West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan

Monitoring Report 2017/18

west sussex county council

Working in Partnership

South Downs National Park Authority

Executive Summary

Chapter 1 – Introduction

This Chapter 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 2017 to 31 March 2018, but also includes some relevant data and information up to December 2018.

Chapter 2 – Local Plan Progress

The Waste Local Plan (WLP) was adopted in 2014 and the Joint Minerals Local Plan (JMLP) in July 2018. Work has now begun on the Single Issue Soft Sand Review of the JMLP, as required by Policy M2 (Soft Sand). The Local Aggregate Assessment 2018 was published in January 2019.

Chapter 3 – 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.

Chapter 3 includes a summary of the main headline figures taken from the LAA. This shows that there is a landbank of 39 years for sharp sand and gravel and 7.4 years for soft sand.

Chapter 4 – 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 have landbanks of at least 25 years. There is an allocation in Policy M11 of the West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Planto provide an extension to West Hoathly clay pit to provide 2-3 years additional supply of Wadhurst clay to the Existing Brick Factory. Policy M5 also allows for proposals for the extraction of brick clay to come forward subject to 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 of the West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan 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 90 years. Chalk is extracted on a small scale basis and there are significant reserves of chalk. Policy M4 of the West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan 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 Joint West Sussex Minerals Local Plan allow for proposals for hydrocarbon development subject to criteria.

Chapter 5 – Waste

There are over 50 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).

Overall waste arisings in 2018 were 2.19 million tonnes, an increase of 12% from the estimated arisings in the adopted Waste Local Plan (1.95mt) and a 0.5% increase from the previous year. Additional waste management capacity has been added through new permissions but further capacity is still needed to meet the shortfalls set out in Policy W1 of the WLP and to meet the objectives set out in the WLP and the aspiration to achieve 'zero waste to landfill by 2031.

Chapter 6 – Planning Applications

This chapter summarises the planning applications and appeals that have been determined over the monitoring period. During the monitoring year 20 minerals and waste planning applications were considered in West Sussex.

Chapter 7 – Enforcement / Monitoring

This chapter explains the role of the Compliance and Enforcement Teams. During the monitoring year 38 investigations were resolved; there were 9 Planning Contravention Notices/Requests for information, and no Enforcement Notices or Stop Notices.

Chapter 8 – 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 Cooperate and a summary is provided.

CONTENTS

1.0. Introduction

1.1. The Local Authorities

1.1.1. West Sussex County Council 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. The South Downs National Park is the MPA and WPA for the area of West Sussex which falls within the South Downs National Park. West Sussex County Council 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.

1.2. What is the Authority Monitoring Report?

1.2.1. The Authorities are required to prepare an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR), hereafter referred to as the 'Monitoring Report', as set out in the Planning & 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 Local Plans;
- any positive or negative effects of the policies within the Local Plans;
- Minerals and waste trends, and relevant planning applications, in order to monitor and review the effect of planning policies in practice.

1.2.2. The information contained in this Monitoring Report solely relates to issues connected with mineral and waste activity. In parallel, 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 such as housing and employment:

- The Adur Local Plan was adopted in December 2017;
- the Arun Local Plan was adopted in July 2018;
- The Chichester Site Allocation DPD was adopted in January 2019;
- The Crawley Local Plan was adopted in December 2015;
- The Horsham Local Plan was adopted in 2015;
- The Mid Sussex District Plan was adopted in March 2018;

- The Worthing Core Strategy was adopted in 2011.

1.2.3. The SDNPA Local Plan, which has recently been through examination, includes the area of the South Downs that lies within West Sussex. Reference should also be made to the Monitoring Reports produced by the District and Borough Councils in order to get a complete picture of spatial planning in West Sussex.

1.2.4. This Monitoring Report is for the period 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018 but some of the data for minerals and waste relates to the calendar year 2018.

1.2.5. 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 projections made from baseline data.

1.3. The County of West Sussex

1.3.1. West Sussex is a county which has an area of around 199,000 hectares and an estimated population of 844,000 (2016 estimate). The population is projected to rise to 910,000 by 2030. The County remains essentially rural in character, despite the rapid expansion of the urban areas which has taken place over the last 50 years. The main centres of population are around Crawley in the north-east, the belt of coastal towns from Bognor Regis in the west, through Worthing along to Shoreham-by-Sea in the east and the administrative centre of Chichester in the south-west.

1.3.2. 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).

2.0. Local Plan Progress

2.1. Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

2.1.1. Information on the plans and timetables for the preparation of both the Joint Minerals Local Plan (JMLP) and Waste Local Plan (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 May 2018. This sets out the programme for the preparation of the West Sussex County Council minerals and waste policy documents until 2021, including the Soft Sand Review of the JMLP.

Signpost:

For more information on the timetable, please refer to:

West Sussex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 2018-2021 which is available on the Council's website (www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf)

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) for the South Downs National Park Authority refers to the West Sussex MWDS. The most up to date LDS can be found online at: https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/LDS-sixth-revision.pdf

2.2. West Sussex Waste Local Plan

2.2.1. 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 Waste Local Plan was formally adopted by the County Council and South Downs National Park Authority in April 2014.

2.2.2. A review in early 2019 will examine whether the Plan remains relevant and effective. If it is determined that a formal review of the Plan is required, the Scheme will be updated in spring 2019 to set out the timetable for that work.

2.3. West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan

2.3.1. 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 Joint Minerals Local Plan was formally adopted by the County Council and South Downs National Park Authority in July 2018.

2.3.2. Policy M2 of the JMLP requires the Authorities to undertake a Single Issue Soft Sand Review of the JMLP. The timetable for the preparation of the JMLP is available in the MWDS.

2.4. Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan

2.4.1. West Sussex County Council is working in partnership with Adur District Council, Brighton & Hove City Council, and Shoreham Port Authority (The Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Partnership) on a Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP) for Shoreham Harbour to help deliver regeneration and associated infrastructure. The West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan 2018 Policy M10 clause (c) safeguards both the permanent and temporary wharves of Shoreham Harbour. Owing to this, the Joint Area Action Plan is consistent with the Joint Minerals Local Plan 2018, and will provide adequate safeguarding in line with national planning policy. Examination hearings took place in September 2018. The inspector indicated that a number of main modifications were required, which were subject to a representations period in January-February 2019.

3.0. 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), rail and sea; and

3.2. The main headline figures taken from the LAA are presented in Table 2 and a summary of sites (soft sand; sharp sand and gravel, wharves and railheads) is provided in Appendix B.

Signpost:

For more information, please refer to:

o West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan: Assessment of Need for Aggregates: Local Aggregate Assessment (January, 2019).

This document can be found on the Council's website (www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf).

Table 2: Aggregate sales, reserves and landbank summary (West Sussex Local Aggregate Assessment, 2018).

West Sussex LAA Dashboard 2018									
	2017 Sales (mt) (2016 sales in brackets)	Trend (previous year sales)	10 year avg sales (mtpa) (2008-2017)	3 year avg sales (mt) (2015-2017)	LAA Rate (mtpa) – updated figures	Reserves (mt)	Landbank (Years) – based on draft updated LAA Rate	Capacity (mtpa)	Comments
Sharp Sand & Gravel	C* (C*)		0.015	0.042	0.023	0.900	39		Incidental sales from two soft sand quarries in 2017.
Soft Sand	C* (0.359)		0.294	0.295	0.372	2.754	7.4		
Recycled / Secondary Aggregates	0.393 (0.456)		0.465	0.413	0.465			0.848	
Marine Sand & Gravel (landings)	1.307 (1.254)		1.053	1.245	1.570			2.070	Headroom capacity of 0.337mtpa (using updated LAA rate)
Rock Imports by Sea	0.164 (0.062)		0.109	0.097	0.163				
Rail Depot Sales (S&G)	0.084 (0.077)		0.123	0.075	0.184			1.380	Headroom capacity of 0.339mtpa (using updated LAA rate)
Rail Deport Sales (CR)	0.568 (0.556)		0.575	0.558	0.857				

** C = confidential,*

For land-won sand and gravel, there have been increases in sales, and planned housing growth, therefore the updated LAA rates have increased.

4.0. Non-Aggregate Minerals

4.1. Silica Sand

Summary:	
Permitted reserve (all sites)	0 tonnes
Sales (all sites)	0 tonnes
No. active silica sand sites	None

4.1.1. In West Sussex silica sand occurs in the upper reaches of the Lower Greensand formation. The Soft and Silica Sand Study[1] confirms that most, if not all of the Folkestone Formation sands are likely to be capable of being defined as silica sand in the broadest sense. The 2012 Soft Sand Study[2] 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, and subsequently the adopted Plan contains no allocations for silica sand. Policy M3 of the adopted Plan sets out the strategic approach to silica sand.

[1] Cuesta Consulting Ltd. (2016). Soft and Silica Sand Study.
[2] Capita Symonds (2012). Soft Sand Study.

4.2. Brick Clay

Summary:	
Permitted reserve (all sites)	18,019,090 tonnes
Sales (all sites)	325,500 tonnes
No. active brickworks	Five
No. brickworks with at least 25 year Landbank	Three

4.2.1. 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 18.02mt

4.2.2. Paragraph 208 of the NPPF states that MPAs should plan for maintaining a stock of 25 year permitted reserve for the maintenance, and improvements of existing plant or new kilns. Furthermore, there is a need to take account of provision of brick clay from a number of sources. There are currently three brickworks in West Sussex that have landbanks of at least 25. Policy M11 of the JMLP allocates an extension to West Hoathly clay pit to provide 2-3 year additional supply of Wadhurst clay. Policy M5 also allows for proposals for the extraction of brick clay to come forward subject to criteria set out in the policy.

Table 3: Brick Clay Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales – 2007 to 2016

Year	Total brick clay reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)	Annual Sales (mt)
2008	14.9	0.49
2009	15.9(1)	0.35
2010	17.3(1)	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(1)	0.28
2016	18.3	0.33
2017	18.0	0.33
Annual Average		**0.339**

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

Table 4: List of active Brickworks in West Sussex and clay type

SDNP / WSCC	Brickworks	Clay Type	Product	Landbank
SDNP	Pitsham Brickworks	Gault Formation	Hand-made bricks, chimneys, tiles (Independent works).	22 years
WSCC	Wealden/Warnham Brickworks	Weald Clay Formation	Commercial bricks	In excess of 25 years
WSCC	Laybrook Brickworks	Weald Clay Formation	Commercial bricks	In excess of 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	7 years

4.3. Building Stone (Sandstone)

Summary:	
Permitted reserve	2,675,714 tonnes
Sales	22,450 tonnes
No. active quarries	four

4.3.1. 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 2,675,714 tonnes.

4.3.2. 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. The NPPF states that local planning authorities should safeguard mineral resources of local and national importance (para.204, NPPF) and 'consider how to meet demand for small-scale extraction of building stone….for the repair of heritage assets (para. 205(f), NPPF).

4.3.3. There are no allocated sites for sandstone production in the JMLP. 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. There may therefore be justification for additional permissions at individual quarries for building conservation reasons. Policy M6 (Building Stone) of the Joint Minerals Local Plan allows for proposals for the extraction of building stone to come forward subject to criteria set out in the policy.

Table 5: Sandstone Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales – 2008 to 2017

Year	Total sandstone reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)*	Annual Sales (mt)
2008	2.85	0.030
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**	0.022
2015	2.70	0.022
2016	2.70	0.022
2017	2.66	0.022
Annual Average	**-**	**0.021**

*The total permitted reserve figures include bulk fill material and building stone.
** Revised estimate of reserve.

4.4. Chalk

Summary:	
Permitted reserve	Confidential
Sales	Confidential
No. active quarries	Two
Landbank	89 years

4.4.1. There are two active chalk pits in West Sussex (Appendix B) and three inactive chalk pits. The estimated landbank for 2017/18 is 89 years. This is lower than previous years because one site has relinquished its rights to extract chalk, therefore these reserves have been excluded. There has also been a revised estimate of the reserves at the remaining sites. 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, as Table 6 illustrates, 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.

4.4.2. Some of the annual production figures are shown as confidential '(c)' due to operators' commercial confidentiality. Policy M4 of the Joint Minerals Local Plan enables proposals for chalk extraction to come forward subject to the policy criteria.

Table 6: Chalk Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales – 2008 to 2017

Year	Total chalk reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)	Annual Sales (mt)
2007	3.00	0.117
2008	9.88(1)	0.049
2009	12.48(2)	(c)
2010	12.43	(c)
2011	12.43	(c)
2012	12.41	(c)
2013	12.03	(c)
2014	(c) (3)	(c)
2015	(c) (4)	(c)
2016	(c)	(c)
2017	(c)	(c)
Annual Average	**-**	**0.039**

(1) The increase in permitted reserves in 2008/09 was due to an extension at one site becoming active.
(2) The increase in permitted reserve since 2008/09 is due to a revised calculation for one chalk site provided by a new operator of the site. Estimates had been used previously.
(3) 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.
(4) 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.

4.5. Oil and Gas

Summary:

No. active sites	Three

4.5.1. There are three 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, Balcome 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.

4.5.2. 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.

4.6. Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

Summary:	
Recycled Aggregates	
Sales	391,000 tonnes
Capacity	540,000 tonnes
Secondary Aggregates	
Estimated capacity	11,000 to 56,000 tonnes

4.6.1. In 2017/18 it was estimated that 391,000 tonnes[3] of C&D waste was recycled. At its peak, recycled aggregate sales have been 630,000 tonnes indicating that capacity in the past has been higher than current estimates.

4.6.2. Sites in West Sussex that process recycled aggregate have an estimated maximum capacity of 540,000 tpa. The figure comprises the following:

- 294,000 tpa at aggregate recycling sites (temporary or permanent sites that process inert waste into aggregates);
- 246,000 tpa 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).

4.6.3. There is adequate capacity for recycling C&D waste within West Sussex. The temporary nature of sites means that supply can often respond to demand relatively quickly.

[3] BPP Consulting (2019). Baseline for C&I and CDE Waste Generated in West Sussex in 2017.

Table 7: C&D / Inert Waste Arisings and Recycled (2008 – 2017)

Monitoring Year	C&D / Inert Waste Arisings (tonnes)	C&D Waste Recycling (tonnes)
2008(1)	1,340,000	622,000
2009(1)	1,340,000	629,000
2010	949,000	630,000
2011	949,000	446,000(2)
2012	949,000	446,000(2)
2013	1,273,000	261,000(3)
2014	1,323,500	377,000(3)
2015	1,002,000	393,000 (3)
2016	1,198,000	456,000(3)
2017	1,295,500	391,000(3)
10 Year Average	**1,161,900**	**465,100**

(1) Before 2010/11, some C&D waste was recorded as recycled but was in fact managed in other ways.

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

(3) Figures taken from BPP Consulting C&I & CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex. The figures for 2013/14 and 2014/15 have also been updated from the previous Monitoring Reports because a new methodology has been used which provides a better estimate of C&D recycling.

4.6.4. In West Sussex, the by-products from chalk and sandstone 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 8.

- 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 8: Secondary Aggregate Capacity Scenarios

Secondary Aggregate Recycling Capacity	Capacity Scenario 1 (Current Situation – Lancing Energy from Waste Plant) Figures in tonnes	Capacity Scenario 2 (Energy from Waste Plant + Ford Site) Figures in tonnes	Capacity Scenario 3 (Lancing Energy from Waste Plant + Ford Site + remaining capacity in WLP[(1)]) Figures in 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

(1) 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 130,000 tpa (270,000 – 140,000 = 130,000 tpa).

(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).

5.0. Waste

Summary:

- Total waste arisings in 2017/18 were 2.19mt. This is a 12% increase over the estimated arisings in the adopted Waste Local Plan (1.95mt) for 2017 based on the base case growth rates, and a 0.5% increase from the previous year;
- MSW arisings were 435,000 tonnes. This is a 8% increase over the estimated arisings in the adopted Waste Local Plan (403,000 tonnes) for 2017 based on the base case growth rates;
- C&I arisings were 456,000 tonnes. This is a 24% decrease than the estimated arisings in the adopted Waste Local Plan (600,000 tonnes) for 2017 based on the base case growth rates;
- Recycling levels for MSW and C&I waste have slightly increased and the amount going to landfill is falling;
- C&D arisings were 1,295,000 tonnes which is an increase from the previous year and is higher than the projected arisings in the Waste Local Plan for 2017 (949,000);
- Recycled aggregate production in 2017/18 was 391,000 tonnes[4] and 682,618 tonnes[5] of inert waste was estimated to be used for 'recovery' projects.
- The estimated remaining 'recovery' capacity at permitted sites was 1,448,500 tonnes. If all the remaining sites operate at 'full capacity' the remaining 'recovery' capacity would run out by 2019/2020.
- Additional waste management capacity has been added through new permissions during 2017/18 but further capacity is still needed to meet the shortfalls set out in Policy W1 of the WLP and the aspiration of achieving 'zero waste to landfill by 2031'.

[4] BPP Consulting (2019). Baseline for C&I and CDE Waste Generated in West Sussex in 2017.
[5] BPP Consulting (2019). Baseline for C&I and CDE Waste Generated in West Sussex in 2017.

5.1. Roles and Responsibilities

5.1.1. West Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority 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. The County Council is also the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) with responsibility to co-ordinate and manage the disposal of municipal waste, which includes household, some commercial and industrial waste, and some waste deposited at Household Waste Recycling Sites. The District and Borough Councils are responsible for the collection of waste (Waste Collection Authorities – WCA).

5.1.2. 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.

5.1.3. The County Council has a long-term contract with Viridor Waste Management Limited, known as "Recycle for West Sussex", dealing with the recycling of waste. This has resulted in improvements to recycling infrastructure, such as the Household Waste Recycling Sites (HWRS) and a new Materials Recycling Management Facility (MRF). There is also a programme in place to further improve other recycling facilities and make the service more accessible.

5.1.4. There is another contract, known as the Materials Resource Management Contract (MRMC) which 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.

5.1.5. A Refuse Derived Fuel Contract (RDF) was awarded to West Sussex Britaniacrest Seneca Partnership. In April 2018 exports to Germany and Holland commenced, where the RDF will be used to produce heat and power.

5.1.6. 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 commercial and industrial waste.

5.2. Waste Local Plan (2014)

5.2.1. The West Sussex Waste Local Plan 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. One of the key aspirations in the WLP is that there will be 'zero waste to landfill by 2031'. There are 23 polices in the WLP which all have an implementation and monitoring section. Appendix E sets out each policy and the measure/indicator that is relevant to it as well as the results for 2017/18 and how this compares to the baseline figures in the Waste Local Plan (2014).

5.3. Waste Arisings

5.3.1. The estimated overall arisings of controlled waste in West Sussex in 2017/18 was 2,186,000 tonnes, an increase of 12% from the estimated arisings in the adopted Waste Local Plan (1,950,000 tonnes). The main types of waste management in West Sussex are recycling, recovery (thermal recovery, treatment, and disposal of inert materials for mineral restoration/engineering operations) and landfill.

5.3.2. In order to determine how much waste is being produced now, how this is likely to change in the future, and requirements for new waste management facilities in West Sussex, the County Council commissioned AEA Technology to carry out a Waste Forecast Report which provided the evidence for the preparation of the West Sussex Waste Local Plan. The Waste Local Plan provides the baseline figures against which future changes in arisings and capacity can be measured. BPP Consulting have also been commissioned to prepare a report outlining C&I and C&D arisings and to forecast future waste growth in West Sussex. This report will be produced annually and will be used to monitor the performance of the Waste Local Plan through the monitoring report.

Signpost:

For more detailed information, please refer to:

- Waste Local Plan (2014)

5.4. How much waste is being managed at present?

5.4.1. Table 9 shows the available data for the different types of waste in West Sussex and how it is managed. The figures show an increase in arisings for MSW and C&I waste but a fall in C&D waste.

MSW

5.4.2. MSW arisings are monitored by the Waste Management team at West Sussex County Council. The total MSW arisings figure for 2017/18 is 435,000 tonnes) which shows that there has been an decrease of 32,000 tonnes in terms of MSW arisings for 2017/18 based on the forecasted arisings for the base case growth rates used to prepare the Waste Local Plan, 2014 (403,000 tonnes). The amount of MSW waste going to landfill has fallen to 171,000 in 2017/2018 from 200,000 tonnes in the 2016/17 monitoring year. 201,000 tonnes of MSW waste was recycled, which is the highest amount since 2006/2007. In terms of 'other recovery', 63,000 tonnes was sent for energy recovery.

C&I Waste

5.4.3. Latest forecasts indicate that C&I arisings for 2017/18 are 435,000 tonnes[6]. This is a decrease of 63,000 tonnes from the 2016/17 figure (498,000 tonnes) representing a 13% decrease. Table 9 presents the C&I arisings by management type. The quantity of waste going for recycling and composting has fallen marginally, though it must be noted that the proportion of arisings managed through this route has increased from 42% to 46%. Further, it should be noted that the 'other management' value includes a quantity that went for 'recovery to land'.

5.4.4. The updated arisings figure for 2017/18 yields a value of 621,000 tonnes of C&I waste to be managed in 2031 based on a growth rate of 1.5%[7]. This is a decrease of 79,000 tonnes from the estimate in the adopted Waste Local Plan, 2014 (700,000 tonnes)[8].

C&D Waste

5.4.5. C&D arisings for 2017/18 are 1,295,000 tonnes. This is an increase of 304,000 tonnes from the base case growth rates used to prepare the Waste Local Plan, 2014 (949,000 tonnes). The amount of C&D going to landfill has

[6] BPP Consulting Annual Reports of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.
[7] BPP Consulting Annual Reports of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.
[8] BPP Consulting Annual Reports of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

increased, however most of the inert waste classified as 'landfill' is in fact going to the restoration of non-inert landfill sites and can therefore be regarded as 'recovery'.

5.4.6. The West Sussex Waste Local Plan (2014) estimated that C&D arisings could be between 949,000 and 1,049,000 tonnes in 2031 under different growth rate scenarios. If a 0% growth rate is applied to the baseline figure for 2016/17, a total of 1,295,000 tonnes would need to be managed in 2031, an increase of 346,000 tonnes over the base case scenario projections in the Waste Local Plan. Given than the total amount of C&D waste arising in West Sussex is 1,295,000 tonnes, and 1,191,000 tonnes (C&D waste managed at sites in West Sussex recorded in the Waste Data Interrogator) was managed in West Sussex, then West Sussex was a net exporter of C&D waste.

5.4.7. A summary of the key trends in the management of C&D waste in West Sussex are summarised as follows:

- The vast majority of C&D waste is managed within the Plan Area but West Sussex is a net exporter;
- The amount of C&D waste going to landfill has risen however most of the inert waste classified as 'landfill' is in fact going to the restoration of non-inert landfill sites and can therefore be regarded as 'recovery';
- Flows of plan area waste for recovery have switched to out of plan area sites in East Sussex and Brighton but imports exceed exports so net self-sufficiency is being still being achieved.[9]

Table 9: Management of waste in West Sussex by waste stream and management method

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled / Composted (tonnes)	Other Recovery (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
MSW				
2008/09	257,000	172,000	0	429,000
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(1)	447,000

[9] BPP Consulting (January, 2017). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

2016/17	200,000	177,000	66,000[2]	443,000
2017/18	171,000	201,000	63,000	435,000
C&I				
2008/09	374,000	250,000	116,000	740,000
2009/10	163,000	288,000	65,000	517,000
2010/11	*113,000*	*345,000*	*147,000*	*605,000*
2011/12	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000[3]
2012/13	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000[3]
2013/14	78,000	390,000	220,000	688,000[4]
2014/15	67,000	386,000	231,000	684,000[4]
2015/16	47,000	420,000	239,000	706,000[4]
2016/17	61,000	208,000	229,000	498,250[4]
2017/18	64,000	204,000	188,000	456,000[4]
C&D				
2008/09	474,000	629,000	239,000	1,342,000
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	250,000	526,000	497,000 (BPP Report 2015)	1,273,000
2014/15[5] (Figures revised in BPP Report, 2017)	315,000	418,500	440,500[6]	1,174,000[5]
2015/16[5] (Figures revised in BPP Report, 2017)	323,000	449,000	230,000[66]	1,002,000[5]
2016/17 (BPP Report, 2018)	411,000	456,000	331,000	1,198,000[5]
2017/18 (BPP Report, 2019)	683,000	391,000	221,000	1,295,000[5]
2017/18 Totals	**918,000**	**796,000**	**472,000**	**2,190,312**

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) Figures rolled forward from 2010/11 as no waste forecast was carried out.

(4) BPP Consulting Annual Reports of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

(5) Figure revised in BPP Consulting Annual Reports of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex (2017).

(6) Figure includes remainder of C&D waste (total minus recycling and landfill) which includes waste managed at treatment facilities. This figure should be treated with caution as it is simply the remainder of the difference between known managed routes and the total.

(7) The majority of the C&D waste recorded as going to landfill went to non-inert landfill sites for restoration purposes and could therefore be classed as 'recovery'.

5.5. Waste Management Capacity in West Sussex

5.5.1. Table 10 shows the estimated annual capacity of active and planned (permitted) waste management facilities within the county in 2017/18. The estimated capacity of waste facilities is based on judgements made from different sources of data. The waste site capacity data has been updated for this Monitoring Report using waste site returns data, discussions with operators and Development Management colleagues.

Table 10: Estimated capacity of existing and permitted sites within West Sussex (December, 2018)

		WLP Baseline[2]	Monitoring Year 2016/17	Monitoring Year 2017/18	Comments (Changes from previous monitoring year)
	Facility Type[1]	Total Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Total Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Total Capacity (tonnes per annum)	
Transfer Stations	**HWRS**	581,800	608,300	704,997	INCREASE (+96,697 tonnes, due to undertaking waste capacity survey during previous monitoring year)
	Mobile Transfer Capacity	3,500	2,700	4,998	INCREASE (+2,298 tonnes)
	Merchant Waste Transfer Stations	571,420	663,000	646,000	DECREASE (-17,000 tonnes. Closure of two sites and one new site opened)
	Clinical Transfer Station	13,005	13,005	13,005	NO CHANGE
	Council Transfer Station [3]		32,701	32,701	NO CHANGE
	Sub Total	**1,169,725**	**1,319,706**	**1,401,701**	**Increase (+49,294 tonnes)**
Recycling and Composting	**Open Windrow Composting**	231,000	186,251	189,250	INCREASE (+2,999 tonnes, due to updated information)
	IVC	40,000	7,500	7,500	NO CHANGE
	MRF	100,000	160,000	160,000	NO CHANGE
	C&I Recycling[4]	79,253	184,642	231,000	INCREASE (+46,358 tonnes, due to updated information)
	Sub Total	**450,253**	**538,393**	**587,750**	**INCREASE (+49,357 tonnes)**
	Wood Recycling		100,000	100,000	NO CHANGE
	Road Sweeping Recycling		100,000	100,000	NO CHANGE

	Facilities				
	Tyre Recycling		16,500	16,500	NO CHANGE
	Metal Recycling		210,150	292,375	INCREASE (+82,225 tonnes due to two new sites)
	Other specialist recycling		520	520	NO CHANGE
	Sub Total		**427,170**	**509,395**	**INCREASE (+82,225 tonnes)**
	C&D / Inert Recycling (dedicated sites)	224,065	523,500	294,000	DECREASE (-229,500 tonnes) due to closure of two temporary sites.
	C&D / Inert Recycling at Waste Transfer Stations[5]	349,313	265,875	253,500	DECREASE (-12,375 tonnes). One new site and adjustment to some figures to reflect the proportion of C&I and C&D waste managed at sites.
	Sub Total (C&D / Inert Recycling)	**573,378**	**789,375**	**547,500**	**DECREASE (-241,875 tonnes)**
	Total (all recycling)	**1,023,631**	**1,754,938**	**1,644,645**	**DECREASE (-110,293 tonnes)**
Treatment and Recovery	**MBT (MSW and some C&I)**	327,000	327,000	327,000	NO CHANGE
	Anaerobic Digestion[6]		63,000	125,000	INCREASE (+62,000 tonnes)
	C&I Recovery	50,000	190,000	190,000	NO CHANGE
	C&D / Inert Recovery[7]	240,000	765,491	794,042	INCREASE (28,551 tonnes)
	Sub Total	**617,000**	**1,345,491**	**1,436,042**	**INCREASE (90,551 tonnes)**

(1) For definition of sites, please see glossary.

(2) Estimated capacities which the Waste Local Plan (2014) was based upon.

(3) This capacity is specialist in nature and is therefore excluded from capacity shortfall calculations. It is shown in this table for information only.

(4) Figure is 75% of total estimated C&I capacity at Merchant Waste Transfer sites to allow for the amount that is estimated to be recycled. Capacity for these sites appears under 'Transfer' and 'Recycling and Composting' categories as some sites may undertake both activities therefore beware of double counting. Figure for 2015/16 has been amended from last year's AMR as it included all C&I capacity rather than 75%.

(5) Figure is 75% of total estimated C&D capacity at Merchant Waste Transfer sites to allow for the amount that is estimated to be recycled. Capacity for these sites appears under 'Transfer' and 'Recycling and Composting' categories as some sites may undertake both activities therefore beware of double counting.

(6) Anaerobic Digestion has been erroneously categorised as 'Recycling and Composting' capacity in paragraph 2.7.3 of the Waste Local Plan (2014) but should be 'Other Recovery'.

(7) Capacity figure for C&D waste recovery is an estimate based on projects that have permission and an estimate of the amount of waste each site is likely to take each year.

Table 11: Estimated capacity of landfill sites within West Sussex (December, 2018)

		WLP Baseline	Monitoring Year 2016/17	Monitoring Year 2017/2018	
	Facility Type	**Total Capacity (tonnes)**	**Remaining Permitted capacity**	**Remaining Permitted capacity**	**Comments (Changes from previous monitoring year)**
Landfill	**Inert Landfill (Void space)**	0	0	0	
	Non-inert Landfill (Void space)	1,750,000	100,000	0	Site no longer accepting non-hazardous waste.
	Sub Total	**1,750,000**	**100,000**	0	No remaining capacity.

Table 12: Waste Capacity Headroom / Shortfall in 2017 / 18

	Arisings and management method 2017/18 (tonnes)	Capacity 2017/18 (tonnes)	Capacity headroom (+) / shortfall (-) (tonnes)
Transfer Capacity (Excluding HWRS and Council Transfer Stations)	610,000	646,600	+36,600
Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&I)	405,000	587,750	+182,750
C&DE Recycling	391,000	547,500	+156,500
Non-inert Waste Recovery (MSW and C&I)	248,000	642,000	+394,000
Non-inert landfill	235,000	0(1)	-235,000
Inert recovery / other management	682,618(2)	794,042(3)	+111,424
Inert Landfill	0(4)	0	-

(1) There was still some non-inert landfill capacity towards the end of 2018, however the site no longer accepts waste, therefore this is being reflected in this table.

(2) Arisings figure for inert waste going to landfill or 'deposit to land' taken from BPP Arisings Report (2019).

(3) The annual capacity figure for inert waste managed at recovery sites (e.g. engineering projects, quarry restoration etc.) is calculated by estimating the amount of inert waste each site could take each year.

(4) Although the BPP Arisings Paper refers to inert waste going to landfill, this material is used as backfill in mineral workings and is classed as a form of recovery rather than disposal.

5.5.2. With the exception of inert recycling, there has been a general increase in capacity across all waste management streams (Table 11). There has been a notable fall in capacity for inert recycling due to the closure of two sites. Table 12 shows that during 2017/18, West Sussex was net self-sufficient in transfer, recycling and recovery capacity.

5.5.3. There are currently no active non-inert landfill sites in the county. Brookhurst Wood landfill was active in the monitoring year but stopped accepting non-hazardous waste in 2018 and Lidsey landfill stopped accepting non-inert waste in December 2015. Both sites are now being restored.

5.1.1. 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, landscaping schemes and noise bunds. In 2017/18 it was estimated that 682,618 tonnes of inert waste was managed in this way. In 2017/18 there were nine active inert 'recovery' sites which managed this waste with a total estimated remaining capacity of 1,448,500 tonnes. If all the remaining sites operate at 'full capacity' the remaining 'recovery' capacity would run out by 2019/2020 (Appendix C). Planning applications assessed against policy W8 of the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (2014) can meet additional demand.

Table 13: Summary of Waste Capacity and Shortfalls against Policy W1 of the Waste Local Plan (December, 2018)

	A	B	C	D	E
	Shortfall in Policy W1 (tonnes) ***Forecasted needs in 2031***	**Capacity WLP Baseline(1)**	**Capacity 2017/18 (tonnes)**	**Capacity Change +/- (tonnes) C-B**	**Capacity still required (tonnes) A-D**
All Transfer Capacity	140,000	1,169,725	1,359,000 (2)	+189,275	**-49,275**
Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&I)	270,000	450,253	587,750	+137,497	**135,503**
C&D Recycling	No figure specified	573,378	540,000	-33,378	**N/A**
Non-inert Waste Recovery (MSW and C&I)(3)	270,000	377,000	642,000	+265,000	**5,000**
Inert recovery (annual capacity)	No figure specified	765,491	794,042(4)	-28,551	**N/A**
Inert Landfill	No figure specified	0	0	0	**N/A**

Non-inert landfill capacity	605,000	1,750,000	0	-1,750,000	**605,000**

(1) WLP Baseline figures have been adjusted to accord with WLP forecast data.

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

(3) Anaerobic Digestion has been erroneously categorised as 'Recycling and Composting' capacity in paragraph 2.7.3 of the Waste Local Plan (2014) but should be 'Other Recovery'.

(4) Capacity figure for Inert waste recovery is an estimate based on projects that have permission and an estimate of the amount of waste each site is likely to take each year.

5.1.1. The evidence that underpinned the adopted WLP concluded that provision for an additional 0.68 mtpa of waste management capacity was needed to meet identified needs in 2031. The sites allocated within Policy W10(a) of the WLP could deliver between 0.70 and 0.85mtpa of additional built waste capacity, leaving some flexibility (Table 14). Although capacity has increased, there is still a need to meet a shortfall set out in policy W1 of the WLP for the following waste management types:

- Recycling and composting;
- Non-inert recovery; and
- Inert recovery.

5.1.2. The WLP identified a shortfall in non-inert landfill capacity of 0.61mt and Policy W10 allocates an extension to the Brookhurst Wood landfill site which could provide 0.86mt of additional capacity if required. Although Brookhurst Wood was still active during the monitoring year, in December 2018 it stopped accepting non-inert waste as the void space had been exhausted at its existing permitted cells; therefore there are currently no active non-inert landfill sites in West Sussex.

5.1.3. Latest C&I forecasts predict that C&I arisings will be 79,000 tonnes lower than predicted when the WLP was adopted. The allocated sites in the WLP make sufficient provision to meet demand. Although C&D waste arisings in 2031 are expected to be greater than predicted when the WLP was prepared, planning applications assessed against policies W4 and W8 of the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (2014) are capable of responding to additional demand.

Table 14: 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.250,000 tpa	Permission granted (WSCC/096/13/F) for a waste treatment facility
Hobbs Barn, near Climping	c.50,000 tpa	Permission granted for a waste transfer station (WSCC/067/15/CM)
Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester	c.50,000 tpa	Permission granted to a waste transfer station (WSCC/058/13/0)
Brookhurst Wood, Near Horsham	c.300,000 tpa	Site subject to appeal for an application for Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility and Ancillary Infrastructure (WSCC/015/18/NH)
Land West of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green	c.200,000 tpa	No application to date
Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill, Horsham	860,000 tonnes	No application to date for landfill Permission granted for the Installation and operation of a temporary aggregate treatment and recycling facility (WSCC/003/14/NH)

6.0. Planning Applications

6.1. There were 20 minerals and waste planning applications between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018. This is broken down as 7 minerals planning applications, and 13 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:

West Sussex County Council:

http://buildings.westsussex.gov.uk/ePlanningOPS/searchPageLoad.do

South Downs National Park:

http://planningpublicaccess.southdowns.gov.uk/online-applications/

7.0. Enforcement / Monitoring

Summary

In 2017/18 there were:

- 38 Investigations resolved, of which 17 were within the SDNP
- 9 Planning Contravention Notices (PCNs)/Request for Information (s330), of which 1 within the SDNP;
- 0 Enforcement Notices;
- 2 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 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. In 2017/18, there were 72 (WSCC = 42, SDNPA = 30) chargeable fee-monitoring visits and work also continued on visits to non-fee sites (such as wastewater treatment works, scrapyards, composting sites, waste transfer stations and recycling activities), bringing their monitoring into line with the way the fee sites are inspected.

7.5. Table 16, below, 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.

Table 16: Investigations carried out by the Enforcement/Compliance Team (WSCC and 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)

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

Monitoring Year	Request for Information (s330)/ Planning Contravention Notice	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 (Temporary Stop Notices)	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

2017/2018	9 (1 SDNP)	2	0	0	0
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.					

7.6. There were two breach of condition notices in 2017/18, though 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.

8.0. Duty to Cooperate

8.1. The Duty to Cooperate (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 Cooperate requirements.

8.3. A summary of the active and ongoing engagement that has taken place as part of DtC during the monitoring year is set out in Table 18 below. The Joint Minerals Local Plan was considered "sound" by the Planning Inspector, regarding DtC requirements.

8.4. During the period of 2017/18 and beyond, the Authorities responded to requests for information on minerals and waste matters from the following Authorities:

- Dorset County Council (August 2017)
- Hampshire County Council (August 2017)
- Kent County Council (June 2018)
- Surrey County Council (November 2017 and Sept 2018)
- Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council (February 2018)
- North Lincolnshire Council (November 2018).

8.5. As part of SEWPAG, with the other SE Waste Planning Authorities, WSCC have signed up to a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). This underpins effective cooperation and collaboration between the SE Waste Planning Authorities, addressing strategic cross-boundary issues. The MoU has two aims:

- to ensure that planned provision for waste management in the South East of England is co-ordinated, as far as is possible, whilst recognising that provision by waste industry is based on commercial considerations; and
- to ensure that the approach to waste planning throughout the South East is consistent between authorities.

Signpost:

The West Sussex Joint Minerals local Plan Duty to Cooperate Statement (May, 2017) Submission Plan is available online:

http://www2.westsussex.gov.uk/mlp/osd003.pdf

This document can also be requested by contacting the Council:

- mwdf@westsussex.gov.uk
- Tel: 01243 642118

Table 18: Summary of Duty to Cooperate engagement between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018

Date	Engagement	Strategic Issues
19 May 2017	National meeting of silica sand MPAs	• Maintaining an adequate supply of silica sand.
23 November 2017	Correspondence with Marine Management Organisation	• Maintaining an adequate supply of marine aggregates.
31st January	SEWPAG Meeting	• Identification of potential sites.
3 April 2017	SEEAWP Meeting	• Maintaining an adequate supply of crushed rock; • Maintaining an adequate supply of marine aggregates. • Maintaining an adequate supply of soft sand • Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Infrastructure
24 April 2017	SEWPAG Meeting	• Safeguarding Resources and Infrastructure • Housing supply pressure • Identification of potential sites.
July 2017	Pre-SEEAWP Meeting	• Maintaining an adequate supply of soft sand •
3 July 2017	SEEAWP Meeting	• Maintaining an adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel • Maintaining an adequate supply of crushed rock • Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Infrastructure
13 July 2017	SEWPAG Meeting	• Safeguarding Resources and Infrastructure • Housing supply pressure • Identification of potential sites.
11 October 2017	SEWPAG Meeting	• Identification of potential sites.
6 November 2017	Pre-SEEAWP Meeting	• Safeguarding Wharves in Shoreham Harbour • Maintaining an adequate supply of soft sand

		• Maintaining an adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel • Identification of potential mineral sites.
6 November 2017	SEEAWP Meeting	• Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Infrastructure. • Identification of potential mineral sites.
16 January 2018	SEWPAG Meeting	

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.
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government	The job of the DCLG is to help create sustainable communities, working with other Government departments, local councils, businesses, the voluntary sector, and communities themselves (formerly ODPM).
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).

Acronym / Term		Explanation
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.
	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.

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, the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. There is a separate NPPF 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.
	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.

Acronym / Term		Explanation
	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.
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.

Acronym / Term		Explanation
	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

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)	Portfield Quarry, Portfield Quarry, Oving	T.J. Group of Companies	31.12.20/ 30.06.18	488096 105302	(I) Mineral Extraction – ceased. (A) Aggregate recycling activities (temporary until site is developed).	No
SDNPA	Slindon Bottom Gravelpit, Slindon Bottom Road, Slindon	L&S Waste Management	01.09.06	494996 108202	(I) Gravel worked out. Partly restored.	No
SDNPA	Valdoe Quarry, Lavant Road, Goodwood, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd.	31.12.16	487796 108400	(I) Gravel extraction completed, aggregate recycling and concrete batching. Also inert landfill to complete restoration of the site. The permission which extended the deadline for the restoration of the site was permitted on the 14th April 2015.	No

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

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)	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
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 23rd May 2016. Winning and working of minerals and site restoration must be completed by 21st 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	21.02.41	485500 121500	(I) Site in suspension pending ROMP review. Restoration to heathland.	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**
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**
WSCC (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
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)	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
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

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**
WSCC (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**
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

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**
SDNPA	Hook Stone Quarry				(I)	TBC

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	Lidsey Oilsite, Lidsey	Angus Energy	17.02.18	494400 103400	(A) Oil production facility permitted Feb 2006. Production since 2005.	Yes
WSCC	Storrington Oil Well Site, Cootham	iGas Ltd	31.12.17	506800 114800	(A) Oil production since 1994	Yes
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.	Yes
SDNPA	Singleton Oilfield, Singleton, nr Chichester	iGas Ltd	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
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.	Yes

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	(I) Site being redeveloped	488096 105302	No
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley Goods Yard, Crawley	Tarmac	(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	(I) Concrete batching plant is ancillary to the operational pit is inactive given suspension of the winning and working of sand (stalled ROMP).	485500 121500	Safeguarded for soft sand resources
SDNP	Valdoe, Lavant	Dudman	(I) Planning Permission until 31st December 2016	487796 108400	No

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	Kendall Bros. (Portsmouth) Ltd.	(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

Minerals Wharves					
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	(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**	**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

Transfer Sites

Household Waste Recycling Site						
Local Authority Area	**Site Name and Address**	**Operator**	**Restoration Date**	**Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant**	**Grid Reference**	**Safeguarded Site**
WSCC (HDC)	Billingshurst HWRS, Junction of A272 & A29 Bypass, Newbridge Road	Viridor	15,000	(A) Opened September 2005	508324 125955	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Bognor Regis HWRS, Shripney Road, Bognor	Viridor	15,600	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables	493888 100592	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Burgess Hill HWRS, Fairbridge Way, Burgess Hill	Viridor	150,000	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables and aggregates recycling	531181 120541	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley HWRC, Metcalfe Way, Crawley RH11 3DH	Viridor	45,000	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	526569 138586	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	East Grinstead HWRS, Imberhorne Lane, East Grinstead	Wyvern Waste	12,000 (25,000 for WTS)	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	537891 137193	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Horsham HWRS, Hop Oast Roundabout, Horsham	Viridor	18,200	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	515895 128707	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Lancing WTS, Lancing Business Park, Lancing	Viridor	100,000	(A)	517468 103884	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Littlehampton HWRS, Mill Lane, Littlehampton	Viridor	26,000	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	502746 104048	Yes

SDNPA	Midhurst HWRS, Bepton Road, Midhurst	Viridor	2,000	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables	487494 120876	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Shoreham HWRS, Brighton Road, Shoreham	Viridor	13,000	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	522576 105105	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Westhampnett WTS/HWRS, Coach Road, Chichester	Viridor	155,000	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	488000 105899	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Worthing HWRS, Dominion Way, Worthing	Viridor	30,000	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables. *Replacement permitted at Willowbrook Road.	515877 103992	Yes
Mobile Civic Amenity Sites						
WSCC (CDC)	Hambrook Mobile Civic Amenity Site, Marlpit Lane, Hambrook	Viridor	800	(I) Closed since October 2016.	478149 107709	No
WSCC (CDC)	Selsey Mobile Civic Amenity Site, Beach Road Car Park	Viridor	1,700	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables	486498 093306	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Wittering Mobile Civic Amenity Site, Marine Drive Car Park, East Wittering	Viridor	1,000	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	479299 097101	Yes
Waste Transfer Stations						
WSCC (ArDC)	Arun Waste Services, Hobbs Barn	Arun Waste Services	20,000	(A)Waste transfer and recycling station.	499315 101385	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Bognor Road Distribution Centre	N/A	35,000	(I)Granted in 2013 but not yet implemented	487800 104100	Yes

WSCC (MSDC)	Burleigh Oaks Farm, East Street, Turners Hill	Cox Skips	130,000	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use as Waste Transfer Station/recycling	534578 136405	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Cutmills, Newells Lane, Bosham		2,500	(A)Proposed inert and non-inert waste recycling and transfer station including the use of required plant and machinery skip and container use.	480153 105620	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Chalex Industrial Estate, Manor Hall Road, Southwick, BN42 4NH		1000	(A)Waste collection, transfer and recycling.	525409 105454	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Elbridge Farm, Chichester Road, Bognor Reis		30,000	(A)Waste transfer station and materials recycling facility.	491362 102119	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	South Coast Skips, Units 9/10, Hanger 3, Rudford Industrial Estate, Ford, near Arundel	South Coast Skips Ltd	65,000	(A) Transfer Station for commercial/ industrial waste	499962 102567	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Former Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road (WSCC/018/14/NH and WSCC/021/15/NH)	Britanniacrest Recycling Ltd.	230,000	(A)Waste transfer facility to handle inert and non-inert waste with associated inert waste recycling operations.	517063 134354	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	7 Gravel Lane, Chichester	Spire Metals	10,000	(I) New site	487064 104218	Yes
WSC (ArDC)	Hobbs Barn, Climping	Arun waste Services	50,000	(I) New site with planning permission to manage skip waste.	499179 101186	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Maxi Skips, Polthooks Farm, Fishbourne	Maxi Skips	6,000	(A)Recycling and waste transfer facility.	482773 105780	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Northwood Farm, Burndell Rd, Yapton	Envirowaste (southern) Ltd	25,000	(A) Material recycling facility to handle C&D waste.	498560 102698	Yes

WSCC (CDC)	Skips Direct, Oving	Skips Direct LLP	5,000	(A)Waste transfer and recovery facility	490952 105555	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Sussex Waste Recycling (Rabbits Skips), Marlborough Road, Churchill Industrial Estate, Lancing	Sussex Waste Recycling Ltd	350,000	(A) Waste transfer and energy recovery facility.	517380 103931	Yes
SDNPA	Slade Farm, Slade Lane, Rogate	WA Davey and Son	100	(A) Pre Application advice provided for construction and operation for a farm based Anaerobic Digestion Plant	479656 123816	Yes
Council Transfer Stations						
WSCC (ArDC)	Arun Works Services, Station Road, East Preston	Arun District Council	1	(A)	506419 102998	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Adur & Worthing Council Services, Commerce Way, Lancing	Adur & Worthing Council Services	400	(A)	517388 104183	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Broadbridge Heath Depot, Broadbridge Heath Depot, Worthing Rd, Horsham	Accord Southern Ltd	20,000	(A)	516926 130583	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Clapham Common Depot, Clapham Common Depot, Worthing	Accord Southern Ltd.	3,650	(A)	509226 106005	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Meadow Road Depot, Meadow Road, Worthing	Worthing Borough Council	5,000	(A)	516895 103465	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Drayton Depot, Drayton Lane, Chichester	May Gurney Ltd	3,650	(A)	488596 104201	Yes
Clinical Waste Transfer						
WSCC (MSDC)	Princess Royal Hospital, Haywards Heath		1,000	(A)	531102 120205	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Medisort, Fort Road, Littlehampton	Medisort	2,000	(A)	502019 102590	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Environment Agency (The), Oving Road, Portfield, Chichester.	The Environment Agency	5	(A)	487877 105103	Yes

WSCC (ArDC)	Littlehampton Clinical Waste Facility, Unit 15-16, Arndale Road, Wick, Littlehampton	SRC Ltd	10,000	(A)	501765 102839	Yes

Recycling and Composting

Open Windrow Composting						
Local Authority Area	**Site Name and Address**	**Operator**	**Annual Capacity Estimate (tonnes)**	**Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive**	**Grid Reference**	**Safeguarded Site**
WSCC (CBC)	Land near Hardriding Farm, A23, Pease Pottage	KPS Composting	25,000	(A)	526592 133385	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	North Barn Farm, Titnore Lane, Worthing	Bull Recycling (Eurogreen)	20,000	(A)	509903 104318	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Organic Waste Composting Facility, Winterpick Business Park, Albourne Rd, Twineham	Olus Environmental	37,000	(A)	523972 118312	Yes
SDNP	Stubbs Copse Wood Yard, Wood Yard, Crossbush, Arundel	Robinson D J	4,000	(A)	503535 105789	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Tangmere Composting Facility, Tangmere Airfield	The Woodhorn Group	75,000	(A)	491895 105401	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Walnut Tree Farm, Vinnetrow Road, Runcton	Langmead Farms Ltd	25,000	(A)	489100 102700	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Wakehurst Place	Kew Gardens	251.25	(A) Small amount of composting	34129 131724	Yes

In-Vessel Composting (IVC)						
SDNP	Dangstein Home Farm, Dangstein, Rogate	Rother Valley Organics	7,500	(A)Mobile composting containers and maturation windrow. Material from the estate and other local farms and stables.	482250 124497	Yes
Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)						
WSCC (ArDC)	Ford MRF, Ford Airfield, Ford Road, Yapton	Viridor	100,000	(A)Initially 65,000 but rising to 100,000 in 2017/18)	499603 102897	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	New Circular technology Park, Ford	Grundon Waste Management Ltd.	60000	(I)Planning permission granted (WSCC/096/13/F) for new waste treatment facility and residual waste treatment facility creating energy from waste through Gasification.	498961 103130	Yes
Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Recycling (excludes Merchant Waste Transfer Sites that may also carry out some C&D Recycling)						
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley	DAY Aggregates	75,000	(A)Planning permission for the erection of a C&D waste recycling plant and storage bays was granted in (WSCC/016/12/CR).	528670 138931	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Eastlands Farm, Lewes Road, Scaynes Hill (WSCC/00039/14/LR) (Granted 09/09/14)	Mr Denis Nicholls	5000	(A)Processing, recycling and storage of top soil, hardcore and storage of road planings.	491409 102122	Yes

WSCC (MSDC)	(Former) Hurstpierpoint Sewage Treatment Works, Off Cuckfield Road, Hurstpierpoint	Edburton Contractors	18,900 inert processing, 2,835 inert landfill	(A)Importing, processing of inert waste and distribution of recycled materials.	527865 118221	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Portfield Quarry, Portfield Quarry, Oving	TJ Group of Companies	250,000	(I) Temporary recycling activities have ceased due to redevelopment of the site.	488096 105302	No
WSCC (CBC)	EWS Goods Year, Crawley	Aggrgate Industries	30,000	(A)Storage of recycled asphalt planings prior to reuse in existing asphalt plant.	528670 138931	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Rowley Farm, Lowfield Heath		30,000	(A)	527944 139633	Yes
SDNPA	Shoreham Cement Works, Upper Beeding	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	50,000	(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)	520236 108763	Yes
SDNPA	Valdoe Quarry, Lavant Road, Goodwood, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd.	75,000	(I) Aggregate recycling ceased. Planning permission (SDNP/14/02463/FULLC) granted for a renewal of planning permission (WSCC/019/10/WH) ()	487796 108400	No

SDNPA	Newtimber Chalk Works, London Road, Pyecombe, Hassocks	Robins of Herstmonceux	25,000	(A)Application SDNP/13/02319/CW was granted on the 9th February 2015.	527697 113703	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Thistleworth Farm Cottage (R/O Wyevales Garden Centre), Copthorne Road, Crawley		30,000	(A)	530311 138296	Yes

Specialist Recycling Facilities

Metal recycling						
Local Authority Area	**Site Name and Address**	**Operator**	**Annual Capacity Estimate (tonnes)**	**Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive**	**Grid Reference**	**Safeguarded Site**
WSCC (HDC)	Adversane Vehicle Breakers, Adversane, Billingshurst	Charles Muddle Ltd	19,300	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for scrap yard/ vehicles.	508071 123204	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Alderton's Yard, Town Cross Avenue, Bognor Regis	P.A. Alderton	600	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use, scrap yard.	493239 099964	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Bridges Scrap Yard, Brighton Road, Pease Pottage	G.W. & G. Bridges	8,000	(A) Vehicle dismantlers	526080 132601	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Worthing Ford Spares, Worthing	S.J. & S.G. Shannon	200	(A) Scrap vehicles	514402 103342	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Sussex Recovery (SRC), Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate	D. Parker	6,000	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use, scrap vehicles	494391 105807	Yes

WSCC (ADC)	EMR, Kingston Wharf/ Lennards Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham	European Metal Recycling Ltd	20,000	(A) Scrap vehicles and metal recycling; temporary permission for extension for storage, processing and shipment of scrap metal	522978 105041	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Elliott Metals & Associates, Ferncourt Farm, Fernhill Road, Crawley	Elliott Metals & Associates	2,000	(A) Scrap yard	529692 141166	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Hurst Works, Cuckfield Road, Goddards Green	Geo E. Richardson & Sons Ltd	6,000	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for Scrap storage and transfer.	528487 120226	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Oaks Yard, Nutbourne, Chichester	G&R Harris	5,000	(A) Scrap metal dealers	477765 105804	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Roffey Scrapyard, 122 Crawley Road, Roffey	A & NJ Miller	50,000	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for scrapyard	519066 131825	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Spire Metals, Coal Yard, Jury Lane, Sidlesham	R.M. Pettett Ltd	100	(A) Scrap vehicles	484701 100000	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Peckhams Copse, North Mundham	W.J. Chatfield & Sons	200	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for Scrap yard and scrap vehicles.	487599 102909	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Swift Salvage - New Place Nursery, New Place Nursery, Unit 9 Arundel Road, Angmering	Swift Salvage	100 (e)	(A)	506675 105326	Yes
WSCC (ARDC)	VW & Audi New & Used Parts Centre, New Place Nursery, Arundel Road, Angmering,	Vw & Audi New & Used Parts Centre	100 (e)	(A)	506680 105315	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Pcr (Peugeot & Citroen Recycling), Chartwell Road, Lancing Business Park,	PCR	100 (e)	(A)	517536 104056	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Greenwharf Recycling Ltd, Plot 7 Gravel Ln, Quarry Ln, Chichester	Andrew Michael	300	(A)	487217 104256	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Yard At Woodhorn Crossing, Oving, Chichester	Stanley P K	5,000	(A)	491246 104348	Yes

WSCC (MSDC)	East Mascalls Farm, East Mascalls Lane, Lindfield	C Jenkin & Son Ltd	1,000	(A)	489083 104470	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	HD White, Ford Industrial Estate	HD White		(A)	499002 103140	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	The Old Coal Yard, Jury Lane, Siddlesham Common, Chichester	RM Pettet	1000	(A)	484694 099979	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	International Park, Priestley Way, Manor Road Industrial Estate, Crawley	H Ripley and Co Ltd.	25,000	(A)	487064 104218	Yes
Specialist Recycling Facilities						
Tyre Recycling						
WSCC (CBC)	Unit 3, Spindle Way, Three Bridges, Crawley	Castcrete Ltd	2,000	(A) Tyre recycling	527464 136423	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Manhood Grain Store, Sidlesham	Manhood Grain Store Syndicate	500	(A)	485192 100267	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Pountney Tyres Ltd, Meadow Road, Worthing	Pountney Tyres Ltd	14,000	(A)	516456 103605	Yes
Road Sweepings						
WSCC (HDC)	Land near Brookhurstwood Landfill site, Langhurstwood Road	Biffa Waste Services	25,000	(I)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.	517400 134800	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Sweeptech Environmental Services Ltd, Land at Former Wolesley site, Shoreham Road, Henfield	Sweeptech Environmental Services Ltd	75,000	(I)Waste recycling facility	521899 114248	Yes
Paint Recycling						
WSCC (ArDC)	New Life Paints Ltd, Unit D5/6 Rudford Industrial Estate, Ford Road, Ford	Mr Keith Harrison	240	(A)Recovery and recycling of waste emulsion paint.	499928 102488	Yes

Airport Industry Recycling						
WSCC (MSDC)	MNH Sustainable Cabin Services, Rowfant Business Centre, Wallage Lane, Rowfant, Turners Hill	Mr Matthew Rance	75,000	(A) Sorting and transfer of airline waste for recycling.	532975 136570	Yes
Wood Recycling						
WSCC (HDC)	The Woodyard, Coolham Road, Shipley	Olus Environmental Ltd.	25,000	(A)	511772 121679	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Firsland Park Industrial Estate	Olus Environmental Ltd.	75,000	(A)Processes wood and bulky waste form HWRS.	524725 117879	Yes

Other Recovery (including treatment)

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Annual Capacity Estimate (tonnes)	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
Mechanical and Biological Treatment Plant (MBT)						
WSCC (HBC)	Brookhurstwood/Warnham MBT,	Biffa Waste Services Ltf	327,000	(I) Permitted but not yet operational	517459 134887	Yes
Energy from Waste (EfW)						
WSCC (ADC)	Sussex Waste Recycling, Marlborough Road, Churchill Industrial Estate, Lancing	Sussex Waste Recycling Ltd	50,000	(A) Energy Recovery Facility using residual materials permitted.	517380 103931	Yes

WSCC (ArDC)	Ford Waste Treatment Facility, Circular Technology Park, Ford	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	140,000	(I)Planning permission granted (WSCC/096/13/F) for new waste treatment facility and residual waste treatment facility creating energy from waste through Gasification.	521899 114248	Yes
Anaerobic Digester (AD)						
WSCC (ADC)	Sefter Farm, Pagham Road, Bognor Regis	Barfoots of Botley	28,000	(A) On-farm anaerobic digestion plant	489119 099457	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Crouchlands Farm, Plaistow	Crouchland Biogas Ltd.	7,500	(I)Closed following appeal and enforcement notice.	501245 129673	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Wicks Farm, Ford Lane, Ford, Arundel	Wicks Farm (Biogas Ltd)	50,000	(A) On-farm anaerobic digestion plant.	499140 103927	Yes
Leachate treatment Plant						
WSCC HDC)	Warnham Leachate Treatment Plant, Warnham Brickworks, Langhurstwood Rd, Warnham,	Cleanaway Ltd	18,000	(A)	517496 135005	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Baystone Farm Closed Landfill Site, Mill Lane, Itchingfield, Horsham	WSCC Wastes Management		(A)	514180 129713	Yes
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 Recovery						
WSCC (HDC)	Brookhurst Wood Landfill	Biffa	10,000 tpa until 2015)	(A) In use. Planning application (WSCC/005/16/HH) being considered for extension of time until December 2018.	517400 134800	Yes (Safeguarded as a landfill site)

WSCC (CDC)	Boxgrove Quarry (NB: previously recorded an landfill but now classed as 'recovery')		555,000 tonnes (110,000 tpa over 5 years)	Commenced 5 October 2015 (importation to cease and restoration complete by 5/10/20)	491770 108164	
SDNP	Golding Barn, Small Dole (NB: previously recorded an landfill but now classed as 'recovery')	Betaland	60,000 tonnes in total (Approximately 16,00tpa)	Within 10 years of commencement	520942 110519	
WSCC (ArDC)	Lidsey non-inert landfill site		300,000 tonnes October 2017	Planning application (WSCC/051/15/AL) for the continued importation of inert waste for restoration until October 2017	492800 103500	No
WSCC (CDC)	Jubilee Wood, Marlpit Lane, Hambrook	Landacre Trading Limited	135,000 tonnes (70,000tpa for 2 years)	(A) Commenced 3 February 2016	478483 107566	No
WSCC (HDC)	Knepp Castle		404,250 tonnes (115,500 tpa for 3.5 years) July 2017	(A) Commenced February 2014		No
WSCC (MSDC)	Rudgwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick	R Harrison & Sons Ltd	620,000 tonnes (155,000 tpa for 4 years)	(A) Commenced summer 2015		No
WSCC (HDC)	Washington, Hampers Lane		372000 (93,000tpa)	(A) Commenced importing inert material February 2015		No
WSCC (CDC)	Kingsham (Quarry restoration)	Dudman Group Ltd.	45,000tpa	(I) 504,000 tonnes capacity in total. 12 years from start date	486315 103375	Safeguarded for sharp sand and gravel extraction
SDNP	Pendean Quarry		391,000	Deadline for restoration 6th January 2020.	489000 120000	No

WSCC (CBC)	Rivington Farm, Peeks Brook Lane, Shipley	United Grab Hire		(A) Retrospective permission granted for buildings granted Feb 2017	530041 140798	No
Wastewater Treatment Works						
WSCC	Chichester Waste Water Treatment Works, Apuldram Lane	Southern Water Services Ltd	Not known	(A)	483964 103900	Yes
WSCC	Crawley Waste Water Treatment Works, Radford Road, Tinsley Green, Crawley	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	Not known	(A) Sewage treatment	528892 140157	Yes
WSCC	East Worthing Waste Water Treatment Works, Meadow Road, Worthing	Southern Water Services Ltd	Not known	(A) Sludge recycling.	516860 103623	Yes
WSCC	Ford Waste Water Treatment Works, Ford Aerodrome	Southern Water Services Ltd	Not known	(A) Sludge recycling.	499502 103098	Yes
WSCC	Goddards Green Waste Water Treatment Works, Cuckfield Road, Burgess Hill	Southern Water Services Ltd	Not known	(A) Sludge recycling.	528880 120733	Yes
WSCC	Horsham Waste Water Treatment Works, Christ's Hospital	Southern Water Services Ltd	Not known	(A)	518855 128654	Yes
WSCC	Shoreham Waste Water Treatment Works, Basin Road, Southwick	Southern Water Services Ltd	Not known	(A) Secondary treatment of waste water.	524691 104745	Yes

Disposal

Non-inert landfill						
WSCC (ArDC)	Lidsey Landfill Site, Headhone Farm, Lidsey Road, Woodgate	Lidsey Landfill Ltd.	N/A	(I) No further importation of any kind expected. In restoration.	492786 103599	No
WSCC (HDC)	Horton Landfill Site, Horton Brooks, Small Dole	Viridor	N/A	(I) Non-inert landfill with winning of clay for capping, concurrent restoration.	520320 112341	No

WSCC (HDC)	Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Biffa Waste Services Ltd.	250,000tpa	(I) Non-inert landfilling ceased in December 2018.	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	N/A	(I) Planning permission granted to allow site to remain as is. No further restoration to take place. Site in aftercare.	512895 113405	No

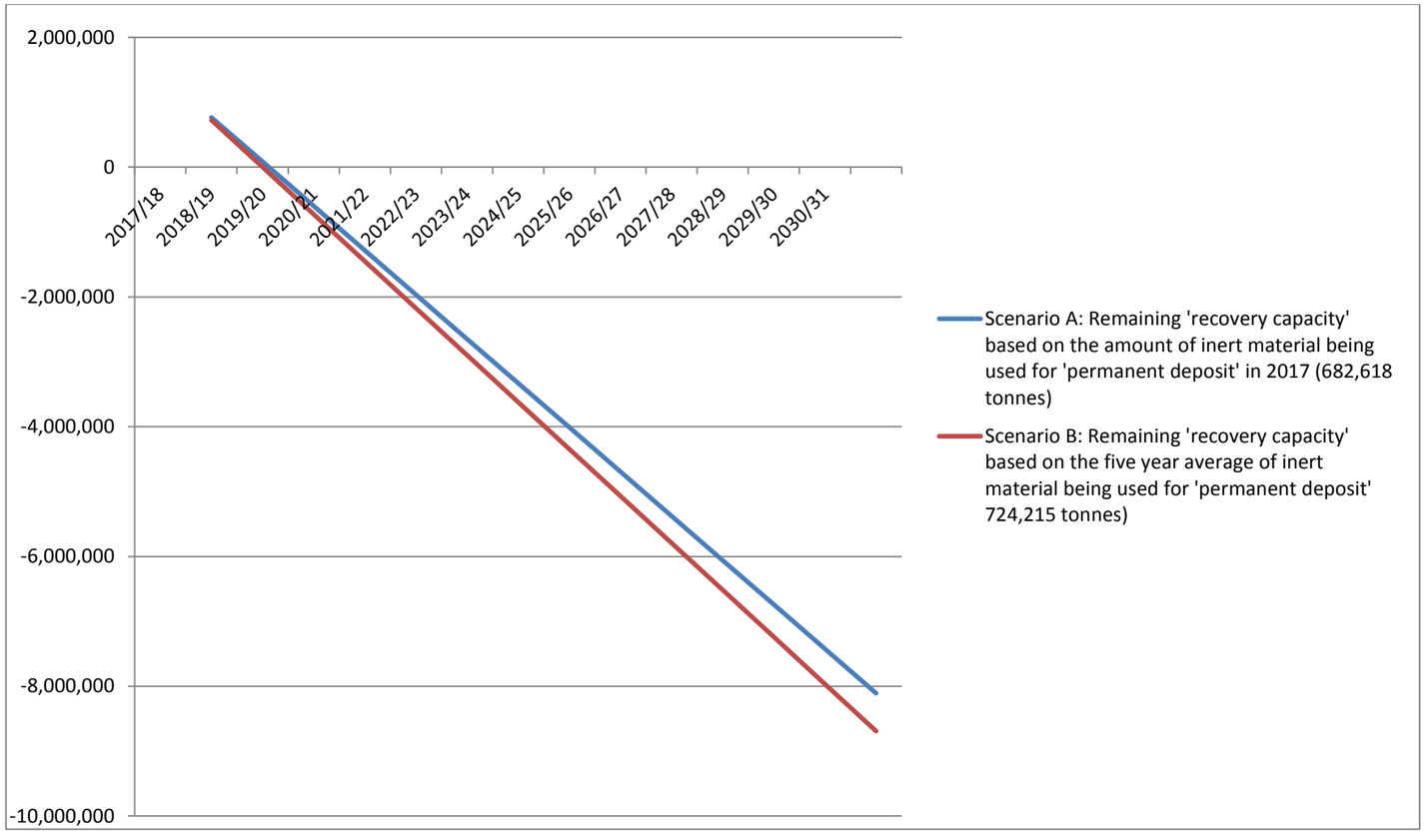
Notes:

Information in this table is indicative only and is liable to change. Reference should be made to the relevant planning consents for full details. Site areas are not definitive.

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 **1,448,500 tonnes** (see Appendix B for list of sites). The amount of inert waste that was used for 'recovery' projects in West Sussex in 2017 was **682,618 tonnes**[10]. 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 (724, 215 tonnes). Based on these assumptions, it is estimated that the remaining inert 'recovery' capacity will run out in 2019/20.

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/2030	2030/31
Remaining 'recovery capacity' 1,448,500 tonnes	**765,882** *1,448,500 - 682,618*	**83,264** *765,882 - 682,618*	**-599,354** *83,264 - 682,618*	**-1,281,972-** *599,354 - 682,618*	**-1,964,590-** *1,281,972 - 682,618*	**-2,647,208-** *1,964,590 - 682,618*	**-3,329,826-** *2,647,208 - 682,618*	**-4,012,444-** *3,329,826 - 682,618*	**-4,695,062-** *4,012,444 - 682,618*	**-5,377,680-** *4,695,062 - 682,618*	**-6,060,298-** *5,377,680 - 682,618*	**-6,742,916-** *6,060,298 - 682,618*	**-7,425,534-** *6,742,916 - 682,618*	**-8,108,152-** *7,425,534 - 682,618*



[10] BPP Consulting (2019) West Sussex Authority Monitoring Report: Baseline for Commercial and Industrial Waste and Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Generated in West Sussex in 2017.

APPENDIX D: List of Planning Applications

Minerals

Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/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, West Sussex, RH10 9RE	20-12-2018	Granted
WSCC/033/18/WC	Amendment of condition no. 1 of planning permission WSCC/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	20-09-2018	Granted
WSCC/032/18/WC	Amendment of Condition 1 of planning permission ref: WSCC/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
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
WSCC/040/17/BA	Temporary permission for exploration and appraisal comprising the flow testing and monitoring of the existing hydrocarbon lateral borehole along with site security fencing, the provision of an enclosed testing flare and site restoration.	Lower Stumble Hydrocarbon Exploration Site, London Road, Balcombe, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH17 6JH	10-01-2018	Granted

WSCC/039/17/SU	Amendment of Condition 1 of Appeal Decision APP/P3800/A/14/2224956 to allow for the unloading, preparation and storage of mineral aggregates with concrete batching plant to continue until 27 September 2020	New Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham-by-Sea, BN43 6RN	28-02-2018	Granted
WSCC/035/17/SR	Amendment of conditions 3 and 4 of planning permission WSCC/050/13/SR to allow retention of wellsite, including plant and equipment, to 2032	Storrington Oilwell Site, Pulborough Road, Cootham, Pulborough, RH20 4HP	08-11-2017	Granted
WSCC/031/17/LU	Parking of LGVs, siting of low level cement silo, welfare cabin, aggregate storage bays and staff car parking	Land at Railway Wharf, Quayside, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5SF	20-10-2017	Granted
WSCC/032/17/WC	Amendment of Condition no.2 of planning permission ref: WSCC/037/14/WC to allow for the retention of security fencing, gates & cabins for a further 12 months	Woodbarn Farm, Adversane Lane, Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst, RH14 9ED	11-10-2017	Granted
WSCC/029/17/WC	Amendment of condition no. 2 of planning permission WSCC/052/12/WC to allow for a further 12 months of continued operations to enable the completion of phase 3 testing and phase 4 restoration or retention	Woodbarn Farm, Adversane Lane, Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst, RH14 9ED	12-09-2017	Granted
WSCC/028/17/SW	Variation of Condition 5 of planning permission SW/40/03 with respect to operational hours of the existing aggregate bagging operation	Solent Wharf, Basin Road South, Portslade, Brighton, BN41 1WF	14-09-2017	Granted
SDNP/16/04679/CM	Appraisal and production of oil incorporating the drilling of one side track well from the existing well (for appraisal), three new hydrocarbon wells and one water injection well, and to allow the production of hydrocarbons from all four wells for a 20 year period.	Markwell's Wood-I Well Site South Holt Farm Dean Lane End Forestside Rowlands Castle West Sussex	03-05-2017	Withdrawn

Waste

Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/040/18/BL	New welfare cabin	Billingshurst Household Waste Recycling Site, Newbridge Road, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 9HZ	25-10-2018	Granted
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, West Sussex, 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/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, West Sussex, PO18 8AH	03-10-2018	Withdrawn
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/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, West Sussex, RH13 8LJ	04-10-2018	Granted

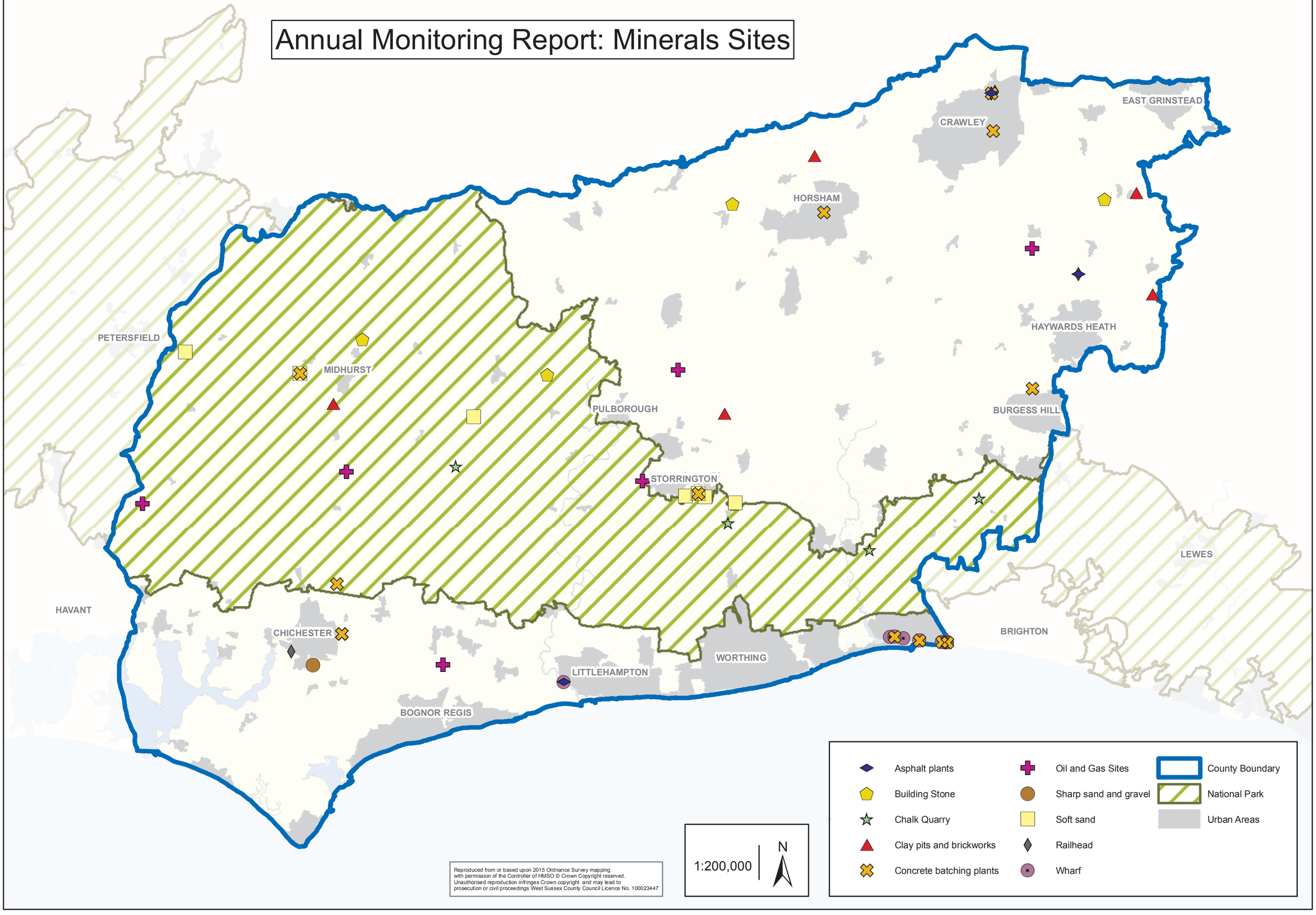
WSCC/016/18/WK	Removal of condition 10 of planning permission WSCC/33/17/WK requiring establishment of local liaison group	Unit 29, Firsland Park Industrial Estate, Henfield Road, Albourne, Hassocks, BN6 9JJ	05-10-2018	Refused
WSCC/015/18/NH	Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility and Ancillary Infrastructure	Former Wealden Brickworks (Site HB), Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 4QD	11-07-2018	Refused
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, West Sussex, BN5 9SE	25-07-2018	Granted
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/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, West Sussex, RH12 4QD	01-05-2018	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 & Old Place House & east of River Lavant near Madgwick Lane, Chichester	12-09-2018	Granted
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/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

WSCC/046/17/WK	Amendment of condition 9 of planning permission WSCC/033/17/WK to remove the requirement for the approval and implementation of a scheme for thermally insulated block walls to separate stockpiles	Unit 29, Firsland Park Industrial Estate, Henfield Road, Albourne, Hassocks, BN6 9JJ	28-02-2018	Granted
WSCC/043/17/SF	Extraction of Horsham stone, with temporary on-site storage of extracted stone, and transport to Lowe Broadbridge Farm, with restoration to agricultural after-use, on land at Theale Farm,, Slinfold, West Sussex	Theale Farm Quarry and Lower Broadbridge Farm, Slinfold Road, Slinfold, West Sussex, RH12 3PJ	27-02-2018	Granted
WSCC/037/17/SP	Amendment of condition 4 of planning permission WSCC/073/15/SP to allow development to continue to 31st December 2018.	Knepp Castle, West Grinstead, West Sussex, RH13 8LJ	17-11-2017	Granted
WSCC/036/17/WN	Change of use of B8 (storage or distribution) with ancillary B1 (business) warehouse to tyre recycling facility (sui generis). Improvement of the existing vehicular access to Marches Road	Barn north of, Maple Farm, Marches Road, Warnham, Horsham, RH12 3SL	06-11-2017	Withdrawn
WSCC/034/17/LR	1 Ferric Chloride Dosing Plant Kiosk, 2. LV Switchboard Kiosk, 1 Alkalinity Correction Dosing Kiosk, 1 Humus Pumping Station MCC Kiosk, 2 sludge dewatering centrifuges, 1 Polymer Dosing Plant Kiosk, and Motor Control Centre (MCC) Kiosk and associated land regrading	Scaynes Hill Wastewater Treatment Works, Sloop Lane, Scaynes Hill, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH17 7NP	25-10-2017	Granted
WSCC/033/17/WK	Amendment of condition 13 of planning permission WSCC/019/15/WK to allow the increase in height of stockpiles to 5m; installation of gale break on boundary wall; erection of dust containment enclosure	Olus Environmental Ltd, Unit 29, Firsland Park Industrial Estate, Henfield Road, Albourne, Hassocks, BN6 9JJ	08-11-2017	Granted
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/019/17/F	Proposed installation of a digestate lagoon with associated pipework and landscaping to replace the digestate lagoon approved under planning permission WSCC/061/16/F (WSCC/026/16/F as amended)	Land at Wicks Farm, Ford Lane, Ford, Arundel, West Sussex, BN18 0DF	31-07-2017	Granted

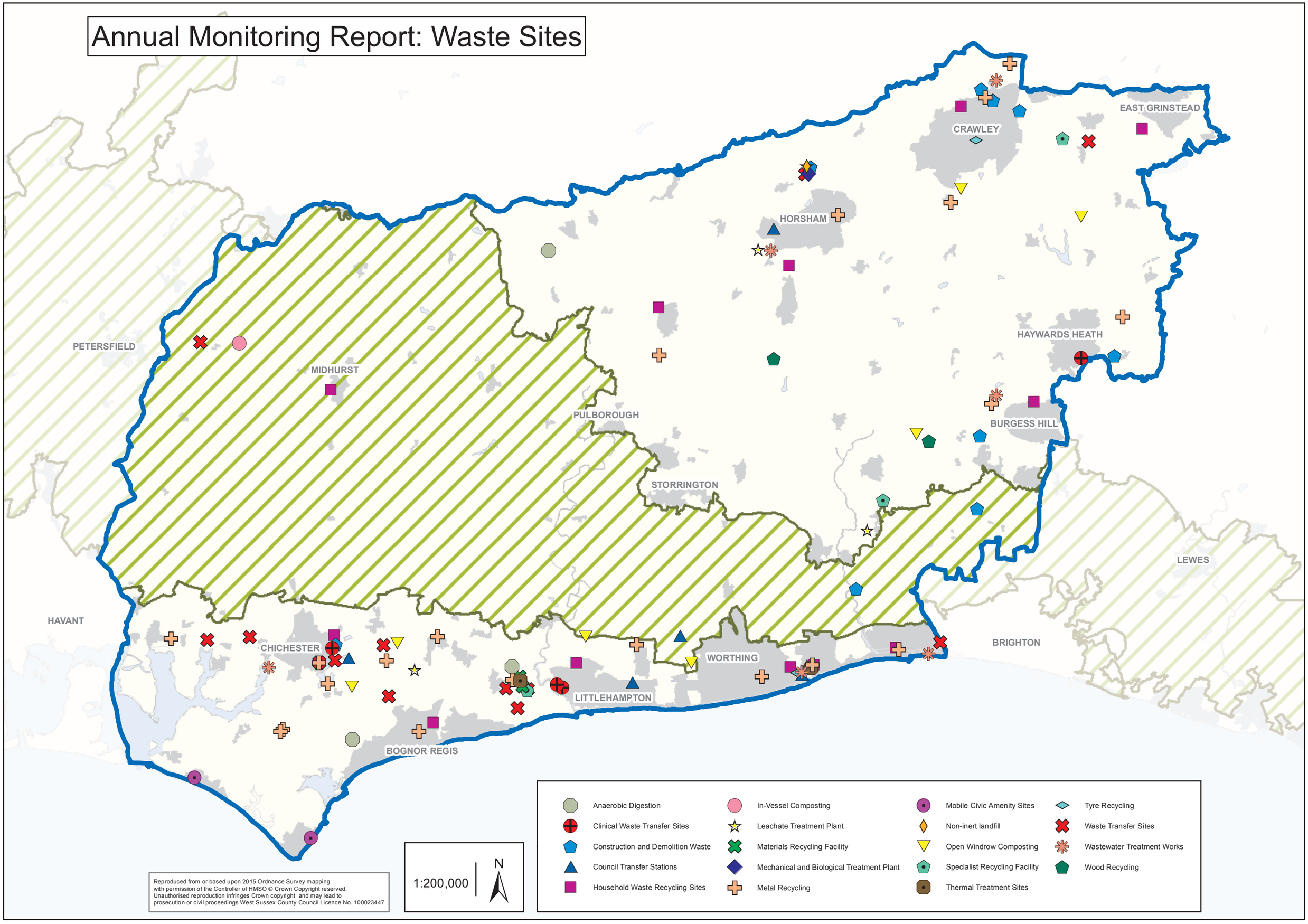
WSCC/017/17/RS	Proposed change of use of cattle barn and adjoining hard standing area to a waste transfer station handling a maximum of 5000 tonnes a year of non-hazardous waste with ancillary skip hire and storage as well as vehicle parking	Stumbleholme Farm, Rusper Road, Ifield, Crawley, RH11 0LQ	04-07-2017	Withdrawn
WSCC/011/17/CC	Construction of a new building to provide waste transfer station and siting of containers for B8 storage purposes	7, Gravel Lane, Chichester, PO19 8PQ	02-10-2017	Granted
WSCC/005/17/TG	Erection of a one story modular building to provide essential facilities for existing site staff and installation of an associated underground effluent treatment plant. To be located on existing yard space.	South East Corner, Tangmere Airfield, Tangmere, Chichester, West Sussex, PO20 2FT	28-04-2017	Granted
WSCC/062/16/NH	Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility and Ancillary Infrastructure	Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 4QD	11-07-2017	Withdrawn
WSCC/005/16/NH	Amendment of conditions 2, 9, 47, 49, 52, 55, 60 and 61 of planning permission DC/2919/06(NH) to extend the end date for landfilling to 31 December 2018 with restoration by 31 December 2023; amend the restoration; amend the length of aftercare, and update approved plans.	Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site and adjacent land, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 4QD	28-12-2017	Granted
WSCC/080/13/NH	Construction of a new facility for the compaction and baling of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)	Land west of Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 4QD	05-03-2018	Withdrawn

APPENDIX E: Minerals and Waste site maps

Annual Monitoring Report: Minerals Sites



Annual Monitoring Report: Waste Sites



APPENDIX F: Waste Local Plan Indicators

Measure / Indicator	Anticipated trend / target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2016/17 Data	2017/18	Trend (from 2013/14 baseline data)
Policy 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).	4 permissions granted in total (All WSCC). 15% of all waste planning applications.	3 permissions granted in total (all WSCC). 16% of all waste planning applications. See tables 12 and 13 for capacities and shortfalls measured against Policy W1.	2 permissions granted in total (All WSCC). 7% of all waste planning applications.	
Waste arisings (in line with appropriate data collection cycles).	Trend of waste arisings to be in line with the waste forecasts	Total waste arisings in 2013/14 were 2.4mt.	Total waste arisings in 2016/17 were 2.14mt. This is a 0.19mt increase from the predictions in the WLP for 2015 (1.95mt).	Total waste arisings in 2017/18 were 2.19mt. This is a 12% increase from predictions in the WLP for 2015 (1.95mt)	
Disposal of waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Downward trend Zero waste to landfill by 2031	21% in 2012/13, down from 28% in 2011/12 (non-inert and inert waste)	22% in 2016/17, down from 25% in 2015/16 (non-inert and inert waste) overall downward trend from baseline in adopted Waste Local Plan. Increase in last three years can be attributed to increase in inert waste going to inert landfill. MSW and C&I waste going to landfill has been steadily falling.	39% in 2017/18, up from 22% in 16/17 (non-inert (11%) and inert waste (28%). Although an upward trend, recent increases are attributed to the increase in inert waste going to landfills for restoration purposes. MSW and C&I waste to landfill continues to be steadily falling.	
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	Exported – 332,531 tonnes Imported – 724,138 tonnes 391,607 tonnes net imports.	C&I = 0.05mt exported for landfill		
Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure					
Transfer, recycling, and treatment capacity (tonnes)	No net loss	2,570,356 tonnes	3,654,644 tonnes (includes recycling and transfer capacity which had not previously been included)	3,842,250 tonnes	
Number of safeguarded waste sites redeveloped for other uses (contrary to advice)	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	

Measure / Indicator	Anticipated trend / target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2016/17 Data	2017/18	Trend (from 2013/14 baseline data)
Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities					
Number of applications for the transfer, recycling or treatment of waste permitted per annum	n/a	4 new facilities granted planning permission in 2013/14 (all WSCC). 15% of all waste applications.	3 new facilities granted planning permission in 2016/17 (all in WSCC). 16% of all waste planning applications.	2 permissions granted in total (All WSCC). 7% of all waste planning applications.	n/a
Transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	2,570,356 tonnes	3,654,644 tonnes (includes recycling and transfer capacity which had not previously been included)	3,842,250 tonnes	
Number of facilities built on previously-developed (brownfield) land	Upward trend	100% of all built waste management facilities applications built of brownfield land.	2 of the 3 planning applications were built on brownfield land (67% of all planning applications for new built waste management facilities).	Both of the planning applications were for facilities on brownfield land (100% of all planning applications for new built waste management facilities)	
Number of facilities built on greenfield land	Downward trend	Zero	1 built waste facility built on greenfield land (33% of all planning applications for new built waste management facilities).	Zero	
Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling					
Number of applications for inert waste recycling permitted per annum	n/a	Zero	2 (all WSCC). 5% of all waste planning applications.	Zero	n/a
Recycling of inert waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	573,378 tonnes	789,375 tonnes	540,000 (closure of two temporary sites)	
Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting					
Number of applications for open-windrow composting permitted per annum	n/a	Zero (An application for a composting facility at Broadbridge Farm was withdrawn)	Zero	Zero	n/a
Recycling of green wastes (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	193,000 tonnes	186,251 tonnes (one site closed)	189,250 tonnes (increase of capacity due to updated information)	
Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge					

Measure / Indicator	Anticipated trend / target	2013 / 14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2016 / 17 Data	2017 / 18	Trend (from 2013 / 14 baseline data)
Number of applications for new or extended wastewater treatment works permitted per annum	No trend identified	Six applications all for extensions or improvements (WSCC = five, SDNP = one)	Zero	Four applications, associated with a new 9.92km pipeline in Chichester, which feeds into the recently upgraded (through PD) Tangmere Waste Water Treatment Works, which increased capacity. *Note: As the applications were not specifically for new or extended WWTW, and the Tangmere WWTW was upgraded via Permitted Development Rights, the trend remains unchanged for reporting purposes.*	
Management of wastewater and sewage sludge (capacity, tonnes per annum)	No net loss	No net loss.	No net loss.	No net loss	
Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste					
Number of applications for the management of hazardous waste permitted per annum	n/a	Zero	Zero	Zero	n/a
Management of hazardous waste (capacity, tonnes per annum)	No net loss	No net loss	No net loss	No net loss	
Policy 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	Three planning applications permitted (WSCC = two, SDNP = one). Four further planning applications were withdrawn and two refused.	Zero	One	n/a
Depositing of inert waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Trend within capacity set out within Policy W1	240,000 tonnes based on AEAT Waste Forecast Report.	765,491 tonnes (estimated amount of 'deposit capacity' available from active permissions per annum)	Annual Capacity – 794,042 tonnes (estimated 'deposit capacity' available from active permissions per annum) 682,618 tonnes estimated to be the actual amount of inert material deposited to land. Void space – 1,448,500 tonnes	
Policy W9: Disposal of Waste to Land					

Measure / Indicator	Anticipated trend / target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2016/17 Data	2017/18	Trend (from 2013/14 baseline data)
Number of applications for landfilling per annum, and % of total arisings	n/a	One planning application for amendments to design layout at Horton landfill.	Zero applications for disposal of waste to land.	Zero applications for disposal of waste to land. *Note: An application for Brookhurst Wood Landfill was approved for amendments to the end date of the site for restoration.*	n/a
Disposal of waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Downward trend (tpa) (% of total waste)	1,750,000 tonnes capacity	100,000 tonnes	0 void space remaining.	
Policy 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.	One planning application at Bognor Road Distribution Depot for the erection of a temporary building and change of use of the site to a waste transfer station with associated processing and skip storage.	One (33% of all new waste planning applications permitted).	Zero	n/a
Policy 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.	One (3.7% of all waste applications received)	Zero	Zero	n/a
Policy 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.	One (3.7% of all waste applications received)	One (5% of all waste planning applications received).	One (3% of all waste planning applications received).	n/a
Policy 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.	One (3.7% of all waste applications received).	One (5% of all waste planning applications received).	One (3% of all waste planning applications received).	n/a
Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted per annum within protected landscapes		One (3.7% of all waste applications received).	Zero	Zero	n/a

Measure / Indicator	Anticipated trend / target	2013 / 14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2016 / 17 Data	2017 / 18	Trend (from 2013 / 14 baseline data)
Policy W14: Biodiversity and Geodiversity					
Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	n/a	Zero	One (5% of all waste planning applications received).	Zero	n/a
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.	Two (11% of all applications received).	Two (10% of all waste planning applications received).	Four (14% of all waste planning applications received).	n/a
Policy 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.	Zero	Zero	Zero	n/a
Policy 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.	Zero	Zero	One (3% of all waste planning applications received).	n/a
Policy 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.	Zero	Zero	Zero	n/a
Permissions granted with associated mitigation measures (including percentage against total applications received)		One (4% of all applications received)	Five (26% of all applications received).	Six (21% of all applications received)	n/a
Number of applications refused/permitted in flood risk zones 2b and 3 (including percentage against total applications received)		One refused (3.7% of all applications received). One permitted (3.7% of all applications received). (Both within SDNP)	One permitted in flood zone 3 (5% of all waste planning applications received).	Two permitted in Flood Zones 2b or 3 (7% of all waste planning applications received)	n/a
Policy 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.	Two applications refused (7.4% of all applications received).	Zero	One (3% of all waste planning applications received).	n/a
Policy W19: Public					

Measure / Indicator	Anticipated trend / target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2016/17 Data	2017/18	Trend (from 2013/14 baseline data)
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.	One (3.7% of all applications received).	Zero	3 (10% of all waste planning applications received).	n/a
Policy 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.	Five (18.5% of all applications received). (WSCC = Four, SDNP = One)	Eight (42% of all planning applications received).	3 (10% of all waste planning applications received).	n/a
Policy 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.	Zero	Zero	One (3% of all waste planning applications received).	n/a
Policy 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.	Zero	Zero	Zero	n/a
Policy 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.	One (3.7% of all applications received).	Zero	Zero	

APPENDIX G: Joint Minerals Local Plan Indicators

The West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan was adopted in July 2018. Although this Monitoring Report reports on the period up to March 31 2018, it is considered relevant to include the baseline and indicators of the JMLP within this report. 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	2017 / 18 Data (Baseline – adopted JMLP)
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.	Zero applications Landbank – 39 years
Policy 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 – 7.4 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.	Zero applications
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.	Zero applications
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.	Zero applications
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	Zero applications
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	3 decisions made on planning applications for hydrocarbon development consistent with Policies M7a and M7b (100%). Zero
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	Two permitted (100%) None refused.
Policy M9: Safeguarding minerals	Sterilisation of important mineral resources	There should not be any sterilisation unless the benefits of the development outweigh the	None

		loss of the mineral	
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	None *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	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	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 Number of applications for minerals facilities permitted per annum within protected landscapes	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M13	None
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	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.	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.	None
Policy M17: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received) Number of applications with associated mitigation measures provided	n/a 100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M17	None
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	None
Policy M19: Flood Risk Management	Applications refused on flooding grounds (including percentage against total applications received) Permissions granted with associated mitigation measures (including percentage against total applications received) Number of applications refused/permitted in flood risk zones 2b and 3 (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M19	None
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	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	None
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	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	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.	None
Policy M25: Community engagement	Number of sites permitted with liaison committees	Increase in the number liaison committees	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	None