited to land - year average (tpa)	886,000												
Total remaining deposit capacity at all sites (3,140,000 2020/21 to end of plan period)	3,140,000												
Scenario A: Remaining recovery capacity based on (A) 656,000tpa		2,484,000	1,828,000	1,172,000	516,000	-140,000	-796,000	-1,452,000	-2,108,000	-2,764,000	-3,420,000	-4,076,000	-4,732,000
Scenario B: Remaining recovery capacity based on (B) 886,000tpa		2,254,000	1,368,000	482,000	-404,000	-1,290,000	-2,176,000	-3,062,000	-3,948,000	-4,834,000	-5,720,000	-6,606,000	-7,492,000



Appendix F: List of Planning Applications

Minerals

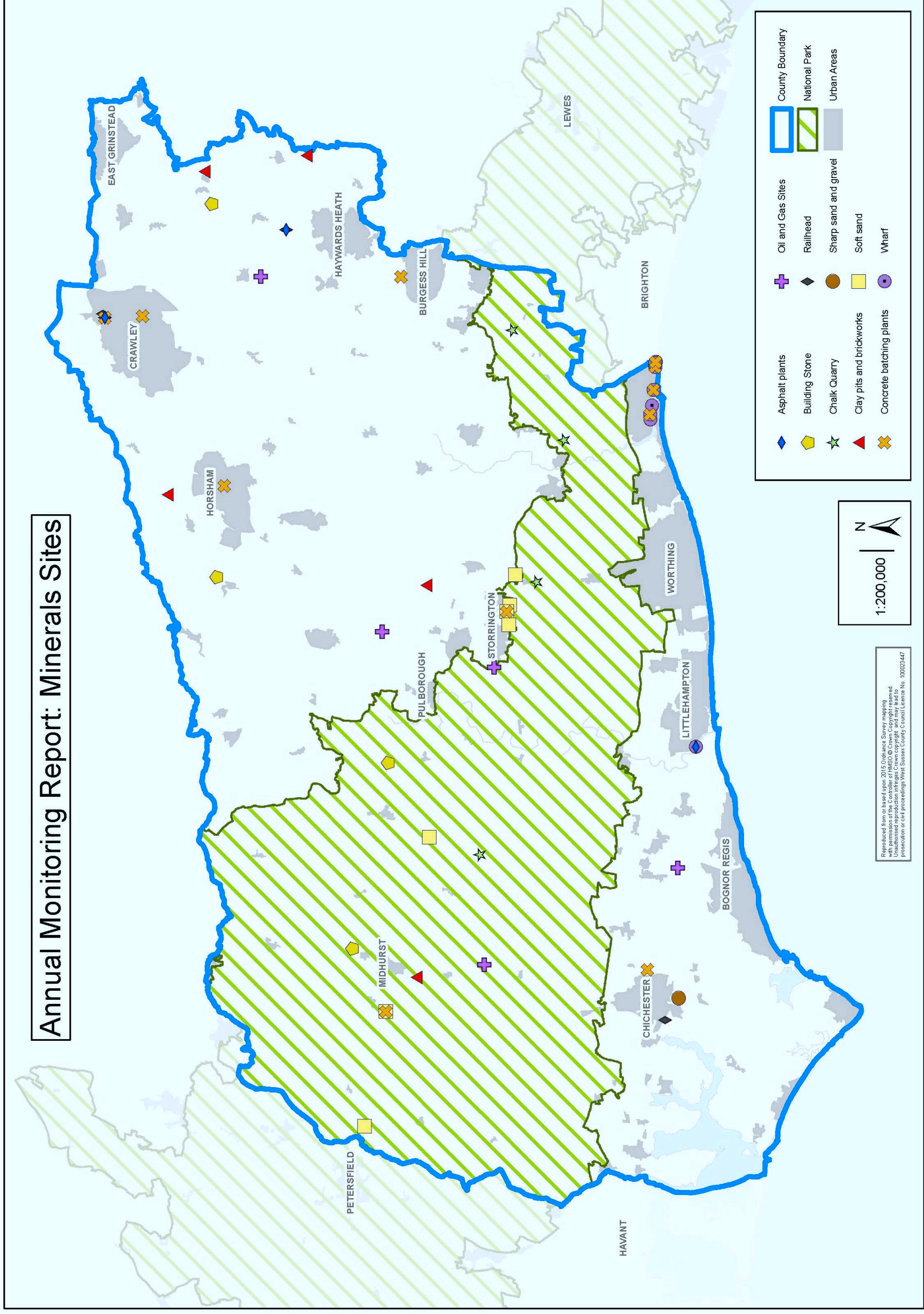
Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/044/18/SR	Continuation of working the mineral (sand extraction), but with an enhanced restoration scheme for nature conservation and informal recreation involving the importation of 1.8 million tonnes of inert material over a period of eleven years	Sandgate Park Quarry, Water Lane, Washington, Pulborough, RH20 4AS	08/01/2020	Granted with conditions
WSCC/044/19	Alterations to layout at existing wharf, incorporating demolition of existing office building and erection of two storey office/welfare buildings, installation of new feed conveyor, hopper and storage bays, repositioning of weighbridge and erection of new weighbridge office and alterations to car parking, boundary wall and access	Cemex Brighton, Wellington Road, Portslade, Brighton, BN41 1DN	08/08/2019	Granted with conditions
WSCC/035/19	Proposed demolition of existing office buildings and erection of new office building, with associated landscaping, visitor parking and new landscaped paths.	Freshfield Lane Brickworks, Freshfield Lane, Danehill, Haywards Heath, RH17 7HH	12/06/2019	Granted with conditions

Waste

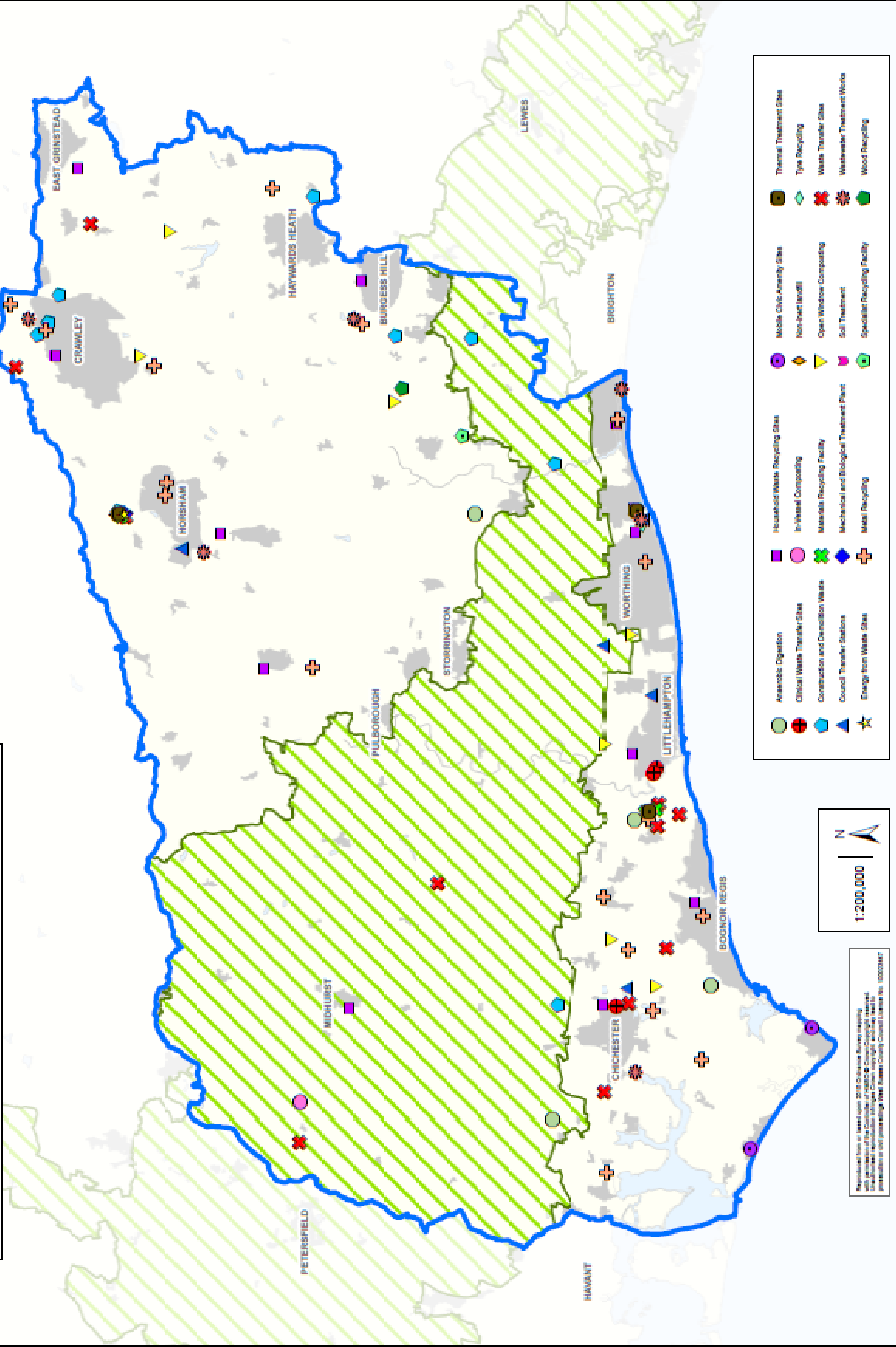
Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/002/20	Construction and operation of a sludge cake barn, polymer dosing kiosk, LV distribution kiosk and steam boiler house	Goddards Green Sewage Treatment Works, Cuckfield Road, Haywards Heath, RH17 5AL	19/03/2020	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/067/19	Amendment of Restoration Scheme approved through WSCC/005/16/NH to provide rich grassland rather than woodland	Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, Langhurst Wood Road, Horsham, RH12 4QD	28/02/2020	Granted with conditions
WSCC/082/19 (Certificate of Lawful Development)	Erection of a 1.8m high means of enclosure comprising bund, wall and gates	Dan Tree Farm, London Road, Bolney, RH17 5QD	12/02/2020	Refused
WSCC/070/19	Importation, deposit, re-use and recycling of waste material and use of land for storage purposes	Land at Bolney Park Farm, Broxmead Lane, Bolney, RH17 5RJ	10/01/2020	Refused
WSCC/050/19	Planning application for a Soil Heat Treatment Facility	Biffa Waste Services Ltd, Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, RH12 4QD	10/01/2020	Granted with conditions
WSCC/051/19	Planning application for a soil washing facility	Biffa Waste Services Ltd, Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, RH12 4QD	10/01/2020	Granted with conditions
WSCC/061/19	Restoration of the former Standen Landfill site with a woodland and pasture landfill cap system	Evergreen Farm, West Hoathly Road, East Grinstead, RH19 4NE	18/12/2019	Withdrawn
WSCC/072/19	Placement of a portacabin	Billingshurst Household Waste Recycling Site, Newbridge Road, Billingshurst, RH14 9HZ	09/12/2019	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/040/19	Variation of conditions of planning permission WSCC/029/16/RW for an extension in time to complete infill and restoration and alterations to the approved scheme	Rudgwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick, Horsham, RH12 3DH	11/11/2019	Granted with conditions
WSCC/003/18/CCWSCC/004/19/RW	Extension to the restoration of the former claypit, including the remodelling of the existing landform to enable a change of use to agricultural land (permanent pasture), internal traffic management improvement measures and a proposed scheme of landscaping improvements and ecological enhancement	Rudgwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick, Horsham, RH12 3DH	11/11/2019	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/058/19	Installation of litter netting and associated infrastructure	Worthing Household Waste Recycling Site, Ham Bridge Trading Estate, Willowbrook Road, Broadwater, Worthing, BN14 8NA	05/11/2019	Granted with conditions
WSCC/041/19	Proposed Concrete Crushing and Soil Recycling Facility	Kilmarnock Farm, Charlwood Road, Ifield, RH11 0JY	05/11/2019	Withdrawn

Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/063/19	Placement of a portacabin	Billingshurst Household Waste Recycling Site, Newbridge Road, Billingshurst, RH14 9HZ	22/10/2019	Withdrawn
WSCC/056/19	The construction and operation of two switchgear kiosks	East Worthing Wastewater Treatment Works, Western Road, East Worthing, BN15 8SB	02/10/2019	Granted with conditions
WSCC/042/19	Amendment of Condition 3 of planning permission WSCC/056/14/UB to extend the time allowed for the infill of the SSSI to August 2020	Horton Landfill Site, Henfield Road, Small Dole, Henfield, BN5 9XH	12/09/2019	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/027/18/F	Proposed new access road	New Circular Technology Park (former Ford Blockworks), Ford Airfield Industrial Estate, Ford, Arundel, BN18 0HY	16/08/2019	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/032/19	5ALConstruction and operation of a sludge cake reception building and sludge cake loading tunnel/building	Goddards Green Sewage Treatment Works, Ansty, Haywards Heath, RH17	02/08/2019	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/050/18/BK	Erection of replacement dwelling, including acoustic bunds along east, west and side boundaries.	Dan Tree Farm, London Road, Bolney, Haywards Heath, RH17 5QD	12/07/2019	Refused
WSCC/051/18/HA	Deposit of soils from adjacent housing development	Land west of London Road, Hassocks	17/05/2019	Refused
WSCC/003/19/F	Amendment of condition 2 of planning permission WSCC/061/16/F to amend design of silage clamps	Land at Wicks Farm, Ford Lane, Ford, Arundel, BN18 0DF	11/04/2019	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/001/18/WE	Amendment of conditions 2, 3, 7 and 17 of planning permission WSCC/007/12/WE to allow extension of time for completion of restoration works by 18 months and variation of schemes	Hambrook Marlpit, Marlpit Lane, Hambrook, Chichester, PO18 8UL	11/04/2019	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/015/18/NH	Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility and Ancillary Infrastructure	Former Wealden Brickworks (Site HB), Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, RH12 4QD	27/02/2020	Appeal Allowed
SDNP/19/05802/CND	Variation of initial permission for extension of time to 2025	Pendean Quarry	20/03/2020	Granted
SDNP/19/04569/CND	Variation of initial permission for extension of time to 2024	Shoreham Cement Works	31/12/2019	Granted
SDNP/19/00793/CND	Variation of an initial permission to update conditions in line with new policies.	Eurogreen	28/08/2019	Granted

Appendix G: Minerals and Waste Site Maps



Annual Monitoring Report: Waste Sites



Appendix H: Waste Local Plan Indicators

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Planning permissions granted for waste management facilities as indicated within Policy W1	Monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report which will show capacity annually and set out any shortfall required following any new permissions (previous permitted capacity + new permitted capacity - shortfalls set out in Policy W1 = additional capacity still required through Plan period).	Number of permissions for new waste sites: 2013/14 = 16 2014/15 = 11 2015/16 = 5 2016/17 = 3 2017/18 = 2 2018/19 = 2 2019/20 = 2 (8%) (See Table 10 for capacities against WLP shortfalls).
Waste arisings (in line with appropriate data collection cycles).	Trend of waste arisings to be in line with the waste forecasts	Total waste arisings: 2012/13 = 1.97mt 2013/14 = 2.39mt 2014/15 = 2.45mt 2015/16 = 2.15mt 2016/17 = 2.14mt 2017/18 = 2.19mt 2018/19 = 2.16mt 2019/20 = 2.13mt (See waste chapter for discussion of trend against WLP forecasts)
Disposal of waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Downward trend Zero waste to landfill by 2031	Percentage of total waste arisings going to landfill: 2012/13 = 636,000 (32%) 2013/14 = 499,000 (21%) 2014/15 = 552,000 (23%) 2015/16 = 534,000 (25%) 2016/17 = 672,000 (31%) 2017/18 = 918,000 (42%) 2018/19 = 848,000 (39%) 2019/20 = 702,000 (33%) (See waste chapter for breakdown of waste arisings by management type)

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Waste imports and exports by type and area (tonnes per annum)	Declining net importation of waste for landfill Neutral imports/exports of waste for recycling and treatment by 2031	<p>Net imports and exports by waste management type:</p> <p>2013/14: All waste = 391,607 tonnes net imports</p> <p>2014/15: All waste = 514,906 tonnes net imports Transfer = 11,351 tonnes net exports Treatment = 99,328 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 36,343 tonnes net imports. Landfill = 157,864 tonnes net imports</p> <p>2015/16: All waste = 304,417 tonnes net imports Transfer = 1,165 tonnes net imports Treatment = 97,603 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 18,763 tonnes net imports. Landfill = 160,255 tonnes net imports</p> <p>2016/17: All waste = 156,246 tonnes net imports Transfer = 17,915 tonnes net exports Treatment = 76,961 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 3,782 tonnes net imports. Landfill = 113,827 tonnes net imports</p> <p>2017/18: All waste = 270,000 tonnes net imports Transfer = 16,078 tonnes net exports Treatment = 127,520 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 6,000 tonnes net imports. Landfill = 83,155 tonnes net imports</p> <p>2018/19: All waste = 60,069 tonnes net exports Transfer = 7,964 tonnes net exports Treatment = 7,969 tonnes net exports Metal recycling = 24,799 tonnes net imports. Landfill = 106,759 tonnes net exports Incineration = 25,516 net exports</p> <p>2019/20: All waste = 255,880 tonnes net imports Transfer = 17,787 tonnes net exports Treatment = 191,604 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 58,535 tonnes net imports In/On Land = 174,493 tonnes net imports Landfill = 95,515 tonnes net exports Incineration = 55,450 tonnes net exports (See waste chapter for discussion of waste imports and exports)</p>

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Transfer, recycling, and treatment capacity (tonnes)	No net loss	Transfer, recycling and treatment capacity (tonnes): 2012/13 = 2.6mt 2013/14 = 2.4mt 2014/15 = 2.9mt 2015/16 = 3.3mt 2016/17 = 3.7mt 2017/18 = 3.7mt Note: Figures until 2016/18 are a total of 'operational' and 'not operational' sites. 2018/19 = 3.9mt (Operational capacity = 3.3mt, Not operational capacity = 0.58mt) 2019/20 = 3.4mt (Operational capacity = 3.0mt, Not operational capacity = 0.4mt) Note: All figures include specialist recycling facilities and exclude inert 'recovery' capacity.
Number of safeguarded waste sites redeveloped for other uses (contrary to advice)	Zero	Number of safeguarded sites redeveloped for other uses: 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 (Temporary planning permission was granted for waste uses on the proposed allocation for non-inert landfill at Brookhurst Wood landfill site but this was not contrary to advice). 2019/20 = 0

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications for the transfer, recycling or treatment of waste permitted per annum	n/a	Number of applications for the transfer, recycling or treatment of waste permitted per annum: 2013/14 = 4 2014/15 = 8 2015/16 = 3 2016/17 = 3 2017/18 = 2 2018/19 = 4 2019/20 = 3
Transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	Percentage of capacity surplus over arisings (includes 'operational' and 'not operational' capacity) 2012/13 = 23% 2013/14 = 1% 2014/15 = 13% 2015/16 = 34% 2016/17 = 38% 2017/18 = 36% 2018/19 = 41% 2019/20 = 61% Note: There will be an element of double counting as a proportion of transfer capacity if categorised as recycling.
Number of facilities built on previously-developed (brownfield) land	Upward trend	Number of facilities built on previously-developed (brownfield) land: 2013/14 = 13 2014/15 = 8 2015/16 = 3 2016/17 = 2 2017/18 = 2 2018/19 = 1 2019/20 = 3
Number of facilities built on greenfield land	Downward trend	Number of facilities built on greenfield land: 2013/14 = 3 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 1 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 4 2019/20 = 0

Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications for inert waste recycling permitted per annum	n/a	Number of applications for inert waste recycling permitted per annum: 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 6 2015/16 = 2 2016/17 = 2 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 1 2019/20 = 2 (8%)
Recycling of inert waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	Amount of inert waste recycled: 2012/13 = 446,000 tonnes (47%) 2013/14 = 261,000 tonnes (21%) 2014/15 = 377,000 tonnes (28%) 2015/16 = 393,000 tonnes (39%) 2016/17 = 456,000 tonnes (38%) 2017/18 = 391,000 tonnes (30%) 2018/19 = 415,000 tonnes (33%) 2019/20 = 388,000 tonnes (30%) Percentage of inert waste recycled as a % of CD&E arisings is shown in brackets

Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications for open-windrow composting permitted per annum	n/a	Number of applications for open-windrow composting permitted per annum: 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 0
Recycling of green wastes (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	Green waste recycling capacity: 2012/13 = 231,000tpa 2013/14 = 193,000tpa 2014/15 = 193,000tpa 2015/16 = 193,000tpa 2016/17 = 189,250tpa 2017/18 = 174,251tpa 2019/20 = 174,251tpa Due to the difficulty in calculating green waste arisings, green waste recycling capacity is presented.

Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications for new or extended wastewater treatment works permitted per annum	No trend identified	Number of applications for new or extended wastewater treatment works permitted per annum: 2013/14 = 6 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 4 2018/19 = 4 2019/20 = 0
Management of wastewater and sewage sludge (capacity, tonnes per annum)	No net loss	Loss of wastewater management capacity: 2013/14 = no net loss 2014/15 = no net loss 2015/16 = no net loss 2016/17 = no net loss 2017/18 = no net loss 2018/19 = no net loss 2019/20 = no net loss

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low-Level Radioactive Waste

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications for the management of hazardous waste permitted per annum	n/a	Number of applications for the management of hazardous waste permitted: 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 2
Management of hazardous waste (capacity, tonnes per annum)	No net loss	No net loss

Policy W8: Recovery of Operations involving the Depositing of Inert Waste to Land

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted per annum	n/a	Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted: 2013/14 = 3 2014/15 = 3 2015/16 = 2 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 1 2018/19 = 1 2019/20 = 0
Depositing of inert waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Trend within capacity set out within Policy W1	Amount of inert waste deposited on land: 2012/13 = 282,000 tonnes (30%) 2013/14 = 250,000 tonnes (20%) 2014/15 = 315,000 tonnes (24%) 2015/16 = 323,000 tonnes (32%) 2016/17 = 411,000 tonnes (34%) 2017/18 = 683,000 tonnes (53%) 2018/19 = 654,000 tonnes (51%) 2019/20 = 656,000 tonnes (51%) Percentage of CD&E arisings shown in brackets

Policy W9: Disposal of Waste to Land

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications for landfilling per annum, and % of total arisings	n/a	Number of applications for landfill: 2013/14 = 1 (amendment to design) 2014/15 = 2 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 1 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 0
Disposal of waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Downward trend (tpa) (% of total waste)	Percentage of non-inert waste going to landfill of total non-inert arisings 2012/13 = 271,000 tonnes (22%) 2013/14 = 249,000 tonnes (22%) 2014/15 = 237,000 tonnes (21%) 2015/16 = 211,000 tonnes (18%) 2016/17 = 261,000 tonnes (28%) 2017/18 = 235,000 tonnes (26%) 2018/19 = 194,000 tonnes (22%) 2019/20 = 161,000 tonnes (19%) Percentage of non-inert waste (MSW and C&I) arisings shown in brackets.

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications for waste management facilities on allocated sites permitted per annum. Types of facilities permitted on allocated sites per annum	n/a In line with the requirements of the Plan area as set out in Policy W1.	Number of applications for waste management facilities on allocated sites: 2013/14 = 1 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 1 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 3

Policy W11: Character

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications refused on character grounds per annum (including percentage against total applications received)	No trend/target identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on character grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 3 (14%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (6%) 2019/20 = 2 (8%)

Policy W12: High Quality Development

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications permitted that include low carbon energy initiatives/sources (including percentage against total applications received)	No trend/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications permitted that include low carbon energy initiatives/sources (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%) 2019/20 = 0 (0%)

Policy W13: Protected Landscapes

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications refused in the AONBs and SDNP (including percentage against total applications received) for large scale and small-scale facilities	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused in the AONBs and SDNP (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 1 (4%) 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%) 2019/20 = 0 (0%)
Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted per annum within protected landscapes	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted per annum within protected landscapes: 2013/14 = 1 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 0

Policy W14: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	n/a	Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%) 2019/20 = 0 (0%)
Number of applications with associated mitigation measures provided	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications with associated mitigation measures provided: 2013/14 = 2 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 2 2017/18 = 4 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 3

Policy W15: Historic Environment

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications refused on historic grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on historic grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%) 2019/20 = 0 (0%)

Policy W16: Air, Soil, and Water

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Applications refused on air quality, soil, and water grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Applications refused on air quality, soil, and water grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (6%) 2019/20 = 0 (0%)

Policy W17: Flooding

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Applications refused on flooding grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Applications refused on flooding grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%) 2019/20 = 0 (0%)
Permissions granted with associated mitigation measures (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Permissions granted with associated mitigation measures (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 5 (26%) 2017/18 = 6 (21%) 2018/19 = 4 (24%) 2019/20 = 4 (17%)
Number of applications refused/permitted in flood risk zones 2b and 3 (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused/permitted in flood risk zones 2b and 3 (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 2 (7%) 2018/19 = 2 (12%) 2019/20 = 1 (4%)

Policy W18: Transport

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications refused on transport grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on transport grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 2 (7%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 1 (4%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (4%) 2019/20 = 0 (0%)

Policy W19: Public Health and Amenity

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications refused on health and amenity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on health and amenity grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 1 (4%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 3 (10%) 2018/19 = 3 (18%) 2019/20 = 0 (0%)

Policy W20: Restoration and Aftercare

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Applications permitted with restoration and aftercare conditions (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Applications permitted with restoration and aftercare conditions (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 5 (19%) 2014/15 = 4 (18%) 2015/16 = 3 (13%) 2016/17 = 8 (42%) 2017/18 = 3 (10%) 2018/19 = 2 (12%) 2019/20 = 7 (29%)

Policy W21: Cumulative Impact

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications refused on cumulative impact grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on cumulative impact grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (6%) 2019/20 = 0 (0%)

Policy W22: Aviation

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Number of applications refused on aviation grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on aviation grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%) 2019/20 = 0 (0%)

Policy W23: Waste Management within Development

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
Applications permitted with site waste management plans (including percentage against total applications received)	Upward trend of applications permitted, as a percentage of total. All Local Plans to recognise the importance of managing waste arising from development projects. This will be reflected in the AMR.	Applications permitted with site waste management plans (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%) 2019/20 = 0 (0%)

Appendix I: Joint Minerals Local Plan Indicators

There are 27 policies in the JMLP, which all have implementation and monitoring sections. The table below sets out each policy and the relevant measure/indicator, as well as the results for the monitoring period.

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Trend/Target	Data
Policy M1: Sharp sand and gravel	Landbank for sharp sand and gravel.	100% of decisions made on planning applications for sharp sand and gravel extraction are consistent with Policy M1 Target = maintain landbanks of at least 7 years of permitted reserves Trigger for a review of the Plan = landbank falls below 7 years of supply.	2018/19 (Baseline) No. Applications: 0 Landbank: 22 years 2019/20 No. Applications: 0 Landbank: 9 years (10-year average) and 7.4 years (3-year average)
Policy M2: Soft Sand	Soft sand sales Permitted soft sand reserves	Declining landbank within the South Downs National Park. Soft sand continues to be adequately supplied to the construction industry in West Sussex.	2018/19 (Baseline) No. Applications: 0 Landbank: 6.2 years 2019/20 No. Applications: One (33%) Landbank: 6.6 years
Policy M3: Silica Sand	Stock of permitted silica sand reserves. Duty to Co-Operate discussions show that there is unmet need elsewhere which could be viably be replaced by resource from West Sussex.	If appropriate site(s) has/have been permitted in the Plan area to meet specific demand for silica sand, a stock of permitted reserves for individual sites of at least 10 years to supply existing processing plant and 15 years for plant where significant new capital, unless planning policy, environmental and amenity material considerations demonstrate that this would be unacceptable. 100% of decisions made on planning applications for silica sand extraction are consistent with Policy M3.	2018/19 (Baseline) No. Applications: 0 2019/20 No. Applications: 0
Policy M4: Chalk	Planning permissions granted for chalk quarries. Level of chalk reserves Demand for chalk in West Sussex	100% of decisions made on planning applications for chalk excavation are consistent with Policy M4 No landbank requirement but monitoring will show levels of chalk reserves Landbank will provide an indicator of demand against supplies.	2018/19 (Baseline) No. Applications: 0 Landbank: 88 years 2019/20 No. Applications: 0 Chalk landbank: 87 years
Policy M5: Clay	Planning permissions granted for clay pits. Stock of permitted clay reserves at individual brickworks	100% of decisions made on planning applications for clay excavation are consistent with Policy M5 25 years permitted reserves at brickworks.	2018/19 (Baseline) No. Applications: 0 Three brickworks with at least 25 years of permitted reserves 2019/20 No. Applications: 0 Three brickworks with at least 25 years of permitted reserves.

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Trend/Target	Data
Policy M6: Building Stone	Planning permissions granted for stone quarries Level of stone reserves Demand for stone in West Sussex	100% of decisions made on planning applications for stone excavation are consistent with Policy M6 Sufficient to meet demand No related target – measure used to determine sufficiency of reserves	2018/19 (Baseline) No. Applications: 0 Reserves: 2.64mt (est.) Sales: 0.022mt (est.) 2019/20 No. Applications: 0 Reserves: 2,58mt (est.) Sales: 0.022mt (est.)
Policy M7a: Hydrocarbon development not involving hydraulic fracturing Policy M7b: Hydrocarbon development involving hydraulic fracturing	Decisions on planning applications for hydrocarbon development. Whether permissions are granted for surface development within the defined no go areas	100% of decisions made on planning applications for hydrocarbon development are consistent with Policies M7a and M7b. None should be granted	2018/19 (Baseline) No. Applications: 3 decisions made on planning applications for hydrocarbon development consistent with Policies M7a and M7b (100%). 2019/20 No. Applications: 0
Policy M8: Mineral processing at mineral sites	Number of mineral extraction proposals that include plant, processing and secondary activities Number of proposals for plant, processing or secondary proposals that are refused because of unsatisfactory impacts on the mineral working scheme	No trend/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications	2018/19 (Baseline) No. Applications: 1 2019/20 No. Applications: 1
Policy M9: Safeguarding minerals	Sterilisation of important mineral resources	There should not be any sterilisation unless the benefits of the development outweigh the loss of the mineral	None
Policy M10: Safeguarding minerals infrastructure	Loss or unacceptable impact on sites listed in the policy	No loss of, or unacceptable impact on, the sites listed	2018/19 (Baseline) No. Applications: 0 2019/20 No. Applications: 1 Note: The Kingston Railway Wharf has now relocated.
Policy M11: Strategic minerals site allocations	Number of applications for minerals working on allocated sites permitted per annum. Type of facilities permitted on allocated sites per annum	n/a In line with the requirements of the Plan area as set out in Policy M11	2018/19 (Baseline) None 2019/20 None
Policy M12: Character	Number of applications refused on character grounds per annum (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M12	2018/19 (Baseline) None 2019/20 None
Policy M13: Protected Landscape	Number of applications refused in the AONBs and SDNP (including percentage against total applications received) for large scale and small scale facilities	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M13	2018/19 (Baseline) None 2019/20 None
Policy M13: Protected Landscape	Number of applications for minerals facilities permitted per annum within protected landscapes		2018/19 (Baseline) No. Applications: 1 2019/20 No. Applications: 1

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Trend/Target	Data
Policy M14: Historic Environment	Number of applications refused on historic grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M14	2018/19 (Baseline) None 2019/20 None
Policy M15: Air and Soil	Applications refused on air quality and soil (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M15.	2018/19 (Baseline) None 2019/20 None
Policy M16: Water Resources	Applications refused on water grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M16.	2018/19 (Baseline) None 2019/20 None
Policy M17: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	n/a 100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M17	2018/19 (Baseline) None 2019/20 None
Policy M17: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Number of applications with associated mitigation measures provided		2018/19 (Baseline) No. Applications: 1 2019/20 No. Applications: 1
Policy M18: Public health and amenity	Number of applications refused on health and amenity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M18	2018/19 (Baseline) None 2019/20 None
Policy M19: Flood Risk Management	Applications refused on flooding grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M19	2018/19 (Baseline) None 2019/20 None
Policy M19: Flood Risk Management	Permissions granted with associated mitigation measures (including percentage against total applications received)		2018/19 (Baseline) No. Applications: 2 2019/20 No. Applications: 2
Policy M19: Flood Risk Management	Number of applications refused/permitted in flood risk zones 2b and 3 (including percentage against total applications received)		2018/19 (Baseline) No. Applications: 0 2019/20 No. Applications: 1
Policy M20: Transport	Number of applications refused on transport grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M20	2018/19 (Baseline) None 2019/20 None
Policy M21: Aerodrome Safeguarding	Upward trend of minerals applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on aviation safety arising from the proposal.	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M21	2018/19 (Baseline) None 2019/20 None

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Trend/Target	Data
Policy M22: Cumulative impact	Number of applications refused on cumulative impact grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M22	2018/19 (Baseline) None 2019/20 None
Policy M23: Design and operation of mineral developments	Number of applications refused because of unacceptable scale, form or layout Number of applications permitted that include low carbon energy initiatives/sources (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M23	2018/19 (Baseline) None 2019/20 None
Policy M24: Restoration and aftercare	Sites restored in a timely manner and to a satisfactory standard.	Sites restored in a timely manner. Site restored to a satisfactory standard.	2018/19 (Baseline) No. Sites: One (Brookhurst wood) - extension of time for change of restoration plans 2019/20 No. Sites: Two (67%)
Policy M25: Community engagement	Number of sites permitted with liaison committees	Increase in the number liaison committees	2018/19 (Baseline) No. Applications: 1 2019/20 None
Policy M26: Maximising the use of secondary and recycled aggregates	Number of planning permissions permitted per annum where the use of recycled and secondary aggregate has been considered as part of the proposal Recycling of inert waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	2018/19 (Baseline) Recycling of inert waste (415,000 tonnes) is 78% of total capacity (529,500 tonnes). 2019/20 Recycling of inert waste (388,000 tonnes) is 69% of total capacity (565,875 tonnes).

