

West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan

Monitoring Report 2014/15



Working in Partnership



Executive Summary

Chapter 1 – Introduction

This Chapter presents some background information about the county of West Sussex and the role of the Monitoring Report. The Monitoring Report relates principally to the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, but also includes some relevant data and information up to April 2016. The latest update was published to coincide with the start of the consultation on the draft Minerals Local Plan in April 2016

Chapter 2 – Local Plan Progress

The timetables for the preparation of the Waste Local Plan (WLP) and Joint Minerals Local Plan (JMLP) are set out in this chapter. The WLP was adopted in 2014. Work on the new JMLP, which will cover the period until 2033, progressed during the monitoring period. A draft JMLP was published for public consultation in April 2016.

Chapter 3 – Minerals

West Sussex is a producer of a range of minerals, with some 18 active mineral sites. Total sales of primary land-won aggregates (sand and gravel) in the calendar year 2014/15 were an estimated 238,577 tonnes with a reserve of 3.91 million tonnes. The landbank of sites with valid planning permission is 10.1 years. The Authorities have prepared a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA), as required by the NPPF. For the first time, the LAA considers the production of soft sand separately from sharp sand and gravel. Taking account of past sales and relevant local information, it suggests the requirement for West Sussex for sharp sand and gravel is 26,194 tonnes per annum and for soft sand, 423,107 tonnes per annum. In 2014/15, an estimated 568,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste was recycled, contributing to the production of secondary aggregates.

Chapter 4 – Wharves and Railheads

Within West Sussex there are five active railheads (three in Crawley, one in Ardingly and one in Chichester) and six active wharves (one in Littlehampton and five in Shoreham, one of which is located partly in Brighton and Hove). Minerals imported into West Sussex meet the needs of the County as well as meeting some of the needs of neighbouring authorities including, Brighton and Hove, East Sussex and Surrey. This section of the AMR provides updated import figures and information regarding safeguarded sites.

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) the construction and operation of a Materials Recycling Management Facility (MRF). The MRMC will deliver a 327,000tpa Mechanical and Biological Treatment (MBT) Plant, which was granted permission in 2010 and is due to go into operation in 2015/16.

Overall waste arisings in 2013/14 in West Sussex were 2.4mt, an increase of 26% from the estimated arisings in the adopted Waste Local Plan (1,950,000 tonnes). 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. There were 30 planning applications for new waste management facilities and minerals extraction sites, or changes/extensions to existing facilities in 2014/15.

Chapter 7 – Enforcement/Monitoring

This chapter explains the role of the Compliance and Enforcement Team. It sets out the number of investigations and notices issued in 2014/15.

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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. The 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. They are also working in partnership on the Minerals Local Plan (MLP) which will cover the period until 2033. 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) 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 AMR reports on:
- 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 AMR 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 SDNPA is also preparing a Local Plan that will include the area of the South Downs that lies within West Sussex. Reference should also be made to the AMRs produced by the District and Borough Councils in order to get a complete picture of spatial planning in West Sussex.
- 1.2.3. The data in this AMR relates mainly to the period 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015.

- 1.2.4. Some of the primary data required to complete the monitoring report is not directly available for the monitoring year. This is partially 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 for 2014/15 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 828,000 (2015 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).

Signpost:

For more information, please refer to:

Background Paper 1: Spatial Portrait (Version 2, November, 2014) which is available on the County Council's website: www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf.

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 March 2016 and sets out the programme for the preparation of the MLP.

Signpost:

For more information on the timetable, please refer to:
West Sussex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 2016-2019 (March 2016) which is available on the Council's website
(www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf)

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. Information regarding each of the stages of the WLP preparation is set out in Table 1.

Stage	Dates
Survey and evidence gathering	2008-November 2011
Informal community and stakeholder engagement on Background Papers, Issues and Options/Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report	2008–November 2011
Preparation of Draft Local Plan and Draft Sustainability Appraisal report	To March 2012
Informal public and stakeholder consultation (Reg. 18 stage) on Draft Waste Local Plan	June – July 2012
Analysing representations/preparation of Proposed Submission Draft and Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report	August – September 2012
Representations Period (Reg. 19) on Proposed Submission Draft and Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	November – December 2012
Summarising representations/ preparation of Submission document and Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	February 2013
Submission of final document and Sustainability Appraisal Report to Secretary of State	March 2013
Preparation for public examination	April – May 2013
Examination in Public	July 2013

Modifications representation period	November – December 2014
Receive Planning Inspectors report	February 2013
Adoption	April 2014
Publication	April 2014

2.3. West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan

- 2.3.1. Work on the preparation of the JMLP started in 2013, but progress was delayed due to additional resources having to be deployed to manage the modifications representations period required for the WLP. The 'survey and evidence gathering stage' is on-going and in summer 2014 there was a period of informal community engagement on a Minerals Site Study which included a long list of potential mineral sites. A number of Background Papers have also been prepared which were made available for a four week period of informal engagement which ended on 28 July 2014. Consultation on the draft ('Reg 18') commenced for a period of nine weeks on 14 April 2016. This version of AMR has been updated and published to coincide with publication of the draft JMLP.

Table 2: Minerals Local Plan Stages and Progress (Apr 2013 – Mar 2018)

Stage	Dates	Stage completed?
Survey and evidence gathering	Commenced October 2013	On going
Preparation for informal community and stakeholder engagement	December 2013 – June 2014	✓ (December 2013 – June 2014)
Informal community and stakeholder engagement on evidence base and 'long list' of potential site allocations	June – December 2014	✓ (June – December 2014)
Further targeted engagement, preparation of Draft Plan, evidence base and draft Sustainability Appraisal Report	January 2015 - March 2016	✓
Informal public and stakeholder consultation (Reg. 18 stage) on Draft Minerals Local Plan and draft Sustainability Appraisal	April 2016 – June 2016	✓
Summarising representations/preparation of Proposed Submission Draft and Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	May 2016 – October 2016	
Representations period (Reg. 19) on Proposed Submission Draft and Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	November 2016 – January 2017	
Summarising representations/preparation of Submission Plan and Final Sustainability	January 2017 – February 2017	

Appraisal Report		
Submission of final document and Sustainability Appraisal Report to Secretary of State	March 2017	
Preparation for Public Examination Hearing	March – May 2017	
Pre-Meeting (as required)	May 2017	
Public Examination Hearing	June 2017	
Modifications Representations period (where necessary)	October - November 2017	
Reconvened hearings (as required)	January 2018	
Receive Inspector's Report	February 2018	
Adoption	April 2018	

3.0. Minerals

3.1. Soft Sand and Sharp Sand and Gravel

2014/15 Summary (Soft and Sharp Sand Combined):

Permitted reserve	3,909,400 tonnes
2014/15 Sales	238,577 tonnes
Ten Years Average Sales	385,027 tonnes
Landbank	10.1 years

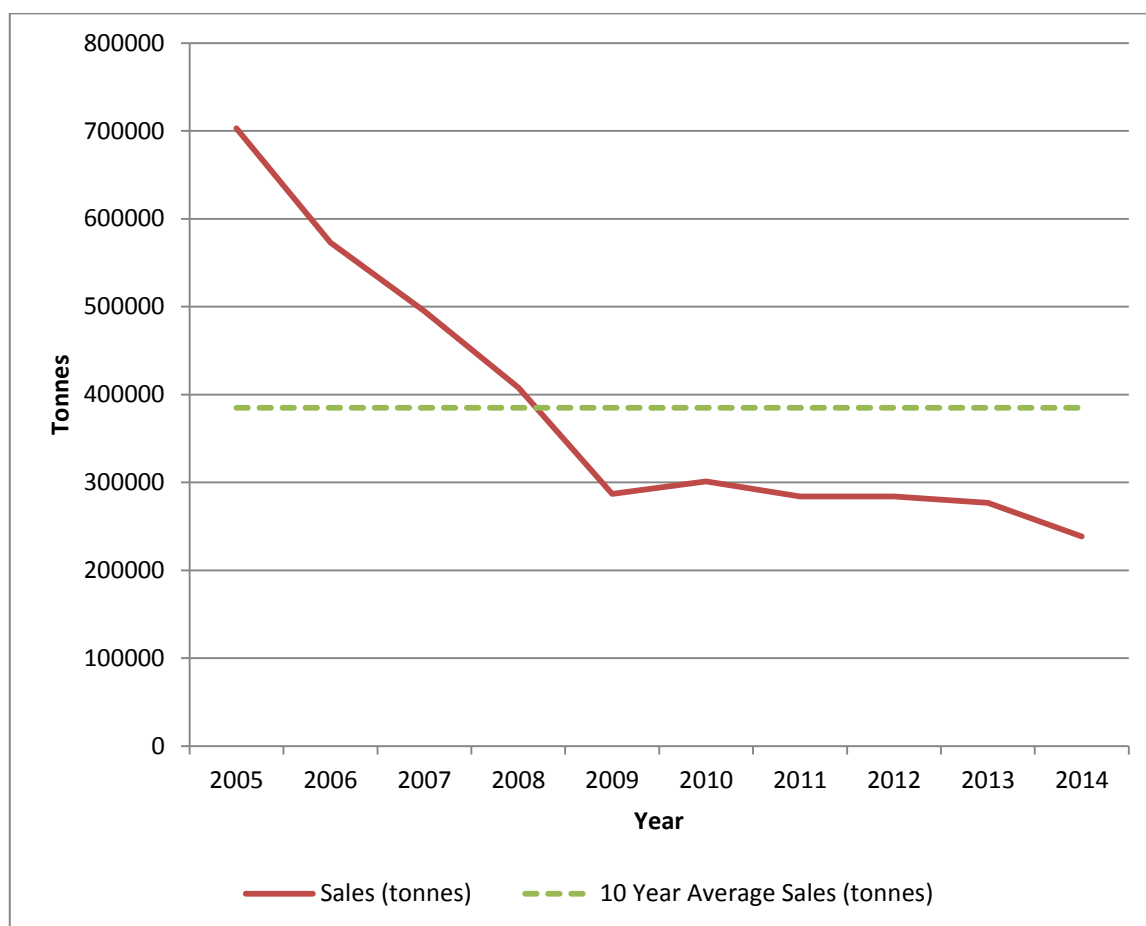
- 3.1.1. There are four active sites permitted for sand extraction in West Sussex and one site permitted for gravel extraction which is inactive (**Appendix D and E**). In 2014/15, the total permitted reserve of land won sand and gravel in West Sussex was 3,909,400 tonnes. In accordance with the National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), mineral sites that are subject to a stalled review of their planning conditions have not been included in the permitted reserves.
- 3.1.2. Where there are fewer than three sites producing mineral of any one type, the production figures cannot be published for reasons of commercial confidentiality. Therefore, in order to report the figures for the soft sand and sharp sand and gravel sites within this AMR, they have been combined into one figure. During 2014/15, total sales of sand and gravel were 238,577 tonnes. Over the last 10 years sales have steadily decreased from 703,000 tonnes in 2005. The sales of soft sand and sharp sand and gravel (combined) are set out below and in table 2 and figure 1.

Table 2: Total Sales of Sand and Gravel in West Sussex 2005 – 2014

Year	Sales (tonnes)*
2005	703,000
2006	573,000
2007	495,000
2008	408,000
2009	287,000
2010	301,000
2011	284,000
2012	284,000
2013	276,692
2014	238,577
3 Year Average	266,423
10 Year Average	385,027
	(365,062 tonnes soft sand,

	19,965 tonnes sharp sand and gravel¹)
N.B. Sales data is based on estimates using operator returns, supplemented, where necessary, by estimates based on past rates and information from site visits.	

Figure 1: Sales of Land-Won Sand and Gravel in West Sussex 2005 - 2014



3.1.3. Paragraph 145 of the NPPF states that landbanks should be used as an indicator of the security of aggregate minerals supply and to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregate extraction and alternative supplies in mineral plans. Within West Sussex, the permitted reserve is 3,900,400 tonnes and the current landbank is 10.1 years (3,900,400 ÷ 385,027) based on the last ten years of sales, as advised by the Planning Practice Guide (2014). Table 3 shows how the landbank has changed over the last 10 years.

3.1.4. The NPPF states that as far as practical, MPAs should provide for the maintenance of landbanks from outside National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

¹ Figures may not add up to 95% and 5% exactly due to rounding.

Table 3: Sand and Gravel Landbank - 2005 to 2014

AMR Year	Total sand and gravel reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)	Annual Requirement (mtpa)	Landbank (Years)
2005	4.25	0.91	4.25/0.91 = 4.7
2006	3.73	0.91	3.73/0.91 = 4.1
2007	3.90	0.91	3.90/0.91 = 4.3
2008	6.12	0.91	6.12/0.91 = 6.7
2009	5.34	0.91	5.34/0.91 = 5.9
2010	5.27	0.91	5.27/0.91 = 5.8
2011	5.06	0.91	5.06/0.91 = 5.6
2012	4.80	0.50	4.80/0.50 = 9.1
2013	3.76	0.44	3.76/0.44 = 8.5
2014	3.90	0.38	3.90/0.39 = 10
NB: Since 2012/13, the landbank has been calculated based on the rolling average 10-year sales data as required by the NNPF. Prior to this it was based on the sub-regional apportionment of 0.91mt.			

- 3.1.5. Table 4 sets out the allocated sites in the Minerals Local Plan, 2003, (MLP) that have not come forward to date. Dunford Rough, Westhampnett and the Lavant sites have deliverability issues. If these sites are removed, the potential yield from remaining allocated sites would be 1,301,100 tonnes. These sites have been re-assessed and none of them have been identified for allocation in the emerging updated JMLP

Table 4: Potential yield of remaining MLP mineral sites

Remaining allocated sites	Potential yield (tonnes) set out in MLP (2003)
Dunford Rough (Sand)	0 *
Woodmancote (Gravel)	449,700
Westhampnett (Gravel)	0*
Slades Field (Gravel)	851,400
Lavant (Gravel)	0*
Total	1,301,100
*Potential yield removed as site has deliverability issues.	

- 3.1.6. MPAs are now required to produce a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) to assess the demand and supply of aggregates on an annual basis. The Authorities have published the latest LAA which supports the draft MLP that was published for consultation in April 2016. For the first time, this LAA

considers the production of soft sand separately from sharp sand and gravel. Taking account of past sales and relevant local information, it suggests the requirement for West Sussex for sharp sand and gravel is 26,194 tonnes per annum and for soft sand, 423,107 tonnes per annum. These forecasts have been used to inform the approaches to sand and gravel supply set out in the draft Joint Minerals Local Plan.

3.1.7. Silica Sand

- 3.1.8. In West Sussex silica sand occurs in the upper reaches of the Lower Greensand formation. The Soft and Silica Sand Study (2015) 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 earlier Soft Sand Study² 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 apply the requirement to maintain a 10-15 year landbank for these sites. The need to provide a supply of silica sand is considered in the draft JMLP which weighs the need for the extraction of silica sand against the environmental and amenity constraints.

Signpost:

For more information, please refer to:

- West Sussex County Council and South Downs National Park Authority Local Aggregate Assessment (April, 2016).

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

² Capita Symonds (2012). Soft Sand Study.

3.1. Clay

2014/15 Summary:

Permitted reserve (all sites)	16,120,090 tonnes
2014/15 Sales (all sites)	357,572 tonnes
No. active brickworks	Five
No. brickworks with 25 year Landbank	Four

- 3.1.9. There are five active clay extraction sites in West Sussex (See **Appendix B** for a list of sites). 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 permitted clay reserve of 16,120,090 tonnes.
- 3.1.10. Paragraph 146 of the NPPF states that MPAs should plan for permitted reserve of 25 years of clay for brick and tile manufacture. There are currently four brickworks in West Sussex that have landbanks of at least 25 years. Policy 35 of the MLP (2003) provides for proposals for clay mineral workings to come forward provided they accord with the development plan. Additional sites may need to be provided through the JMLP to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of clay to maintain the viability of individual brickworks.

Table 4: Clay Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales – 2005/06 to 2014/15

AMR Year	Total clay reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)	Annual Sales (mt)
2005/06	16.0	0.58
2006/07	12.6	0.46
2007/08	15.1	1.06
2008/09	14.9	0.49
2009/10	15.9*	0.35
2010/11	17.3*	0.39
2011/12	16.8	0.33
2012/13	14.5	0.29
2013/14	14.3	0.25
2014/15	16.1	0.35
Annual Average	-	0.455
*The reserve figure has increased due to an operator returning a figure to replace an estimate in the previous AMR.		

3.2. Sandstone

<u>2014/15 Summary:</u>	
Permitted reserve	2,726,314 tonnes
2014/15 Sales	22,437 tonnes
No. active quarries	Four

- 3.2.1. There are four active building stone extraction sites in West Sussex. Three of these sites are extracting stone for building on a small scale and one site has diversified into landscaping stone.
- 3.2.2. There is no requirement for Authorities to make provision for the production of sandstone as it is generally a small-scale industry which provides stone of distinctive character. The NPPF does state that local planning authorities should safeguard mineral resources of local and national importance (para.143, NPPF) and 'consider how to meet demand for small-scale extraction of building stone....for the repair of heritage assets (para. 14, NPPF).
- 3.2.3. Policy 35 of the MLP (2003) provides for proposals for sandstone mineral workings to come forward provided they accord with the development plan. The remaining sandstone reserve indicates that there is no overall need to identify new sites for sandstone production through the emerging 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 estimate suggests 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.

Table 6: Sandstone Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales – 2005/06 to 2014/15

AMR Year	Total sandstone reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)*	Annual Sales(mt)
2005/06	2.94	0.033
2006/07	2.88	0.040
2007/08	2.88	0.032
2008/09	2.85	0.030
2009/10	2.77	0.026
2010/11	2.75	0.022
2011/12	2.75	0.001

2012/13	2.73	0.024
2013/14	2.71	0.021
2014/15	2.73**	0.022
Annual Average	-	0.251
<p>*The total permitted reserve figures include bulk fill material and building stone.</p> <p>** New permission granted at Winters Pit Quarry.</p>		

3.3. Chalk

2014/15 Summary:

Permitted reserve	Confidential
2014/15 Sales	Confidential
No. active quarries	Two
Landbank	113 Years
Planning Applications	There were no planning applications determined for chalk sites

- 3.3.1. There are two active chalk pits in West Sussex (See **Appendix B** for a list of 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 7 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.
- 3.3.2. The annual production figures for 2009/10 - 2014/15 are shown as confidential '(c)' due to operators' commercial confidentiality. Policy 35 of the MLP (2003) provides for proposals for chalk mineral workings to come forward provided they accord with the development plan. There are significant permitted reserves of chalk and no need to allocate specific sites through the JMLP.

Table 7: Chalk Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales – 2005/06 to 2014/15

AMR Year	Total chalk reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)	Annual Sales (mt)
2005/06	3.34	0.0267
2006/07	3.35	0.0266
2007/08	3.00	0.117
2008/09	9.88*	0.049
2009/10	12.48**	(c)
2010/11	12.43	(c)
2011/12	12.43	(c)
2012/13	12.41	(c)

2013/14	12.03	(c)
2014/15	(c)***	(c)
Annual Average	-	0.045
<p>*The increase in permitted reserves in 2008/09 was due to returns provided by an operator of one of the sites. Estimates had been used previously.</p> <p>**The increase in permitted reserve in 2008/09 is due to a revised calculation for one chalk site provided by a new operator of the site.</p> <p>*** Upper Beeding Quarry has been excluded from the permitted reserves (table 7) 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.</p>		

3.4. Oil and Gas

<u>2014/15 Summary:</u>	
No. active sites	Three

- 3.4.1. There are three sites within West Sussex where oil production is permitted; these are located at Storrington, Lidsey and Singleton. Oil exploration has taken place at Markwells Wood near Rowlands Castle, however, a further planning consent would be required before production could take place. Planning permission was granted to allow exploration for oil to continue at Markwells Wood near Rowlands Castle until September 2016. In total there are three exploration sites permitted in West Sussex (**Appendix B**).
- 3.4.2. 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.

3.5. Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

2014/15 Summary:

Recycled Aggregates

2014/15 Sales 568,000 tonnes

Capacity 596,940 tonnes

Recovery

2014/15 Capacity 951,464 tonnes

Secondary Aggregates

Capacity 32,031 tonnes

- 3.5.1. In 2014/15 it was estimated that 568,000 tonnes of C&D waste was recycled. There would therefore appear to be adequate capacity for recycling C&D waste within West Sussex. At its peak, recycled aggregate sales have been 630,000 tonnes indicating that capacity in the past has been higher than current estimates. The temporary nature of sites means that supply can often respond to demand relatively quickly.
- 3.5.2. There are 14 sites within West Sussex that process inert waste to produce recycled aggregate (2015 estimate). The 14 sites have an estimated potential maximum capacity of 596,940tpa for recycling aggregates which may be available for use as an alternative to primary aggregates and the sites operate on either a temporary (time limited) or permanent basis. Due to the temporary nature of some of the sites, capacity may vary from year to year. The actual figure for aggregate recycling may also be significantly higher due to the use of mobile processing facilities which may operate on a campaign basis at redevelopment sites (these are not included in **Appendix B**).
- 3.5.3. In practice, very little C&D waste is 'disposed' to landfill in West Sussex because the majority of this waste is 'recovered' as an engineering material and put to further use through restoration of mineral workings, agricultural improvements and engineering projects (e.g. golf courses, noise attenuation bunds, on-site landscaping etc.). Details of inert recovery and landfill sites are provided in **Appendix B**. The estimated total 'deposit capacity' of these projects is 951,464 million tonnes.

- 3.5.4. Although arisings of C&D waste has increased, it is expected that there is available capacity for managing this waste within West Sussex through recycling and recovery sites and the temporary nature of such activities means they are capable of responding to an increase in demand. Planning applications judged against policies W4 and W8 of the West Sussex Waste Local Plan are capable of responding to additional demand.

Table 8: C&D/Inert Waste Arisings and Recycled (2005/06 – 2014/15)

Year	C&D/Inert Waste Arisings (tonnes)	C&D Waste Recycling (tonnes)
2005/06 ⁽¹⁾	1,434,000	519,000
2006/07 ⁽¹⁾	1,435,000	519,000
2007/08 ⁽¹⁾	1,339,000	622,000
2008/09 ⁽¹⁾	1,340,000	629,000
2009/10 ⁽¹⁾	1,340,000	630,000
2010/11	949,000	446,000 ⁽²⁾
2011/12	949,000	446,000 ⁽²⁾
2012/13	949,000	446,000 ⁽²⁾
2013/14	1,273,000	526,000 ⁽³⁾
2014/15	1,323,500	568,000 ⁽⁴⁾
Annual Average	1,233,150	535,100
<p>(1) Before 2010/11, some C&D waste was recorded as recycled but was in fact managed in other ways.</p> <p>(2) Figure taken from AEAT Waste Forecast Report (2013).</p> <p>(3) Figure taken from BPP Consulting (2014). Review and Refresh of C&I & CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.</p> <p>(4) BPP Consulting (2015). Review and Refresh of C&I & CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.</p>		

- 3.5.5. 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 the following sites:
- 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.

4.0. Wharves and Railheads

2014/15 Summary:

Wharves

No. Active Wharves	Six
2014/15 Sales*	1,199,786 tonnes
Capacity	2,274,000 tonnes³

Railheads

No. Active Railheads	Five
2014/15 Sales*	903,333 tonnes
Capacity	1,380,000 tonnes

*Sand and Gravel and Crushed Rock

- 4.1. National policy seeks to promote and enable the movement of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways to reduce the environmental impact of their transportation. Paragraph 143 of the NPPF requires the authorities to safeguard existing, planned and potential wharf and rail capacity and associated storage in order to ensure that the need can continue to be met.
- 4.2. Within West Sussex there are five railheads (three in Crawley, one in Ardingly and one in Chichester) and six active wharves (one in Littlehampton and five in Shoreham, one of which is located partly in Brighton and Hove). Minerals imported into West Sussex meet its own needs as well as meeting some of the needs of neighbouring authorities. A list of all the wharves and railheads in West Sussex is provided in **Appendix B**.
- 4.3. Annual surveys are carried out with the operators to gather information on the amounts of material being imported by sea or rail into the County. In 2014/15, sales from railheads totalled 903,333 tonnes and imports to wharves totalled 1,703,221 tonnes (see table 8).

³ The West Sussex Wharves and Railheads Study (2014) states that the estimated maximum capacity is 1,885,000 tonnes but following discussions with operators and the Shoreham Port Authority, the potential capacity at wharves in West Sussex is estimated to be 2,274,000 tonnes per annum.

Table 8: Total Sales from Wharves and Railheads 2005-2014 (tonnes)

Year	Sales of marine sand and gravel from wharves	Sales of sand and gravel from railheads	Sales of crushed rock from wharves	Sales of crushed rock from railheads
2005	745,620	73,800	105,429	253,380
2006	860,000	86,985	55,786	367,972
2007	849,348	164,635	59,999	341,953
2008	826,252	170,971	123,109	322,008
2009	872,267	225,303	151,556	304,481
2010	899,944	195,599	138,927	573,222
2011	1,213,356	88,845	120,428	674,140
2012	1,470,023	140,466	123,457	702,396
2013	1,616,136	146,585	63,000	814,401
2014	1,626,551	65,000	76,670	838,333
Average	1,097,950	135,819	101,836	519,229

- 4.4. The West Sussex Wharves and Railheads Study was completed in 2014. The Study provides evidence to inform the safeguarding policy for wharves and railheads in the JMLP. It provides an estimate of the potential maximum capacity that can be landed at wharves and railheads in West Sussex. It concludes that West Sussex wharves could have the capacity to land a maximum of 1,885,000 tonnes of aggregates. This figure has been revised to 2,274,000 tonnes following discussions with stakeholders. With regard to railheads, the Study states that they could have a total maximum capacity of 1,380,000 tonnes. The LAA (2016) sets out the current evidence for the capacity that will be required over the Plan period (to 2033) based on forecasted demand that takes into account 'other relevant local information'.
- 4.5. Two potential railheads which were identified in the MLP (2003) have not yet come forward (Horsham and Littlehampton) and one wharf in the MLP has not yet come forward (Site No. 11, Littlehampton). Littlehampton Harbour also experiences problems with navigation and silting combined with competing pressures for commercial and recreational uses. The need to continue safeguarding these sites is being reviewed through the JMLP.
- 4.6. District and Borough Councils should reflect safeguarded wharves and railheads in their Local Plan and should take them into consideration when dealing with planning applications that might affect them. At present, safeguarded facilities are identified in the adopted MLP (2003).

Signpost:

For more information, please refer to:

- WSCC and SDNPA (June, 2014). Background Paper 4: Safeguarding Minerals Infrastructure;
- WSCC and SDNPA (April 2016). Background Document;
- West Sussex Wharves and Railheads Study (February, 2014); and
- West Sussex Local Aggregate Assessment (April, 2016)

These documents are available on the Council's website (www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf).

5.0. Waste

2014/15 Summary:

- The West Sussex Waste Local Plan was adopted in April 2014;
- Total Waste Arisings in 2014/15 were 2.4mt, an increase of 26% from the estimated arisings in the adopted Waste Local Plan (1,950,000 tonnes);
- Additional waste management capacity has been added through new permissions during 2014/15 but further capacity is still needed to meet the shortfalls set out in Policy W1 of the WLP;
- The revised forecasts for waste arisings in 2031 could mean a need for further waste capacity, beyond that set out in the WLP, in the future. This will continue to be monitored through future Monitoring Reports.

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 "Reclaim", 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 will deal with the further treatment and disposal of municipal waste remaining after recycling. It is anticipated that this plant will be operational in 2015/16.
- 5.1.5. The Reclaim and MRMC 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.

Signpost:

For more information on the JMRMS and MRMC, please refer to the Council's website:

http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/living/waste_recycling_and.aspx

5.2. Waste Local Plan

- 5.2.1. The West Sussex Waste Local Plan was adopted in April 2014 and is now being 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 policies 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 2014/15 and how this compares to the baseline figures in the Waste Local Plan (2014).

5.3. Waste Arisings

- 5.3.1. The predicted overall arisings of controlled waste in West Sussex in 2014/15 was 2.45 million tonnes (mt)⁴ an increase of 26% 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 Annual Monitoring Report.

Signpost:

For more detailed information, please refer to:

- Waste Local Plan Background Document (2013); and
- BPP Consulting (March, 2016). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

Available on the Council's website:

www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf.

5.4. How much waste is being managed at present?

- 5.4.1. Table 10 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 all types of waste (MSW, C&I and C&D).

⁴ BPP Consulting (2015). Review and Refresh of C&I & CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

MSW

- 5.4.2. MSW arisings are monitored by the Waste Management team at West Sussex County Council. The total MSW arisings figure for 2014/15 (445,000 tonnes) shows that there has been an increase of 42,000 tonnes in terms of MSW arisings from the baseline figure used to prepare the WLP (403,000 tonnes). There has been a fall in the amount of waste going to landfill (170,000 tonnes) and being recycled (166,000 tonnes) and an increase in the amount of waste being recovered (104,000 tonnes).

C&I Waste

- 5.4.3. Latest forecasts indicate that C&I arisings have increased by 13% since the forecast arisings in the adopted Waste Local Plan (605,000 tonnes to 684,000 tonnes). The figures also show that there has been a fall in the amount of C&I waste going to landfill and being recycled.
- 5.4.4. The updated arisings figure for 2014/15 yields a value of 747,000 tonnes of C&I waste to be managed in 2031 based on a growth rate of 0.5%. This is an increase of 47,000 tonnes from the estimate in the adopted WLP (700,000 tonnes)⁵. Policy W1 (Need for Waste Management Facilities) allows for 'windfall' proposals for C&I waste management facilities to be delivered provided there is a market need that is consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency and subject to other policies in the plan. This provides flexibility to allow sites to come forward.

C&D Waste

- 5.4.5. C&D arisings for 2014/15 are 1,323,500 tonnes, an increase of 374,500 tonnes (39%) from the arisings figure in the adopted WLP and a 4% increase from the 2013/14 monitoring year (1,273,000 tonnes). This increase can be attributed, in part, to a rise in construction activity and to the inclusion of previously exempt sites. The quantity of C&D waste going to landfill has fallen and the amount being recycled has increased (Table 10).
- 5.4.6. The West Sussex Waste Plan (2014) estimated that C&D arisings would be 1,060,000 tonnes in 2031. If a 0% growth rate is applied to the baseline figure for 2014/15, a total of 1,323,000 tonnes would need to be managed in 2031 which represents a 4.5mt cumulative difference until the end of 2031. Policies W4 (Inert Waste Recycling) and W8 (Recovery of Operations involving

⁵ BPP Consulting (March, 2016). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

the Depositing of Inert Waste to Land) allow for 'windfall' proposals to come forward and this will continue to be reviewed through the Authority Monitoring Report.

Table 10: Management of waste in West Sussex by waste stream and management method

Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled / Composted (tonnes)	Other Recovery (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
MSW				
2006/07	286,000	162,000	Est. 1,000	449,000
2007/08	287,000	165,000	0	453,000
2008/09	257,000	172,000	0	429,000
2009/10	227,000	169,000	0	436,000
2010/11 ⁽¹⁾	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
C&I				
2006/07	383,000	247,000	117,000	747,000
2007/08	388,000	249,000	118,000	755,000
2008/09	374,000	250,000	116,000	740,000
2009/10	163,000	288,000	65,000	517,000
2010/11 ⁽¹⁾	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000
2011/12	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000 ⁽²⁾
2012/13	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000 ⁽²⁾
2013/14	78,000	390,000	220,000	688,000
2014/15	67,000	386,000	231,000	684,000
C&D				
2006/07	383,000	519,000	533,000	1,435,000
2007/08	481,000	622,000	236,000	1,339,00
2008/09	474,000	629,000	239,000	1,342,000
2009/10	469,000	630,000	241,000	1,340,000
2010/11 ⁽¹⁾	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000
2011/12	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000 ⁽²⁾
2012/13	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000 ⁽²⁾
2013/14	250,000 ⁽³⁾	717,000	306,000	1,273,000 ⁽⁴⁾
2014/15	315,000 ⁽³⁾	857,000	151,000	1,323,500 ⁽⁵⁾
Total	552,000	1,409,000	491,000	2,453,000
<p>(1) West Sussex Waste Local (2014) was based on the 2010/11 arisings figures</p> <p>(2) Figures rolled forward from 2010/11 as no waste forecast was carried out.</p> <p>(3) The majority of this waste went to non-inert landfill sites to be used as daily cover/restoration.</p>				

(4) Also includes 191,000 of C&D waste which was from formerly exempt sites and is not categorised by management type.

(5) Also includes 2869,000 of C&D waste which was from formerly exempt sites.

Note: C&D waste arisings have increased significantly since 2012/13 due to the inclusion of waste managed at sites previously exempt from permit requirements. Part of this increase can be attributed to a modified methodology for estimating arisings as set out in the BPP Consulting (March, 2016). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

5.5. Waste Management Capacity in West Sussex

- 5.5.1. Table 11 shows the estimated annual capacity of current and planned (sites with permission but not yet built and/or operational) waste management facilities (excluding landfill sites) within the County for the latest available year 2014/15. Estimations of the capacity of waste facilities is based on judgements as there are various different sources of data that can be used which all provide different capacity estimates. Table 12 shows a summary of existing capacities against the shortfalls set out in Policy W1 of the WLP. The waste site capacity data has been updated for this AMR using waste site returns data, discussions with operators and Development Management colleagues.

Table 11: Estimated annual capacity of existing and planned sites (excluding landfill sites) within the County (As at 1 April 2015)

		Monitoring Year		Comments
		2013/14	2014/15	
	Facility Type (and number)	Total Capacity (tonnes)	Total Capacity (tonnes)	
Transfer Stations	HWRS	581,800	581,800	NO CHANGE
	Mobile Transfer Capacity	3,500	3,500	NO CHANGE
	Merchant Waste Transfer Stations¹	347,000	578,000	INCREASE (+231,000 tonnes) Four new sites granted planning permission in 2014/15 monitoring year
	Clinical Transfer Station	13,500	13,500	NO CHANGE
	Sub Total	945,800	1,176,800	INCREASE (+231,000)
Recycling and Composting	Open Windrow Composting	193,000	193,000	NO CHANGE
	IVC	47,500	7,500	DECREASE (-40,000 tonnes) Planning permission at one site expired
	Wood Recycling		25,000	INCREASE (+25,000 TONNES) New permission for wood recycling facility
	C&D Recycling (dedicated sites)	423,065	355,065	DECREASE (-68,000 tonnes) Figure has decreased due to revised capacity estimates at some sites.

	C&D/Inert Recycling (transfer stations)	185,658	241,875	INCREASE (+56,217 tonnes)
	C&I Recycling	145,830	225,940	INCREASE (+80,110 tonnes) Four new sites managing C&I waste permitted during 2014/15 monitoring year
	MRF	100,000	160,000	INCREASE (+60,000 tonnes) New permission for managing C&I waste
	Sub Total	1,095,053	1,208,380	INCREASE (+113,327 tonnes)
Treatment and Recovery	MBT (MSW and some C&I)	327,000	327,000	NO CHANGE
	C&I Recovery	50,000	190,000	INCREASE (+140,000 tonnes) due to a new permission
	C&D/Inert Recovery*	936,889	951,464	INCREASE (+14,575 tonnes)
	Sub Total	1,313,889	1,468,464	INCREASE (+154,575 tonnes)

*Capacity figure for C&D waste recovery is an estimate based projects that are known to have started and an estimate of the amount of waste each site is likely to take each year.

Table 12: Summary of Waste Capacity and Shortfalls against Policy W1 of the Waste Local Plan (As at 1 April 2015)

	Shortfall in Policy W1 (tonnes)	Capacity WLP Baseline	Capacity 2014/15 (tonnes)	Capacity Change +/- (tonnes)	Capacity still required (tonnes)
All Transfer Capacity	140,000	945,800	1,176,800	+231,000	-91,000
Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&I)	270,000	488,830	551,440	+62,610	+207,390
C&DE Recycling	No figure specified	670,610	596,940	-73,670	N/A
Non-inert Waste Recovery (MSW and C&I)	270,000	377,000	517,000	+140,000	+130,000
Inert recovery	No figure specified	936,889	951,464	14,575	N/A
Non-inert landfill capacity	605,000	1,750,000	820,000 ⁽¹⁾	-930,000	605,000
(1) Figure includes 0.42mt of remaining capacity at Lidsey landfill, however this was due to close in December 2015.					

5.5.2. Table 13 shows the waste capacities as a percentage of arisings. West Sussex appears to be more than self-sufficient at present in terms of C&D recycling capacity. For all other management types, West Sussex does not provide sufficient capacity to meet arisings meaning that some waste may be going outside of the county to be managed. There are currently no recorded inert landfill sites within the county and the arisings figure for this waste type is likely to be going to non-inert landfill sites as daily cover/restoration. C&D/inert waste is also used for restoration of quarries and for engineering purposes.

Table 13: Waste Capacity as a Percentage of Arisings (2014/15)

	Arisings 2014/15 (tonnes)	Capacity 2014/15 (tonnes) ⁽¹⁾	Capacity as a percentage of arisings
Transfer Capacity		1,176,800	
Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&I)	552,000	451,440	82%
C&DE Recycling	568,000	569,940	100%
Non-inert Waste Recovery (MSW and C&I)	340,000	517,000	152%
Non-inert landfill	237,000	103,000 ⁽²⁾	62%
Inert recovery	306,000	951,464	311%
Inert Landfill	250,000	0	0
⁽¹⁾ Totals have been rounded.			
⁽²⁾ Annual Capacity for non-inert landfill has been estimated based the average of the annual fill rates at the Brookhurst Wood and Lidsey Landfill sites.			

- 5.5.3. There are currently two landfill sites in West Sussex able to take non-inert waste, Brookhurst Wood and Lidsey. Their estimated remaining capacity, fill rates and end date at each of these sites in April 2015 is shown in Table 14. Lidsey Landfill is due to close in December 2015, leaving Brookhurst Wood as the only active landfill in West Sussex. At its current fill rate, there would be 2.7 years of capacity available although, permission is due to expire in December 2016. Policy W10 of the Waste Local Plan allocates an extension to the Brookhurst Wood site which could provide 0.86mt of additional capacity which would last about 6 years based on current fill rates at the site. The declining amount of landfill capacity in the county is consistent with the aspiration to achieve 'zero waste to landfill in West Sussex by 2031'.

Table 14: Landfill site capacity and fill rates

Landfill Capacity	Remaining permitted Capacity (million tonnes)	Estimated Fill Rates ('000 tpa)	End date
Lidsey	0.42	60	December 2015 (permission granted in 2015 for continued

			importation of inert waste for restoration until October 2017)
Brookhurst Wood	0.40	146	December 2016
Total	0.82	103 (average)	

- 5.5.4. The adopted WLP identified that the Authorities needed to plan for a total increase in waste management capacity of 0.68 mtpa to 2031, allowing for a degree of contingency. The sites within Policy W10(a) of the WLP could deliver between 0.70 and 0.85mtpa of additional built waste capacity, leaving some flexibility. Policy W13 also allows for the consideration of 'windfall' sites on a case by case basis. However, the increase in arisings and predicted requirements for 2031 (explained in paragraphs 5.4.2 to 5.4.6) means that there may be a need for further capacity in the future. It is too early to trigger a review of the Plan, but waste arisings data will be monitored over the next few years to ascertain whether such increases would trigger a review of the Plan.
- 5.5.5. Table 12 shows that although some additional capacity has been added through new permissions, 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'. This is to be expected given that the WLP was only adopted in 2014.

6.0. Planning Applications

- 6.1. There were 30 planning applications for new waste management facilities and minerals extraction sites, or changes/extensions to existing facilities. A full list of the applications determined within the AMR period (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015) is provided in **Appendix C**.

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

2014/15 Summary

In 2014/15 there were:

- 46 Fees monitoring site visits in WSCC and 26 fees monitoring visits in the SDNP;
- 31 Planning Contravention Notices (PCNs)/Request for Information (s330);
- 4 Enforcement Notices;
- 3 Breach of Condition Notices;
- 0 Temporary Stop Notices;
- 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. 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. 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 2014/15, there were 46 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 15, below, shows the investigations work carried out by the Compliance and Enforcement Team during the monitoring period in 2014/15, compared to the number carried out in the previous monitoring periods.

Table 15: Investigations carried out by the Enforcement/Compliance Team (WSCC and SDNPA)

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*
*Five of which were National Park		

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

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
All cases relating to the 2014/15 monitoring period were outside the SDNP. There was no formal enforcement action taken in the SDNP over the monitoring period.					

- 7.6. Table 16 shows that the number of investigations increased during the year 2014/15. The number of 'PCN/Request for Information' has increased in the last 3 years and the number of other Formal Notices (i.e. enforcement notices) have not fluctuated markedly over the years. These are only issued

where a breach of planning control is unacceptable on planning grounds and formal action is in the public interest. Wherever possible, the Compliance and Enforcement Team 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.

Signpost:

Further details about the work of the Compliance and Enforcement Team can be viewed on the Council's website:

<https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/planning/planning-enforcement/>

8.0. Duty to Cooperate

- 8.1. The 'duty to cooperate' 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 or local development documents.
- 8.2. The authorities are actively engaged in the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) and the South East Aggregates Working party (SEAWP). Both working parties meet on a quarterly basis and help to fulfil the authorities' Duty to Cooperate requirements.
- 8.3. The authorities are also currently actively engaging with a number of strategic partners as part of the preparation of the JMLP. A number of strategic planning priorities have been identified which need to be addressed through the preparation of the Joint MLP and discussions with strategic planning partners are on-going.

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.
JAAP	Joint Area Action Plan	A type of Development Plan Document focused upon a specific location or an area subject to conservation or significant change (for example major regeneration).
JMRMS	Joint Materials Resource Management Strategy	A long term municipal waste strategy jointly developed by WSCC Waste Disposal Authority and the Districts and Boroughs in the County (Waste Collection Authorities). The aim of the strategy is to reduce reliance on landfill by introducing an integrated approach to waste management.
	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 apportionment).

Acronym/Term		Explanation
	Landfill	Normally refers to the disposal of waste material by tipping into voids in the ground (usually mineral workings), though in terms of regulations also applies to "landraising" where no previous void exists.
	Landfill Tax	Landfill Tax is a tax on the disposal of waste. It aims to encourage waste producers to produce less waste, recover more value from waste, for example through recycling or composting and to use more environmentally friendly methods of waste disposal.
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.
Materials Recycling Facility	MRF	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.

Acronym/Term		Explanation
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.
	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Introduced reforms to the Planning System in 2004 including the revocation of Structure Plans and Local Plans and replaced them with the Local Development Framework system.
	Primary Aggregates	Virgin materials such as sand and gravel which are extracted from the ground.
	Recycled Aggregates	Aggregate which has been extracted from the ground (as primary aggregate), but which has subsequently been used and recovered for re-use. It comprises material derived from construction and demolition waste
	Residual Waste	The term used for waste that cannot be recycled/reprocessed and is left over after any recovery processes. Without any alternative management process available, residual waste is sent to landfill.
	Secondary Aggregates	These are usually by-products of other industrial processes not previously used in construction. Secondary Aggregates can be further sub-divided into manufactured and natural, depending on their source. Examples of manufactured secondary aggregates are pulverised fuel ash (PFA) and metallurgical slags. Natural secondary aggregates include china clay sand and slate aggregate (Source: WRAP website).

Acronym/Term		Explanation
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.
	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).
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

Mineral Sites

Note: Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP column relates to sites that are proposed to be safeguarded under clause (a) of Policy M9 of the draft JMLP. Mineral resources, in general, are safeguarded by clause (b) of Policy M9.

WSCC/SDNPA	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
Sharp Sand and Gravel					
WSCC	Drayton Gravelpit North/South, Drayton Lane, Chichester	Lafarge Tarmac	31.12.06	(I) Restoration to landscaped lake for nature conservation now completed. Site in aftercare.	No
WSCC	Kingsham Gravel Pit, Kingsham Road, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd		(I) Application for renewal of permission granted in December in 2011 but not yet implemented.	Yes
WSCC	Portfield Quarry, Portfield Quarry, Oving	T.J. Group of Companies	31.12.20/ 31.12.08	(I) Mineral Extraction – ceased. (A) Recycling activities.	Safeguarded for aggregate recycling
SDNPA	Slindon Bottom Gravelpit, Slindon Bottom Road, Slindon	L&S Waste Management	01.09.06	(I) Gravel worked out. Partly restored.	No
SDNPA	Valdoe Quarry, Lavant Road, Goodwood, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd.	31.12.16	(A) 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 14 th April 2015.	Safeguarded for aggregate recycling

WSCC/SDNPA	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
Soft Sand Sites					
WSCC	Chantry Lane Quarry, Sullington	Dudman Aggregates Ltd.	21.02.42	(I) Inactive	Yes

WSCC/SDNPA	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC	Hampers Lane Sandpit, Washington Quarry, Sullington	BritaniaCrest Recycling Ltd	31.12.15	(A) Winning and working of sand. New permission granted subject to s106 agreement to allow restoration by importation by inert material (ref: WSCC/104/13/SR).	Yes
SDNPA	Heath End Quarry, Duncton, Petworth	Dudman Aggregates Ltd.	30.06.15	(I) Extraction and processing of sand. Planning permission has expired and currently subject to appeal.	Yes
SDNPA	Minsted Sandpit, Minsted Common, Midhurst	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	21.02.42	Site in suspension pending ROMP review. Restoration to heathland.	Yes
SDNPA	Pendean Quarry, Oaklands Lane, Pendean, Midhurst	Inert Recycling UK Ltd.	21.02.42/ 31.12.08/ 31.08.07	(I) Winning and Working of Sand New restoration permission granted 04.01.13.	No
SDNPA	Coates Sandpit			(D) Dormant site	No
WSCC	Rock Common Sandpit, Washington, Pulborough	D	31.12.20	(A) Sand extraction. Concrete batching plant. Aggregates imported are virgin, and for blending with sand for various products, not recycling.	Yes
WSCC	Sandgate Park Quarry, Water Lane, Sullington, Storrington	CEMEX UK Operations	21.02.42	(A) Winning and working of sand. Restoration to landscaped lake for fishing and nature conservation.	Yes
SDNPA	West Heath Quarry, West Harting, Petersfield	CEMEX UK Operations	21.02.42	(A) Winning and working of sand. Restoration to heathland. Planning permission until 2042. ROMP due 4 th February 2016. Extension site to east has planning permission until 2018.	Yes

WSCC/SDNPA	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
	Clay sites				
WSCC	Freshfield Lane Brickworks, Danehill, Haywards Heath	Freshfield Lane Brickworks Ltd.	21.02.42	(A) Winning and working of clay and brick making.	Yes

WSCC/SDNPA	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC	Laybrook Brickworks, Goose Green Lane, Thakeham, Nr. Pulborough	Ibstock Brick Ltd.	21.02.42	(A) Winning and working of clay and brickmaking. Partially restored to fishing lakes.	Yes
SDNPA	Pitsham Brickworks, Cocking	Lambs	2042	(A) Winning and working of clay and brickmaking. Restoration by natural regeneration. Planning permission until 2042.	Yes
WSCC	Rudgwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick	Wienerberger Ltd.	21.02.42	(I) Site partially restored and buildings no longer used for mineral purposes.	No
WSCC	Warnham Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Wienerberger Ltd.	21.02.44	(A) Winning and working of clay and brickmaking. Site is in 2 separate locations.	Yes
WSCC	West Hoathly Brickworks, Sharpethorne, West Hoathly	Ibstock Brick	21.02.42	(A) Winning and working of clay, major extension area. Restoration to mixed habitats and ponds.	Yes

WSCC/SDNPA	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
	Sandstone Quarries				
SDNPA	Bognor Common Stone Quarry, Fittleworth	Local Stone Co. Ltd.	21.02.42	(A) Sandstone quarrying with restoration by natural regeneration to woodland.	Yes
WSCC	Paddockhurst Stone Pit, Newhouse Farm, Balcombe	Paddockhurst Estate	31.12.16	(I) Quarrying of building stone. Restoration by natural regeneration.	Yes
WSCC	Philpots Quarry, West Hoathly	Sussex Sandstone Ltd.	21.02.42	(A) Restoration by natural regeneration. Application for extension granted.	Yes
WSCC	Theale Farm Stone Quarry, Slinfold	I.O. Warren	31.03.12	(A) Extraction of building stone.	Yes
SDNPA	Winter's Pit, Easebourne, Midhurst	Shropshire Stone	30.04.50	(A) Extraction of building stone. Restoration to woodland.	Yes

WSCC/SDNPA	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
Chalk Sites					
SDNPA	Cocking Lime Works, The Causeway, Cocking, Midhurst	Cowdray Park Estate	21.02.42	(I) Site Dormant for chalk quarrying, lime production and storage. ROMP due 19 th March 2016.	Yes
SDNPA	Duncton Chalk Quarry, East Lavington	Southern Counties Liming	31.12.41	(A) Winning and processing of chalk. Restoration by natural habitat regeneration.	Yes
SDNPA	Upper Beeding Chalk Pit	Hargreaves		In suspension. Site inactive but contains permitted reserves. Planning permission until 2042 but ROMP has stalled therefore site in suspension.	Yes
SDNPA	Golding Barn Chalkpit, Upper Beeding	Betaland Ltd	21.02.42	(I) Planning permission granted for inert landfill (SDNP/12/02275/CW) for 543,000 tpa.	Yes
SDNPA	Newtimber Chalk Works, London Road, Pyecombe, Hassocks	Robins of Herstmonceux	21.02.42	(A) Chalk excavation, recycled aggregates, part inert landfill, restoration to chalk grassland.	Yes
SDNPA	Washington Chalk Quarry, Bostal Road, Washington	Dudman Group Ltd.	21.02.42	(I) Extraction of chalk.	Yes

WSCC/SDNPA	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
Oil Exploration and Production					
WSCC	Lidsey Oilsite, Lidsey	Angus Energy	17.02.18	(A) Oil production facility permitted Feb 2006. Production since 2005.	Yes
SDNPA	Singleton Oilfield, Singleton, nr Chichester	iGas Ltd	31.12.16	(A) Oil production. Planning permission until March 2015.	Yes
WSCC	Storrington Oil Well Site, Cootham	iGas Ltd	31.12.12	(A) Oil production since 1994	Yes

WSCC/SDNPA	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
SDNPA	Markwells Wood	UK Oil and Gas Investments Plc	30.09.2016	(I) Planning permission until 30 September 2016	Yes
WSCC	Lower Stumble Farm, Balcombe	Cuadrilla Resources Ltd.	02.11.17	(I)	Yes
WSCC	Wood Barn Farm, Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst	Celtique Energie Weald Ltd.	11.02.19	(I)	Yes

Concrete Batching and Coated Roadstone Plants

WSCC/SDNP	Site Name and Address	Status	Landowner/Operator	Comments	Proposed Safeguarded Site in the JMLP
	Concrete Batching Plants				
WSCC	Portfield, Chichester	Active	Lafarge Tarmac		Yes
WSCC	Crawley Goods Yard, Crawley	Active	Lafarge Tarmac		Yes
WSCC	Foundry Lane, Horsham	Active	Hanson		Yes
WSCC	Shoreham Concrete, Shoreham	Active	Hanson		Yes
WSCC	Stephenson Place, Three Bridges	Active	Hanson		Yes
WSCC	Fairplace Hill, London Road, Burgess Hill	Active	Hanson		Yes
WSCC	Portfield, Rutland Way, Chichester	Active	Cemex		Yes
WSCC	Sandgate Park, Storrington	Active	Cemex		Yes
WSCC	Halls Wharf	Active	Cemex		Yes
WSCC	Turberville and Penneys Wharf, Shoreham	Active	Dudman		Yes
SDNP	Minsted Quarry, Midhurst	Inactive	Dudman	Concrete batching plant is ancillary to the operational pit is inactive given suspension of the	Yes

				winning and working of sand (stalled ROMP).	
WSCC	New Wharf, Shoreham	Active	Kendalls		Yes
SDNP	Valdoe, Lavant	Active	Dudman	Planning Permission until 31 st December 2016	Yes
	Coated Roadstone Plants				
WSCC	Ardingly Rail Depot, Haywards Heath	Active	Hanson		Yes
WSCC	EWS New Goods Yard Crawley	Active	Aggregate Industries		Yes
WSCC	Littlehampton Wharf, Littlehampton	Active	Lafarge Tarmac		Yes

Minerals Wharves

WSCC/SDNP	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Proposed Safeguarded Sites in JMLP?
WSCC	Free Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham	Formerly Minelco Specialities	(I) Formerly special aggregate imports.	No
WSCC	New Wharf, New Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham	Kendall Bros. (Portsmouth) Ltd.	(A) Aggregate imports, concrete batching.	No
WSCC	Railway Wharf, Littlehampton Quay, Quayside, Bridge Road, Littlehampton	Lafarge Tarmac	(A) Aggregate imports.	Yes
WSCC	Halls Wharf, Wellington Road, Portslade (Shoreham Wharf)	CEMEX UK Operations	(A) Aggregate imports.	Yes
WSCC	ARC Wharf (Solent Wharf), Basin Road South, Portslade	Lafarge Tarmac	(A) Aggregate imports.	Yes
WSCC	Turberville Wharf, Albion Street, Southwick	Dudman Aggregates Ltd.	(A) Aggregate imports.	Yes
WSCC	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.	No
WSCC	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.	No
WSCC	Kingston Railway Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham by Sea, West Sussex, BN43 6RN	Day Aggregates Ltd	(A) Aggregate imports.	No

Railheads

WSCC/SDNP	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Proposed Safeguarded Sites in JMLP
WSCC	Ardingly Rail Depot, Ardingly	Hanson Aggregates	(A) Aggregate railhead.	Yes
WSCC	Chichester Railway sidings, Chichester Railway Station	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	(A) Aggregate railhead and storage.	Yes
WSCC	Crawley Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley	Aggregate Industries	(A) Crushed stone rail imports and aggregates recycling	Yes
WSCC	Crawley Goods Yard	Day Group	(A) Crushed stone rail imports, aggregates recycling and concrete batching.	Yes
WSCC	Tinsley Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley	CEMEX UK Operations	(A) Aggregate storage, concrete batching.	Yes

Waste Sites

WSCC/SDNP	Site Name and Address	Operator	Waste Use	Annual Capacity Estimate (tonnes)	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive
	Open Windrow Composting Sites (MSW and C&I Waste)					
WSCC	Chiddinglye Farm, Selsfield Road, West Hoathly	Earl of Limerick	Green waste composting	7,000		(A)
WSCC	Land near Hardriding Farm, A23, Pease Pottage	KPS Composting	Composting	25,000		(A)
WSCC	North Barn Farm, Titnore Lane, Worthing	Bull Recycling (Eurogreen)	Green waste composting	20,000		(A)
WSCC	Organic Waste Composting Facility, Winterpick Business Park, Albourne Rd, Twineham	Olus Environmental	Green waste composting	37,000		(A) Green waste composting.
SDNP	Stubbs Copse Wood Yard, Wood Yard, Crossbush, Arundel	Robinson D J	Composting	4,000		(A)

WSCC/SDNP	Site Name and Address	Operator	Waste Use	Annual Capacity Estimate (tonnes)	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive
WSCC	Tangmere Composting Facility, Tangmere Airfield	The Woodhorn Group	Green waste composting	75,000		(A) Green waste composting
WSCC	Walnut Tree Farm, Vinnetrov Road, Runcton	Langmead Farms Ltd	Green waste composting	25,000	02.09.09	(A) Green waste composting.
WSCC	Wakehurst Place		Composting	251.25		(A) Small amount of composting
	Wood Recycling (MSW and C&I)					
WSCC	The Woodyard, Coolham Road, Shipley	Olus Environmental Ltd.	Wood recycling	25,000		(A)
	In-Vessel Composting (IVC)					
WSCC	Blue Prince Mushrooms site, Poling	Vinery Management	In-vessel composting	0		(I) Permitted in October 2005 and May 2008. Permission renewed in 2010. Not constructed. 40,000 potential capacity
SDNP	Dangstein Home Farm, Dangstein, Rogate	Rother Valley Organics	In vessel composting	7,500		(A) Mobile composting containers and maturation windrow. Material from the estate and other local farms and stables.
	Household Waste Recycling Sites (HMWRS)					
WSCC	Billingshurst HWRS, Junction of A272 & A29 Bypass, Newbridge Road	Viridor	Household waste recycling site	15,000		(A) Opened September 2005
WSCC	Bognor Regis HWRS, Shripney Road, Bognor	Viridor	Household waste recycling site	15,600		(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables
WSCC	Burgess Hill HWRS, Fairbridge Way, Burgess Hill	Viridor	Waste transfer station, household waste recycling site, aggregates recycling	150,000		(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables and aggregates recycling

WSCC/SDNP	Site Name and Address	Operator	Waste Use	Annual Capacity Estimate (tonnes)	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive
WSCC	Crawley HWRC, Metcalfe Way, Crawley RH11 3DH	Viridor	Waste transfer station and household waste recycling site	45,000		(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.
WSCC	East Grinstead HWRS, Imberhorne Lane, East Grinstead	Wyvern Waste	Household waste recycling site	12,000 (25,000 for WTS)		(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.
WSCC	Horsham HWRS, Hop Oast Roundabout, Horsham	Viridor	Household waste recycling site	18,200		(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.
WSCC	Lancing WTS, Lancing Business Park, Lancing	Viridor	Transfer	100,000		(A)
WSCC	Littlehampton HWRS, Mill Lane, Littlehampton	Viridor	Household waste recycling site	26,000		(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.
SDNPA	Midhurst HWRS, Bepton Road, Midhurst	Viridor	Household waste recycling site	2,000		(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.
WSCC	Shoreham HWRS, Brighton Road, Shoreham	Viridor	household waste recycling site	13,000		(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.
WSCC	Sompting Transfer Station and Civic Amenity Site, Halewick Lane, Sompting	Viridor	MRF/WTS/ HWRS, closed non-inert landfill	0	31.12.06	(I) Materials Recovery Facility closed, HWRS Closed Landfill, in aftercare.
WSCC	Westhampnett WTS/HWRS, Coach Road, Chichester	Viridor	Waste transfer station and household waste recycling site	155,000		(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.
WSCC	Worthing HWRS, Dominion Way, Worthing	Viridor	Household waste recycling site	30,000	31.03.08*	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables. *Replacement permitted at Willowbrook Road.
Mobile Civic Amenity Sites						
WSCC	Hambrook Mobile Civic Amenity Site, Marlpit Lane, Hambrook	Viridor	Mobile civic amenity site	800		(A) Containers for public's waste sited there one day per week

WSCC/SDNP	Site Name and Address	Operator	Waste Use	Annual Capacity Estimate (tonnes)	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive
WSCC	Selsey Mobile Civic Amenity Site, Beach Road Car Park	Viridor	Mobile civic amenity site	1,700		(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables
WSCC	Wittering mobile civic amenity site, Marine Drive Car Park, East Wittering	Viridor	Mobile civic amenity site	1,000	01.05.08	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.
Waste Transfer Sites						
WSCC	Arun Waste Services, Hobbs Barn	Arun Waste Services	C&D Recycling	20,000		(A)
WSCC	Bognor Road Distribution Centre		Skip waste	35,000		(I) Granted in 2013 but not yet implemented
WSCC	Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site			25,000		Granted in 2014
WSCC	Burleigh Oaks Farm, East Street, Turners Hill	Cox Skips	Waste transfer site	130,000		(A) Certificate of Lawful Use as Waste Transfer Station/recycling
WSCC	Chalex Industrial Estate, Manor Hall Road, Southwick, BN42 4NH			1000		
WSCC	Elbridge Farm,			30,000		
WSCC	South Coast Skips, Units 9/10, Hanger 3, Rudford Industrial Estate, Ford, near Arundel	South Coast Skips Ltd	Waste transfer station	65,000		(A) Transfer Station for commercial/ industrial waste
WSCC	Former Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road (WSCC/018/14/NH and WSCC/021/15/NH)			200,000		
WSCC	Gatwick Care Centre, Gatwick Airport, Larkins Road	Biffa	Waste transfer site	5,000		(A)
WSCC	Maxi Skips, Polthooks Farm, Fishbourne	Maxi Skips	Waste transfer station	6,000		(A)

WSCC/SDNP	Site Name and Address	Operator	Waste Use	Annual Capacity Estimate (tonnes)	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive
WSCC	MNH Sustainable Cabin Services, Rowfant Business Centre, Wallage Lane, Rowfant, Turners Hill	Mr Matthew Rance	Waste transfer station	75,000		(A) Sorting and transfer of airline waste for recycling.
WSCC	Northwood Farm, Burndell Rd, Yapton	Envirowaste (southern) Ltd	Waste transfer site	25,000		(A)
WSCC	Goss Mini Skips, Portfield Quarry, Chichester	Goss Mini Skips	Waste transfer station	5,000	07.05.21	(A) Temporary (5 year) permission
WSCC	Skips Direct, Oving	Skips Direct LLP	Waste transfer and recycling	5,000		
WSCC	Sussex Waste Recycling, Marlborough Road, Churchill Industrial Estate, Lancing	Sussex Waste Recycling Ltd	Waste Transfer Station	350,000		(A)
WSCC	Sweeptech Environmental Services Ltd, Shoreham Road, Henfield	Sweeptech Environmental Services Ltd	Waste recycling site	75,000		
WSCC	New Life Paints Ltd, Unit D5/6 Rudford Industrial Estate, Ford Road, Ford	Mr Keith Harrison	Waste Transfer and Recycling	240		(A)
SDNPA	Slade Farm, Slade Lane, Rogate	WA Davey and Son	Waste transfer site (agricultural waste only)	100		(A)
	Council Transfer Station					
WSCC	Arun Works Services, Station Road, East Preston	Arun District Council	Council Transfer Station	1		(A)
WSCC	Adur & Worthing Council Services, Commerce Way, Lancing	Adur & Worthing Council Services	Council Transfer Station	400		(A)
WSCC	Broadbridge Heath Depot, Broadbridge Heath Depot, Worthing Rd, Horsham	Accord Southern Ltd	Council transfer station	20,000		(A)
WSCC	Clapham Common Depot, Clapham Common Depot, Worthing	Accord Southern Ltd.	Council transfer station	3,650		(A)
WSCC	Meadow Road Depot, Meadow Road, Worthing	Worthing Borough Council	Council transfer station	5,000		(A)
WSCC	Drayton Depot, Drayton Lane, Chichester	May Gurney Ltd	Council transfer station	3,650		(A)

	Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)					
WSCC	Ford MRF, Ford Airfield, Ford Road, Yapton	Viridor	Materials recycling facility	100,000 (initially 65,000 but rising to 100,000 in 2017/18)		(A)
WSCC	New Circular technology Park, Ford			60000		
	Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling (C&D Recycling)					
WSCC	Crawley Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley	DAY Aggregates	C&D Recycling	75,000		(A)
WSCC	Eastlands Farm, Lewes Road, Scaynes Hill (WSCC/00039/14/LR) (Granted 09/09/14)			5000		(A)
WSCC	(Former) Hurstpierpoint Sewage Treatment Works, Off Cuckfield Road, Hurstpierpoint	Edburton Contractors	Inert recycling/ inert landfill	18,900 inert processing, 2,835 inert landfill		(A)
WSCC	Monks Way, Monks Way, Lancing	Penfold Verrall	C&D Recycling	20,000		(I) Temporary permission
WSCC	Portfield Quarry, Portfield Quarry, Oving	TJ Group of Companies	Pre-cast concrete/ aggregate recycling & processing	250,000		(A) Recycling activities.
WSCC	EWS Goods Year, Crawley (Aggregate Industries)			30,000		(A)
SDNPA	Shoreham Cement Works, Upper Beeding	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	Aggregates recycling	50,000	31.10.14	(A) *overall cement works/quarry site area. Site still active
SDNPA	Valdoe Quarry, Lavant Road, Goodwood, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd.	Aggregate recycling/inert landfill	75,000	31.12.16	(A) Gravel extraction, aggregate recycling and concrete batching. Also inert landfill Planning permission granted for an extension to the restoration (SDNP/13/02319/CW)
WSCC	Hampers Lane			50000		

WSCC	Woodhorn Farm, Tangmere			2,5000		(A) Part of their capacity is used for C&D recycling
SDNPA	Newtimber Chalk Works, London Road, Pyecombe, Hassocks	Robins of Herstmonceux	Aggregate recycling	25,000	21.02.42	Application SDNP/13/02319/CW was granted on the 9 th February 2015
SDNPA	Slindon Bottom Gravelpit, Slindon Bottom Road, Slindon	L&S Waste Management	Aggregate recycling/ inert landfill	0	01.09.06	(I) Inert landfill, aggregate recycling and concurrent restoration
Anaerobic Digester (AD)						
WSCC	Sefter Farm, Pagham Road, Bognor Regis	Barfoots of Botley	Anaerobic Digestion	28,000		(A) On-farm anaerobic digestion plant
WSCC	Crouchalnds Farm, Plaistow	Crouchland Biogas Ltd.	Anaerobic Digestion	7,500		(A) Anaerobic Digestion
Leachate treatment Plant						
WSCC	Warnham Leachate Treatment Plant, Warnham Brickworks, Langhurstwood Rd, Warnham,	Cleanaway Ltd	Treatment	18,000		(A)
Mechanical and Biological Treatment Plant (MBT)						
WSCC	Brookhurstwood/Warnham MBT,	Biffa Waste Services Ltf	MBT with AD	327,000		(I) Permitted but not yet operational
Thermal Treatment Sites (Residual MSW or C&I waste)						
WSCC	Sussex Waste Recycling, Marlborough Road, Churchill Industrial Estate, Lancing	Sussex Waste Recycling Ltd	Waste Transfer Station	50,000		(A) Energy Recovery Facility using residual materials permitted.
WSCC	Oakleaves Pet Crematorium, St Andrews Farm Kennels, Brooks Green, Horsham,	Oakleaves Pet Crematorium	Incinerator	3		(A)
WSCC	Ford Waste Treatment Facility, Circular Technology Park, Ford	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	Waste Treatment Facility	75,000		Application granted subject to s106 agreement.
Clinical Waste Transfer						
WSCC	Princess Royal Hospital, Haywards Heath		Clinical waste transfer	1,000		(A)
WSCC	Fort Road, Cliniserve		Clinical waste transfer	2,000		(A)

WSCC	Environment Agency (The), Oving Road, Portfield, Chichester,	The Environment Agency	Transfer	5		(A)
WSCC	Littlehampton Clinical Waste Facility, Unit 15-16, Arndale Road, Wick, Littlehampton	SRC Ltd	Clinical Waste Transfer	10,000		(A)
Tyre Recycling						
WSCC	Unit 3, Spindle Way, Three Bridges, Crawley	Castcrete Ltd	Tyre recycling	2,000		(A) Tyre recycling
WSCC	Manhood Grain Store, Sidlesham	Manhood Grain Store Syndicate	Tyre recycling	500		(A)
WSCC	Pountney Tyres Ltd, Meadow Road, Worthing	Pountney Tyres Ltd	Tyre recycling	14,000		(A)
Soil Treatment						
WSCC	Holmbush Farm Landfill Sites	P.J. Brown	Soil Treatment			(I)
Inert Landfill						
WSCC	Boxgrove Gravel Quarry, Tinwood Lane, Boxgrove	CEMEX UK Operations	Inert landfill	111,000	21.02.42/ 16.09.22	(I) Extraction of hoggin ballast, and landfill. (I) Restoration of site by importation of landfill
WSCC	(Former) Hurstpierpoint Sewage Treatment Works, Off Cuckfield Road, Hurstpierpoint	Edburton Contractors	Inert landfill	2,835tpa		(I) Landfill activity yet to commence.
Inert Recovery						
	Brookhurst Wood Landfill	Biffa	Inert recovery	30,000 (10,000 tpa until 2015)		(A) In use
SDNP	Golding Barn, Small Dole	Betaland	Inert Recovery	600,000 in total	Within 10 years of commencement	(I)
WSCC	Landfall Farm, Barns Green	Matthew Jones	Inert Recovery	10,234		Construction of a bund
WSCC	Lidsey non-inert landfill site		Inert Recovery	150,000 tpa (300,000 tonnes over 2 years)	October 2017	Planning application (WSCC/051/15/AL) for the continued importation of inert waste for restoration until October 2017

WSCC	Bogrove Quarry		Inert Recovery	110,000		Commenced 5 October 2015 (importation to cease and restoration complete by 5/10/20)
WSCC	Park Farm Cottage, Bolny	PJ Brown	Inert Recovery			EA Return – 63,036 in 2013
WSCC	Slinfold Park Golf & Country Club, Stane Street, Slinfold, RH13 0RE	Ensign Leisure Limited	Inert Recovery			(A) Soils importation for engineering works
WSCC	Land West of the A29 (Five Oaks)		Inert Recovery	5,850		
WSCC	Jubilee Wood, Marlpit Lane, Hambrook	Landacre Trading Limited	Inert recovery	70,000	05.11.15	(A) Commenced 3 February 2016
WSCC	Knepp Castle		Inert Recovery	404,250 (115,500 tpa for 3.5 years)	July 2017	(A) Commenced February 2014
WSCC	Rudgwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick	R Harrison & Sons Ltd	Inert recovery	155,000		(A) Commenced summer 2015
WSCC	Washington, Hampers Lane			372000 (Planning application = 93,000tpa)		(A) Commenced importing inert material February 2015
SDNP	The Old brickworks			880		
SDNPA	Valdow Quarry (Quarry restoration)	Dudman Group Ltd.	Inert Recovery	75,000 – 80,000tpa (based on operator estimate)	31 December 2016	(A) Approx. 150,000 – 200,000m ³ in total.
SDNPA	Pendean Quarry, Oaklands Lane, Pendean, Midhurst	Inert Recycling Ltd	Inert recovery/ aggregate recycling		21.02.12/ 31.12.08/ 31.08.07	(I) Winning and Working of Sand (A) Inert landfill. New restoration permission granted 04.01.13. Restoration to be completed 6 years after commencement.
WSCC	Kingsham (Quarry restoration)	Dudman Group Ltd.	Inert Recovery	45,000tpa	12 years from start date	(I) 504,000 tonnes capacity in total.

WSCC	Horsham Golf Park (Golf course construction)		Inert Recovery	250,000tpa (based on 3 years)	2012	(I)
WSCC	St Paul's College (Creation of sports pitch)		Inert Recovery	Approx. 90,000 tpa	Spring 2010 to Winter 2011	(I) 180,000 tonnes/120,000 m2 in total) Permission expired 13/05/15
WSCC	Horton non-inert landfill		Inert Recovery	25,000tpa (based on AEAT, 2010 estimates)	1 April 2012	(I)
WSCC	Windmill non-inert landfill in restoration		Inert Recovery	116,000 tpa (over an estimated 5 year period)	Deposit of inert materials by 31 March 2013 and restoration of the site by March 2014	(I) Finished
WSCC	Cousins Copse (bund)		Inert Recovery	10,500tpa	2011 (approx)	(I) Planning permission granted. 10,500 tones/7,000 m2 in total. Completed.
WSCC	Tilgate Forest Driving Range	PJ Brown	Inert Recovery			(A) EA Return - 82,320 tonnes in 2013
Non-inert landfill						
WSCC	Lidsey Landfill Site, Headhone Farm, Lidsey Road, Woodgate	Lidsey Landfill Ltd.	Non-inert landfill	100,000tpa	01.12.13	(A) Controlled landfill. Electricity generation from landfill gas.
WSCC	Horton Landfill Site, Horton Brooks, Small Dole	Viridor	Non-inert landfill	250,000tpa	21.02.42/ 01.08.11	(I) Non-inert landfill with winning of clay for capping, concurrent restoration.
WSCC	Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Biffa Waste Services Ltd.	Non-inert landfill	250,000tpa	2015/16	(A) Controlled landfill with concurrent restoration. Electricity generation from landfill gas. Managed woodland fringe.
WSCC	Rough and Windmill Landfill Site (The), Windmill Quarry, The Hollow, Washington	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Non-inert landfill		31.03.06	(I) Controlled Landfill. Restoration to be completed.

	Metal Recycling					
WSCC	Adversane Vehicle Breakers, Adversane, Billingshurst	Charles Muddle Ltd	Metal recycling	19,300		(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for scrap yard/ vehicles.
WSCC	Alderton's Yard, Town Cross Avenue, Bognor Regis	P.A. Alderton	Metal recycling	600		(A) Certificate of Lawful Use, scrap yard.
WSCC	Barn Works, Wick Street, Littlehampton	H.D. White	Metal recycling	500 (e)		(A) Certificate of Lawful Use, scrap cars
WSCC	Bridges Scrap Yard, Brighton Road, Pease Pottage	G.W. & G. Bridges	Metal recycling	8,000		(A) Vehicle dismantlers
WSCC	Worthing Ford Spares, Worthing	S.J. & S.G. Shannon	Metal recycling	200		(A) Scrap vehicles
WSCC	Sussex Recovery (SRC), Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate	D. Parker	Metal recycling	6,000		(A) Certificate of Lawful Use, scrap vehicles
WSCC	EMR, Kingston Wharf/ Lennards Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Metal recycling/ storage/ processing/ shipment of scrap metal	20,000	29.09.16	(A) Scrap vehicles and metal recycling; temporary permission for extension for storage, processing and shipment of scrap metal
WSCC	Elliott Metals & Associates, Ferncourt Farm, Fernhill Road, Crawley	Elliott Metals & Associates	Metal recycling	2,000		(A) Scrap yard
WSCC	Hurst Works, Cuckfield Road, Goddards Green	Geo E. Richardson & Sons Ltd	Metal recycling	6,000		(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for Scrap storage and transfer.
WSCC	Oaks Yard, Nutbourne, Chichester	G&R Harris	Metal recycling	5,000		(A) Scrap metal dealers
WSCC	Roffey Scrapyard, 122 Crawley Road, Roffey	A & NJ Miller	Metal recycling	50,000		(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for scrapyard
WSCC	Spire Metals, Coal Yard, Jury Lane, Sidlesham	R.M. Pettett Ltd	Metal recycling	100		(A) Scrap vehicles
WSCC	Peckhams Copse, North Mundham	W.J. Chatfield & Sons	Metal recycling	200		(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for Scrap yard and scrap vehicles.
WSCC	Swift Salvage - New Place Nursery, New Place Nursery, Unit 9 Arundel Road, Angmering	Swift Salvage	Metal/ELV Facility	100 (e)		(A)

WSCC	VW & Audi New & Used Parts Centre, New Place Nursery, Arundel Road, Angmering,	Vw & Audi New & Used Parts Centre	Metal/ELV Facility	100 (e)		(A)
WSCC	Pcr (Peugeot & Citroen Recycling), Chartwell Road, Lancing Business Park,	PCR	Metal/ELV Facility	100 (e)		(A)
WSCC	Greenwharf Recycling Ltd, Plot 7 Gravel Ln, Quarry Ln, Chichester	Andrew Michael	Metal/ELV Facility	300		(A)
WSCC	Yard At Woodhorn Crossing, Oving, Chichester	Stanley P K	Metal/ELV Facility	5,000		(A)
WSCC	Yapton Metal Co, Burndell Yard, Burndell Rd, Yapton	Jones P H	Metal/ELV Facility	250		(A)
WSCC	East Mascalls Farm, East Mascalls Lane, Lindfield	C Jenkin & Son Ltd	Metal recycling/ ELV	1,000		(A)
Wastewater Treatment Works						
WSCC	Chichester Waste Water Treatment Works, Apuldram Lane	Southern Water Services Ltd	Water/ sewage			(A)
WSCC	Crawley Waste Water Treatment Works, Radford Road, Tinsley Green, Crawley	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	Water/ sewage			(A) Sewage treatment
WSCC	East Worthing Waste Water Treatment Works, Meadow Road, Worthing	Southern Water Services Ltd	Water/ sewage			(A) Sludge recycling.
WSCC	Ford Waste Water Treatment Works, Ford Aerodrome	Southern Water Services Ltd	Water/ sewage			(A) Sludge recycling.
WSCC	Goddards Green Waste Water Treatment Works, Cuckfield Road, Burgess Hill	Southern Water Services Ltd	Water/ sewage			(A) Sludge recycling.
WSCC	Horsham Waste Water Treatment Works, Christ's Hospital	Southern Water Services Ltd	Water/ sewage			(A)
WSCC	Shoreham Waste Water Treatment Works, Basin Road, Southwick	Southern Water Services Ltd	Water/ sewage			(A) Secondary treatment of waste water.

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: List of planning applications

Minerals

Application Reference	Proposal and Address	Decision Date	Decision
West Sussex Applications			
WSCC/012/14/SU	Amendment of Condition 1 attached to WSCC/068/12/SU to allow extension of temporary permission for unloading, preparation and storage of mineral aggregates with concrete batching plant until 27 September 2020. At New Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham, West Sussex, BN43 6RN	26-Jun-2014	Allowed
WSCC/005/14/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.. At Lower Stumble Hydrocarbon Exploration Site, London Road, Balcombe, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH17 6JH	02-May-2014	Granted
WSCC/083/13/KD	The installation of a well and associated infrastructure, including access road and soil bunds, for the drilling of a vertical borehole and contingent horizontal borehole from the same well for the exploration, testing and evaluation of hydrocarbons for a temporary period of three years. At Land south of Boxal Bridge, Northup Field, Wisborough Green, West Sussex, RH14 0DD	23-Jul-2014	Refused
WSCC/081/14/HO	Variation of Conditions 2, 4, 5, 6 and 17 of planning permission HO/36/98 to extend the time limit for working and final restoration of the site from 31 March 2018 to 31 March 2028. At West Hoathly Brickworks, Hamsey Road, Sharpthorne, East Grinstead, West Sussex, RH19 4PB	26-Feb-2015	Granted
WSCC/081/14/HO	Variation of Conditions 2, 4, 5, 6 and 17 of planning permission HO/36/98 to extend the time limit for working and final restoration of the site from 31 March 2018 to 31 March 2028. At West Hoathly Brickworks, Hamsey Road, Sharpthorne, East Grinstead, West Sussex, RH19 4PB	26-Feb-2015	Granted
South Downs National Park			
SDNP/13/05896/CM	Installation of well and associated infrastructure	17/09/2014	Refused
SDNP/14/00036/DCOND	Discharge of planning condition 14 of WSCC/031/10/HT (Ecological management and enhancement scheme)	19/11/2014	Granted

SDNP/14/00111/CND	Variation of condition 2 of pp WSCC/104/10/PW/SDNP to extend the end date for the wining and working of minerals	17/03/2015	Refused
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Waste

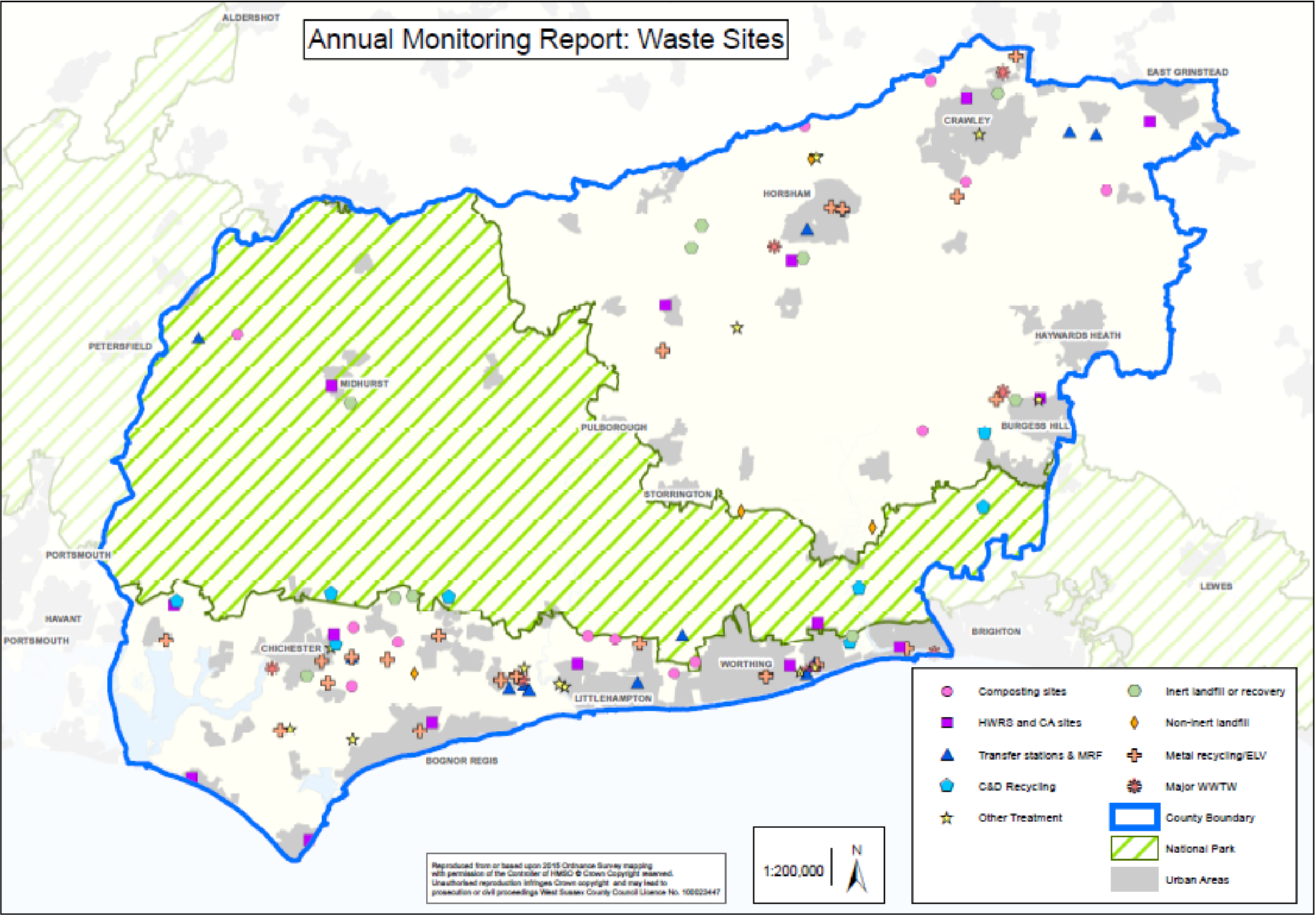
Waste Facility Type	Application Reference	Proposal and Address	Decision Date	Decision
	West Sussex Applications			
	WSCC/037/14/WC	Temporary installation of security fence, gates and cabins in association with planning permission LPA Ref: WSCC/052/12/WC. At Wood Barn Farm, Adversane Lane, Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 9ED	03-Sep-2014	Granted
NEW CAPACITY transfer/recycling/treatment	WSCC/003/14/NH	Installation and operation of aggregate treatment and recycling facility. At Land near Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 4QD	17-Apr-2014	Granted
Transfer/recycling/treatment	WSCC/006/14/RS	Temporary erection of a soil recycling facility processing a maximum of 50,000 tonnes of inert waste (revision of application WSCC/029/13/RS), for 12 months to enable business continuity during on-going search for an alternative permanent site. At Burlands Farm, Charlwood Road, Ifield, Crawley, West Sussex, RH11 0JZ	30-Apr-2014	Refused
NEW CAPACITY transfer/recycling/treatment	WSCC/039/14/LR	Retention of the ongoing waste uses which include the processing, recycling and storage of top soil, hardcore and the storage of road plannings.. At Eastlands, Lewes Road, Scaynes Hill, West Sussex, RH17 7NB	19-Sep-2014	Granted
NEW CAPACITY transfer/recycling/treatment	WSCC/018/14/NH	Proposed Waste Transfer Facility to handle inert and non-inert waste with associated open air inert waste recycling operations, landscape improvements and vehicle parking. At Former Wealden Brickworks (Site HB), Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 4QD	01-Jul-2014	Granted

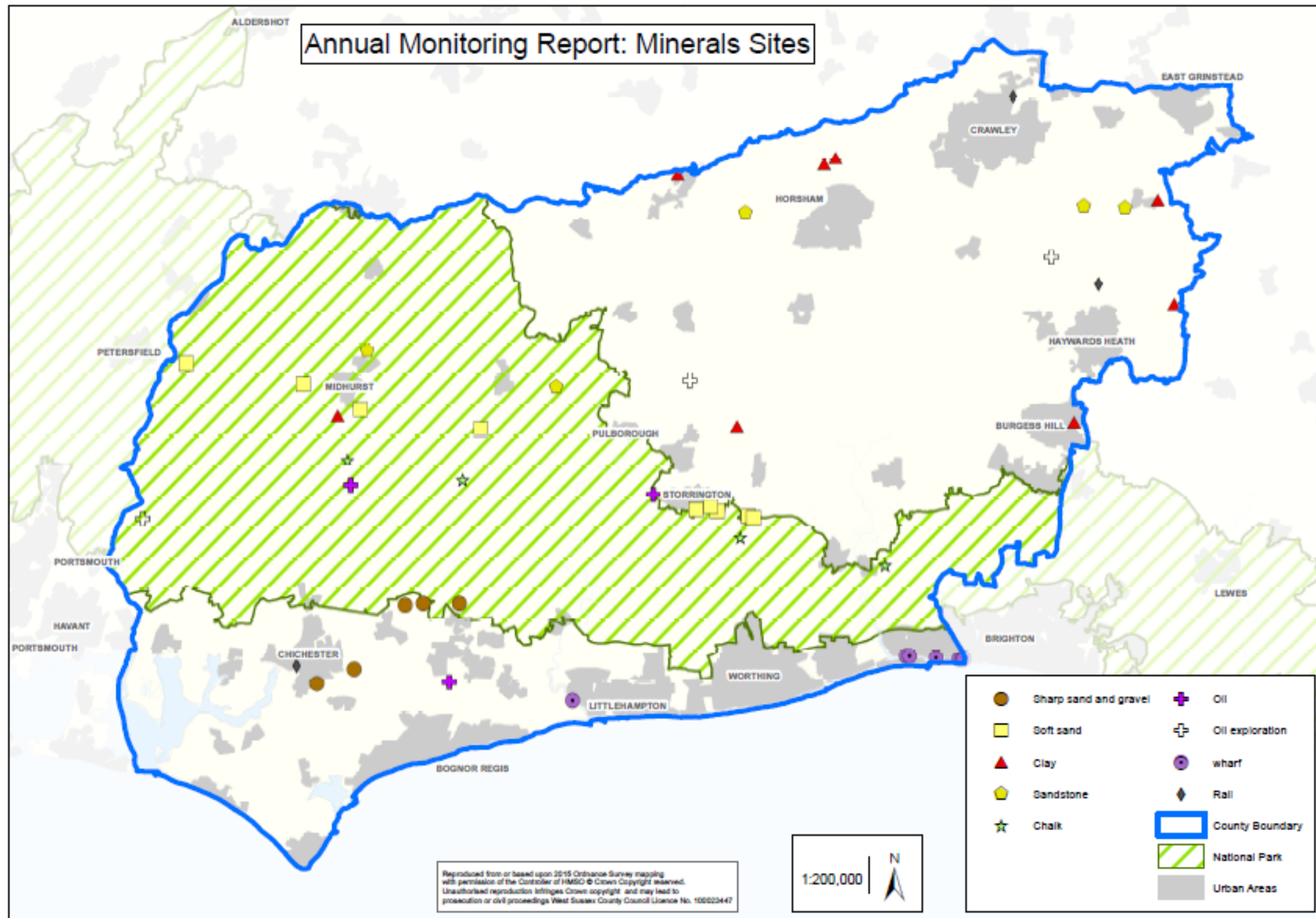
	WSCC/021/14/SP	Variation of conditions 4,5,7 and 41 of planning permission WSCC/028/11/SP to allow the export of clay and extension of time for restoration works to Knepp Mill Pond and the construction of landscape enhancement features.. At Knepp Castle, West Grinstead, West Sussex, RH13 8LJ	02-Jul-2014	Refused
	WSCC/023/14/BL	Replacement site welfare building with alterations to existing site layout. At Billingshurst Household Waste Recycling Site, Newbridge Road, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 9YH	01-Jul-2014	Granted
	WSCC/025/14/WH	Relocation of waste management facility. At Rolls Royce Motor Cars Limited, The Drive, Westhampnett, Chichester, West Sussex, PO18 0SH	15-Jul-2014	Granted
NEW CAPACITY Inert Recovery	WSCC/033/14/BL	Engineering operation (land raising) to confer agricultural benefit. At Land west of A29 Stane Street, 500m west of Five Oaks, Five Oaks, Nr Billingshurst, West Sussex	01-Aug-2014	Granted
NEW CAPACITY Transfer/Recycling/Treatment	WSCC/036/14/BE	Change of use to a Waste Transfer Station and Materials Recycling Facility.. At Elbridge Farm, Chichester Road, Bersted, West Sussex, PO21 5EF	04-Sep-2014	Granted
Inert Recovery	WSCC/041/14/HO	Reinforcement Engineering Works of former quarry through the importation of inert waste material. At Sheriff House, Hammingden Lane, Highbrook, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH17 6SR	01-Oct-2014	Refused
	WSCC/055/14/WH	Variation of conditions 2, 4, 8, 9 and 16 of planning permission WSCC/028/09/WH to allow vehicles from the adjacent District Council depot site to access Stane Street via the Waste Transfer Station exit road. At Westhampnett Waste Recycling and Transfer Station, Stane Street, Westhampnett, Chichester, West Sussex, PO18 0NS	10-Nov-2014	Granted
NEW Inert Recovery	WSCC/056/14/UB	Preservation of Horton Clay Pit Site of Special Scientific Interest with imported inert materials and site restoration. At Horton Landfill Site, Henfield Road, Small Dole, Upper Beeding, West Sussex, BN5 9XH	05-Mar-2015	Granted

	WSCC/061/14/UB	Construction of a silt trap to form part of the surface water management scheme for the completed Horton landfill site. At Horton Landfill Site, Henfield Road, Small Dole, Upper Beeding, West Sussex, BN5 9XH	14-Nov-2014	Granted
Inert Recovery	WSCC/064/14/GR	Application to regularise the inert material deposited at the site and request permission for the redistribution of the fill. At Railway cutting to the rear of Unit 6, Charlwoods Road, East Grinstead, West Sussex, RH19 2HG	14-Jan-2015	Refused
	WSCC/082/14/SY	Amendment of Condition 1 of planning permission SY/00/2022 to allow use of facility two days each week instead of one. At Mobile Civic Amenity Site, Beach Car and Boat Park, Beach Road, Selsey, Chichester, West Sussex, PO20 0EP	29-Jan-2015	Granted
NEW CAPACITY Transfer/Recycling/Treatment	WSCC/083/14/SU	Regularisation of a change of use from B8 storage to waste collection, transfer and recycling with restrictions [sui generis]. At Land to rear of Unit 2, Block 1, Chalex Industrial Estate, Manor Hall Road, Southwick, West Sussex, BN42 4NH	04-Mar-2015	Granted
NEW CAPACITY Transfer/Recycling/Treatment	WSCC/096/13/F	Proposed development and operation of a waste treatment facility. At New Circular Technology Park (Former Ford Blockworks), Ford Airfield Industrial Estate, Ford, Arundel, West Sussex, BN18 0HY	09-Jan-2015	Granted
NEW Inert Recovery	WSCC/109/13/BX	Restoration of mineral working with inert material. At Boxgrove Quarry, Tinwood Lane, Boxgrove, Chichester, West Sussex, PO18 0LH	16-Sep-2014	Granted
	South Downs National Park Applications			
	SNDP/14/01753/CW	Erection of a motor control kiosk	08/07/2014	Granted
	SDNP/13/02319/CW	Importation of C&D waste for processing, recycling and sale	02/02/2015	Granted

	SDNP/14/01404/CW	The separation and crushing of stone and concrete from soil to create material to be used to backfill electricity cable trenches and associated fencing - temporary permission for 5 years	19/11/2014	Granted
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APPENDIX D: Minerals and Waste site maps





APPENDIX E: Waste Local Plan Indicators

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated trend/target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2014/15 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).	16 permissions granted in total (WSCC = 14, SDNPA = 2). 59% of all waste planning applications. See tables 11 and 12 for capacities and shortfalls measured against Policy W1.	11 permissions granted in total (WSCC = 9, SDNPA = 2). 50% of all waste planning applications. See tables 11 and 12 for capacities and shortfalls measured against Policy W1.
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. This is a 0.45mt increase from the predictions in the WLP for 2015 (1.95mt).	Total waste arisings in 2014/15 were 2.45mt. This is a 0.5mt increase from the 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)	23% in 2014/15, up from 21% in 2013/14 (non-inert and inert waste) but overall downward trend from baseline in adopted Waste Local Plan.
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.	TBC
Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure			
Transfer, recycling, and treatment capacity (tonnes)	No net loss	See table 11 for capacities (see table 11).	See table 11 for capacities (see table 11).
Number of safeguarded waste sites redeveloped for other uses (contrary to advice)	Zero	Zero safeguarded sites redeveloped for other uses contrary to advice	Zero safeguarded sites redeveloped for other uses contrary to advice
Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities			
Number of applications for the transfer, recycling or treatment of waste permitted per annum	n/a	Four new facilities granted planning permission in 2013/14 (all WSCC). 15% of all waste applications.	Eight new facilities granted planning permission in 2014/15 (6 = WSCC, 2 = SDNP). 36% of all waste applications.
Transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	See table 13 for waste site capacities compared to % of total arisings.	See table 13 for waste site capacities compared to % of total arisings.
Number of facilities built on previously-developed (brownfield) land	Upward trend	13 (12 in WSCC, 1 in SDNP). 81% of all waste applications.	Eight (100% of all waste applications).
Number of facilities built on greenfield land	Downward trend	Three (two in WSCC, one in SDNP) 19% of all waste applications.	Zero
Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling			
Number of applications for inert waste recycling permitted per annum	n/a	Zero	Six (4 = WSCC, 2 = SDNP). 23% of all waste applications.
Recycling of inert waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	See table 13 for waste site capacities.	See table 13 for waste site capacities.
Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting			
Number of applications for open-windrow composting permitted per annum	n/a	Zero	Zero

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated trend/target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2014/15 Data
Recycling of green wastes (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	See table 11, 12 and 13 for waste site capacities. Planning at one site has expired and the capacity for green waste recycling has decreased following discussions with operators about site capacities (see table 11).	See table 11, 12 and 13 for waste site capacities.
Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge			
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
Management of wastewater and sewage sludge (capacity, tonnes per annum)	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
Management of hazardous waste (capacity, tonnes per annum)	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.	Three planning applications permitted (all in WSCC). 14% of all waste applications.
Depositing of inert waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Trend within capacity set out within Policy W1	See tables 11, 12 and 13 for waste site capacities.	See tables 11, 12 and 13 for waste site capacities.
Policy W9: Disposal of Waste to Land			
Number of applications for landfilling per annum, and % of total arisings	n/a	One planning application for amendments to design layout at Horton landfill.	Two (both in WSCC). 9% of all waste planning applications.
Disposal of waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Downward trend (tpa) (% of total waste)	See tables 11, 12 and 13 for waste site capacities.	See tables 11, 12 and 13 for waste site capacities.
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.	Zero
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)	Three (14% of all waste applications)
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)	Zero
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	One (3.7% of all waste applications received).	One (5% of all waste applications).

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated trend/target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2014/15 Data
Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted per annum within protected landscapes	applications.	One (3.7% of all waste applications received).	Zero
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 applications).
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).	No known
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
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
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
Permissions granted with associated mitigation measures (including percentage against total applications received)		One (4% of all applications received)	Zero
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)	Zero
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).	One application refused (5% of all applications).
Policy W19: Public Health and Amenity			
Number of applications refused on health and amenity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	One (3.7% of all applications received).	One application refused (5% of all applications).
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). (WSCP = Four, SDNP = One)	Four application refused (18% of all applications).
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	One application refused (5% of all applications).
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	Zero	Zero

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated trend/target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2014/15 Data
	applications.		
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